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BRITISH FRIEND OF INDIA
MAGAZINE,

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INDIAN REVIEW.

FEBRUARY, 1844.

VOL. V

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3. The Musical Antiquarian Society.
4. The Principles of Tariffs applied.
5. Secret Diplomacy of Louis XIV.
6. The Oxford Controversy.—Anglo-Catholicism.
7. The Oregon Territory.
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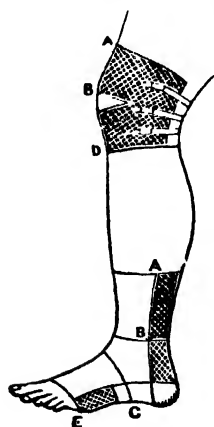
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The sanction of experience and success has thus been affixed to the operations of the League in that portion of them which had most novelty of character, the proposed action upon the electoral body. Former efforts had, no doubt, prepared the way. The outlay of £50,000 upon lectures, tracts, meetings, and the press; the series of large metropolitan meetings in one of the principal theatres; the labours of local associations; and the indefatigable zeal of Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright, in their mission to the agricultural districts, had plentifully sown the seed of which we are beginning to reap the harvest. The path of success is now plain before us. A demonstration of opinion on behalf of Free Trade, by an efficient majority of the electoral body, is a consummation within reach of practical attainment, and at no distant period. The approaching certainty of that result cannot but have its previous influence upon the question. The only essential condition of the abolition of the Food Monopoly is perseverance in the course hitherto pursued; and the only condition of that perseverance on the part of the League, is the supply of the pecuniary funds required for their continued and extended operations.

It cannot be too often repeated, that the Anti-Corn-Law League has no other object than that which its name imports. The abolition of the Food Monopoly will, it is believed, inevitably bring in its train that of all other Monopolies. But the League has no political or ulterior purposes. It interferes not, as foe or ally, with any parties, whether local or national. Its agitation is simply for the recognition of a great principle by the public mind, and the embodiment of that principle in legislative measures. With no question of Taxation does it meddle, provided the Taxation, in whatever mode levied, be for the purpose of national revenue, and not for the profit of a class. The importance of many political and financial questions is not disputed; but the League has not been constituted for effecting reforms in those departments. Even the great good which it is confessedly working in the conduct of elections, by transforming them from personal or party conflicts into a struggle between true principles and false; by making the canvass an investigation of facts and laws in which all are deeply interested, instead of a personal solicitation for the favour of a vote; and by the endeavour to check intimidation and put down bribery; even this is only subsidiary to its one paramount object, for the accomplishment of which through the agency of electoral opinion, it is needful for that opinion to be deliberate and enlightened in its formation, and free, firm, and decisive in its expression. To this incidental good, as regarded in its bearings upon national character, order, and prosperity, no sincere lover of his country can be indifferent. That the plans of the League imply and require it, in their progress, is no slight addition to its claims for a general and liberal support of such endea-

ADVERTISEMENTS.—FEB. 1844.

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THE

BRITISH FRIEND OF INDIA

Magazine.

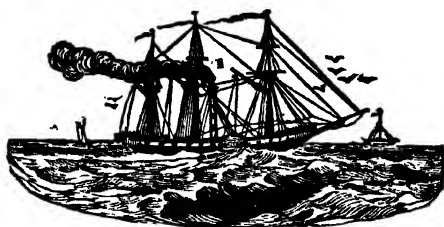
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ADDRESS

THE commencement of a Fifth Volume, again affords the proprietors of "THE BRITISH FRIEND OF INDIA MAGAZINE AND INDIAN REVIEW," an opportunity of offering their warmest acknowledgments to their subscribers and correspondents for the very liberal patronage and aid which they continue to bestow upon the present journal.

The greatly increased circulation of the Magazine since the reduction in its price in August, 1843, is, indeed, a matter for sincere congratulation, and—stimulating the proprietors to increased exertion in order to render it in every department still more worthy of public attention—encouragingly bids them at the same time to proceed in the spirit, and pursue the line of conduct, that has acquired for "The British Friend of India Magazine," the reputation and favour it now so extensively possesses.

Many and important improvements in its internal arrangement are not only in contemplation, but in progression; and, in the possession of additional means and a lengthened experience, aided by a corps of contributors, amongst whom may be reckoned many of the most able writers of the day, the proprietors confidently anticipate that the future numbers of the Magazine will satisfactorily strengthen its claims to the support and

ADDRESS.

good wishes of that powerful and numerous class of the community, interested in the prosperity of our Eastern Empire.

In thus striving to advance the welfare and promote the happiness of India and her millions of inhabitants, the proprietors, once again, respectfully, but solicitously, entreat the assistance and co-operation of their subscribers:—on this point, however, in conclusion, they would quote the following passage from one of Mr. George Thompson's recent and eloquent addresses to the natives of India.

“ All that concerns a country like this, is serious and momentous. The work of amelioration is so vast, that instead of jealousy existing among the few who are labouring for its welfare, there should be the most perfect good feeling, and a common desire that every peaceable and lawful agency should be brought into the field. Both matter and mind require our attention. The human intellect demands the kindest care, the morals of the people require to be elevated, and the soil on which we tread, instead of yielding a scanty subsistence to its children, should be made to be a source of perennial and ever increasing wealth. May God aid all good men in this great work, and hasten the time when a brighter sun than that which glitters on the Ganges at mid-day, shall arise upon India, even the sun of knowledge, vivifying with his beams the souls of men, and guiding them to happiness and truth; and, at the same time, a Government sympathising with all, protecting all, blessing all, and finding its deep foundations in the loyal attachment and grateful affections of a contented, a peaceful, and a prospering people!”



THE

BRITISH FRIEND OF INDIA Magazine.

No. XXV.]

FEBRUARY, 1844.

[Vol. V.]

TORTURE BY THE POLICE AT MADURA.

"No Magistrate can presume to administer the Torture."—ELLENBOROUGH.

THAT Lord Ellenborough is the best informed person on India affairs has these fourteen years been an axiom not only in the Tory camp but throughout the united kingdom.

If this illuminated Indian statesman should, however, prove to be but an *ignis fatuus*, it is a sad omen of the apathy which has long and justly been charged upon the British people with regard to the affairs of their empire in the East.

On Tuesday, the 20th of Sept. 1841, in the House of Lords, Lord Clifford gave notice of a motion that he would make for the production of some state papers relating to the imprisonment and torture of some of the native Christians at Madura, and, on Wednesday morning, his Lordship left at the India Board office, a very brief memorial on the subject, for the perusal of Lord Ellenborough, the President of the India Board. About two o'clock, that same day, Lord Clifford again waited upon the President, at his office; when, says Lord Clifford, "I found that the tone of his Lordship, was, from some cause or other, totally altered. It was in vain that I endeavoured, in a conference or audience, which lasted above an hour, to show his Lordship that he had been misinformed upon *every single point* on which he expressed himself; that the Governor in Council of the Madras Presidency had been evidently deceived, or *silenced*, by false statements; that the Court of Directors in London, though it might have given, and probably had given a just decision upon the case *as stated to it*, had given, in fact, no decision whatsoever on the case as it existed: that the very "answer from London," as communicated officially to the con-

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plainants, afforded presumptive proof that if the case had been *truly stated*, the decision would have been the very reverse of what it was. The noble Lord either *could not or would not understand me*: and I had to leave the Lord's apartments with the sad, but clear conviction, that if I left the case in his hands, no redress would be afforded, and if I brought the case before Parliament I must expect never to have the honor of another audience from his Lordship. Of the two evils the latter appeared to me to be the least."

In the course of this interview, Mr. John Sullivan, who had been some years in council at Madras, and recently returned from thence, was admitted. During this audience, it appeared to Lord Clifford, that the object of the Noble President of the Board of Control was so clearly that of representing the whole case as totally *beneath the consideration of Parliament*, and one which could be considered by the Board of Control as nothing more than a "difference about the temporalities of the Roman Catholic Church in India, between the Irish Jesuits and the Portuguese Priests," that Lord Clifford had no alternative but that of bringing the matter before the House of Lords and the public: it was, therefore, the wrong-headedness and obstinacy of the President of the India Board which forced Lord Clifford to bring the conduct of the Collector-Magistrate of Madura under the scrutiny of Parliament and of the public eye.

Mr. Sullivan seemed to prompt the President to refuse inquiry; and this is probable, seeing that he himself had, at the time, been a member of the council of Madras; an official in that very government which ought to have prevented these crimes.

At the very moment when Lord Clifford was thus bringing to the notice of Lord Ellenborough and Mr. John Sullivan, a specific and recent case of torture, at Madura, Mr. Peter Gordon was, we understand, distributing to the proprietors and directors of the India Company his thirteenth hand bill, headed—"The Red Hot *Wire* Company," which begins as follows:—

"Her Majesty's East India House, 22d Sept. 1841.

"Annuitants chargeable on India!

"How much longer will you be able to afflict the people of India with tortures never before inflicted upon suffering humanity? You deafen your ear against the cry of the cultivator, from whom you wring half his crop, by your thumb-screw, and by your leeches, even on the navel of his wife! You incarcerate them in your jails, where occasionally, neglect and cruelty sweep off more than half the prisoners in the year. You allow your jailors to insert a red hot *wire*, your surgeons to dissect prisoners ere life has fled! You will not listen to their dying

groan, for it does not affect your dividend. Evidence of these atrocities is multiplied daily: you outrage human nature; you extort confessions from females, by applying pounded chillies to the source of life!!! An atrocity never imagined by Debhy Sing. My own personal knowledge of the actual state of India compels me to publish this testimony, as a challenge for a committee of your own selves on torture in India.—Peter Gordon."

This is a most remarkable coincidence. How is it possible to explain it? We, ourselves, firmly confiding in our heavenly Father, in whom we live and move and have our being, recognize, with grateful adoration, his Fatherly hand, in protecting the tortured prisoners at Madura, by sending one noble witness to the representative of her Majesty the Queen Victoria, and another, himself a victim, to his fellow citizens, the merchants of London.

The only other explanation possible must be that the crime of torture at Madura is so rife, so disgustingly familiar, that every day and in every place, peers and peasants go about and complain against it, both to the royal board of commissioners and to the proprietors of India stock.

The perpetrators of the crime may choose which of these explanations of the fact they please; but both God and man reprove them.

On the 23rd of September, 1841, Lord Clifford mentioned to the House of Lords that he understood some persons had recently been tortured in the county of Madura. Lord Ellenborough repelled the mention of any such crime, as a foul libel on his administration of the affairs of India, as President of the Board of Control.

Lord Clifford said that on the 18th of December, 1838, certain trustees of churches built by Roman Catholic congregations, with their own money, and on their own ground, in the Madura district, were imprisoned by Mr. Blackburne, the collector and magistrate of that district, for refusing to deliver up the keys of the said churches, which had been in their possession for six years. His Lordship also affirmed that "a report, founded on the authority of a foreigner of distinction, is current in the Madura district, and is doing much harm there, that some of these imprisoned persons were TORTURED, to oblige them to deliver up the keys. I consider it my duty to disbelieve such a report till it is confirmed, but equally my duty to state the existence of such a report to the House, as one that ought to be inquired into. The act of the individual of whom I have spoken, as a collector and magistrate in Madura, does not compromise the Government; but the approbation of that act, by a judge of the supreme court of the Presidency, would. This case has been submitted to the Court of Directors of the

East India Company,—and either an unfair representation has been made to the Court of Directors, or they have not the power to redress the grievance. These Roman Catholics are now suffering under grievances. We are taught to look to the Supreme Court of Parliament for that redress which cannot be obtained in the inferior courts.”

Lord Ellenborough.—“ Before I say a single word upon the subject, will the noble lord state the authority on which he accuses any servant of the East India Company of administering torture to any individual whatever.”

Lord Clifford.—“ I stated it as a report which had gone abroad, and which is doing a great deal of mischief. I do not say by whom the torture was administered; I do not say that it was administered at all; and I will not believe that such acts have been perpetrated;—but the story current is, that, when the missionaries refused the keys, a party of soldiers was sent down to the churches, the doors of which were forced open with the butt-ends of their muskets, and then the magistrate certified to Lord Elphinstone that in this proceeding he was only supporting the parties who were *bona fide* in possession.”

Lord Ellenborough.—“ Did any Englishman whatever use the word ‘torture’ or accuse any servant of the Company of having administered it?”

Lord Clifford.—“ I do not mean to allege that any Englishman has made use of the word ‘TORTURE.’ I made no such accusation.”

Lord Ellenborough.—“ Will the noble lord state the words that are so translated?”

Lord Clifford.—“ I did not say that those persons were tortured by order of the magistrates, or tortured at all; but that the report was, that the persons who were put into prison were tortured.”

Lord Ellenborough.—“ Will the noble lord mention the foreign phrase, whatever it may be, which he translates ‘TORTURE?’ ”

Lord Clifford.—“ The words are, ‘*Soumis aux Tourmens.*’ ”

Lord Ellenborough.—“ It is unnecessary for me to inform your lordships that no magistrate can presume to administer the TORTURE; and if it can be proved that the magistrate, to whom the noble lord has referred, has done so, he will be immediately dismissed; and I am quite sure that it will be found, when the case is investigated, that the enthusiastic foreigner who has written to the noble lord has totally misrepresented what has actually taken place. I think that it was extremely wrong in the noble lord to bring forward a charge of this nature against a magistrate, and that without stating any name, but still indicating pretty distinctly to whom he alluded. The noble lord has brought forward a grave charge against one of the judges of the Supreme Court of India, on the authority of a person unknown, and

whose name even he has not given ; and I must say that it is a most unfair proceeding to circulate such charges in this House without giving the accused party an opportunity of defending himself. I regret that the noble lord has mentioned the subject at all. The papers for which the noble lord has moved, are so described, that it is impossible for the India Board to find them. Whether they exist or not, I cannot say. I will only repeat, that if any magistrate has exceeded his powers in administering the law, there can be no doubt whatever, if proof of such illegal acts be forthcoming, that the Government at Madras will be ready and willing to punish and dismiss him."

Lord Clifford's speech occupied above an hour in delivery ; it consisted chiefly of the perusal of certain documents unknown to Lord Ellenborough. The editor of the *Tablet* was in the gallery, and Lord Clifford handed these documents over to Mr. Lucas, for publication.

Lord Clifford, himself, published notes on the report of this debate, from which we extract very briefly, as follows :—

Lord Ellenborough.—" No magistrate can presume to administer the TORTURE."

Lord Clifford.—" If by this expression be meant merely that no magistrate is authorised by the letter of the law, in Hindostan, to consider himself invested, by virtue of his office, with the *right* of administering TORTURE, this expression is perfectly correct. The question which Lord Clifford wishes to bring under the consideration of the House of Lords is, whether it is '*in the power*' of the Governor in Council in the Madras Presidency, to convict any police-officer in that Presidency, or any subaltern officer in the Revenue Department, who may think fit to use TORTURE for the purpose of extracting confessions or extorting money, of the offence against the laws, of which such officers would in such case be undoubtedly guilty, so as to bring them to punishment for the offence,—where such officers are protected by the collector and magistrate of the district."

Lord Ellenborough.—" The parties must go to the courts of law for redress."

Lord Clifford.—" The collector and magistrate of Madura evidently did not think so, until he had put, by violence, Portuguese priests, not belonging to the Catholic church, in possession of churches built by British subjects on their own ground, and with their own money, for the purpose of being served by Catholic pastors. It was only when these Portuguese new-comers, who had been sent from Goa to *turn out* the Catholic priests, had been put in possession of the churches by an armed force, sent by the collector-magistrate, and when the lay-trustees had been put in prison (whether they were *tortured* there or not, remains to be seen), that the collector and magistrate found out, *if he*

ever found it out, that the parties not in possession must go to the courts of law for redress."

Lord Ellenborough.—"It was not in the power of the collector to give possession. He has only authority to interfere in giving possession."

Lord Clifford.—"I am obliged to confess that I cannot understand this distinction. I, however, humbly submit that the above words are 'ambiguous.' That the collector-magistrate *could not* give *legal* possession, by an armed force breaking open the doors of the churches, is quite true; that he *did* thus give actual possession, is, unhappily for the Catholic congregations of sixty churches, but too true."

Lord Ellenborough.—"It is impossible for the India Board to find the state-papers moved for."

Lord Clifford.—"That the documents should not *exist* either at the India House or at the Board of Control, although the Catholic missionaries in Madura have been officially informed that 'the answer from London has been received in the Presidency, and that the Home Government highly approves of the conduct of the collector and magistrate,' may excite surprise, but surely no blame can on that account be justly imputed to Lord Clifford."

On the morning after the debate, Lord Clifford looked over the three reports given in the "Times," "Morning Herald," and "Morning Post." In the "Times," this hour's speech occupied less than half a column, and contained five very serious mistakes; it conveyed no adequate notion of the speech; Lord Clifford, therefore, immediately addressed a letter to the "Times;" "being quite of the same opinion as the noble lord at the head of the Board of Control, that, if the reports of what he had said over-night, in the House of Lords, should be transmitted to India in such a shape as to 'lead to increased exasperation between the parties in India,' *those reports* might 'create some embarrassment to the Government of Madras.'" The "Times," however, took no notice of Lord Clifford's communication, which he left at the "Times'" office on Friday afternoon.

In the course of the same day, the 24th, therefore, Lord Clifford addressed to the editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, the following letter.—"Sir,—I take the liberty of forwarding to you a copy of a letter, which I sent to the *Times* newspaper, together with a copy of your own paper, in which I have marked, with erasures, passages which appear to me calculated to do mischief in India, and which your reporter, by referring to his notes, may easily satisfy himself are incorrect representations of what I did say. It is of less *immediate* importance that the public should know *now* precisely what I *did* say,—than that the population of the Madras Presidency should not be led into error, by such reports

as have appeared, this morning, in the *Times* and other papers." This letter, with its enclosure, was duly inserted on the 25th. On Saturday the 26th, Lord Clifford was at Bath; from whence his lordship addressed a second letter to the editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, which was not inserted; Dr. Black probably not thinking it material for the information of the public. We have already remarked, that whilst this discussion on the practice of torture at Madura was going on amongst the peers of the realm, in the office of the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, and in the House of Lords, the East India Company was holding one of their Quarterly General Courts, and discussing the great case of the Rajah of Sattarah.

Mr. Gordon was there, as usual, in the gallery, with his hand-bills on Torture at Madura, on the Wednesday; but on Thursday morning he was obliged to leave London and proceed to Brighton; and whilst there he saw the report of Lord Ellenborough's hardy *mensonge*, "No magistrate can presume to administer the torture." He immediately addressed to Lord Clifford the following letter:—"My Lord,—I have just seen the *Times* report of what passed in the House of Peers on the subject of torture in Madura. In October, 1826, the Madras Government banished me from Madura for bringing the crime to their notice. I have never ceased applying for permission to return home to Madura, but hitherto the authorities will not forgive me for having pressed upon their notice so profitable a crime as the infliction of torture is at Madura. I shall be happy to wait on your lordship to declare personally the daily practice of torture—not only at Madura, but throughout India—the most cruel torture. I have the honor to be," &c.

This letter was addressed to Lord Clifford at the House of Lords; whence it was forwarded to his lordship at Bath, where Lord Clifford received it. His lordship returned to town; and on Thursday, the 30th September, his lordship addressed to the editor of the *Tablet* the following letter:—"Sir,—As the noble lord at the head of the Board of Control seemed very incredulous upon the question of torture having been inflicted upon certain Roman Catholic subjects of her Britannic Majesty, who had been imprisoned for refusing to deliver up to certain Portuguese priests, not in communication with the see of Rome, the keys of the churches which those Roman Catholics had built with their own money on their own land, and as that incredulity seems to be shared by the editors of several public journals of this country, it may be not altogether useless that I should forward to you the following copy of a letter which it is my intention to read to the House of Lords, when I have the honour of presenting with it the petition of these Roman Catholic subjects of Queen Victoria in Madura." This letter together with the enclosure from Mr. Gordon was published in the "*Tablet*"

on the 2d of October ; and in continuation of this important subject, there appeared also a memorandum giving an account of the affairs of the catholic mission at Madura, dated from Trichinopoly, on the 8th of July, 1841 ; which appears to be based on the document alluded to by Lord Clifford, as from a foreigner of distinction ; and fully confirmed, as his lordship states, in his letter to the "Times," in which his lordship said,—“ and all this, I said, and declared that I said, upon the authority of the Honorable and Reverend Walter Clifford, my own brother, a Roman catholic missionary at Trichinopoly in the *Madura* district, stating *all this* as fact.”

The document bears on its face the plain broad marks of truth ; it is short, copious, and clear. In a foot note, to the word TORTURED, Lord Clifford says, “ The French word in the original, in this passage, is *tourmentes* ; which may mean *harassed* as well as tortured. But there can be no mistake in the expression *soumis aux tourmens*, consequently *tourmentes* is here translated “torture.”

The letter from Trichinopoly forcibly exposes, in the following glowing terms, the system of injustice, which afflicts the millions of Madras, “ It is useless to comment on these facts ! they speak loudly enough by themselves. In reading them, one may well ask, How could the magistrate deny having interfered, otherwise than as a magistrate, in the disposal of the churches ? How could he state that the Christians were not deprived of the use of their Churches ? But what avails it to be heaping question on question ? His honour, the magistrate, has a very simple answer—he denies ! This answer is a very convenient and an easy one, as the Government gains its information through the medium of Mr. Blackburn. What, then, says the magistrate to the vexatious orders which are daily executed with violence ; which plunge into grief from ten to twenty thousand Christians ; which deliver them over to persecutions, and deprive them of the rites of religion in their churches ?

“ The magistrate denies !

“ There is an armed interference in order to burst open the church doors !

“ The magistrate denies it altogether !

“ All the European missionaries, who are in the country, are ready to affirm most solemnly, on oath, the exact truth of all the facts exposed in this document.

“ But what will it avail ? The magistrate denies ! Has he not, moreover, if necessary, a host of witnesses at his disposal, capable of covering over and obscuring all the evidence of these facts, or to pervert them ? Therefore do the European missionaries take good care not to attack that magistrate before his superiors, and to provide NEW INJURIES,—*the sources of NEW VEXATIONS !!!*”

The Company refuses to allow such self-denying and ardent missionaries, as his Lordship's brother, the Honourable and Reverend Walter Clifford, to officiate as chaplains to regiments, solely because they serve God, gratis; whence the patronage of their appointment is not worth anything to the directors; it is not a saleable article in Leadenhall Street. Lord Clifford has in his possession the autograph diary of Mr. St. John Thackeray, in which he describes how he sold to the highest bidder the various offices in the pagoda at Seringaham, on account of the East India Company. Did any Jesuit or Papist ever commit so great a crime? The vices of the Popes are published even by Romanists; but the crimes of the Company are greedily shared by the bishops, deans, prebends, archdeacons, chancellors, priests, and deacons of the Protestant Church of England. We protest loudly enough against Peter's pence; but we quietly enough pocket pilgrim taxes. As Protestants, we protest against all the doings of Government in withholding from the Irish soldiers the instruction of their own clergy. If the few Protestant officers have salaried chaplains, surely the majority of the garrison are entitled to the same allowance, just as much as to the same degree of medical care, provisions, pay, and prize money.

THE REV. CHARLES RIENIUS.

THE BRITISH FRIEND OF INDIA MAGAZINE, from its commencement, —now two years since—has not unfrequently been called to the very ungracious task of arousing and exposing the incubus of the ancient monopoly of the East India Company on the benevolence of the British nation, especially as exerted towards the conversion of India: the memoir now before us, of a simple Prussian youth, who journeyed to British India, strong only in his trust in the God of Nations, again bestirs us to this unpleasant but most necessary task, the exposure of a miserable monopoly, blasted by its own misapplied power, but still bolstered up by Parliament as the Government of India, merely because that empire is too rich a prey for the Crown of England. The fact is, we cannot open the memoir of any early Protestant missionary to India, but the same story is the burden of his lamentation; namely, the power and the prejudice of the English Company: American ladies, German students, Carey, Bogue, and Buchanan, all unite in deprecating the opposition of the Company to the planting of the Gospel; but in this Memoir, we

find standing forth most prominently that painful subject, which it has been our sad duty to dwell upon for so long a period,—the insolent and ignorant tyranny of the Madras Government, as especially manifested in its mal-administration of justice—in the perversion of its magisterial and police duties—in the collection of the revenue—in its levy of purveyance—its encouragement of idolatry, and, by the use of torture, in its wholesale and violent discouragement of Christianity.

Mr. Rhenius volunteered his services to the Church Missionary Society, at a period when our own countrymen hesitated to come forward for the missionary work; he was accepted and placed under the Rev. Thomas Scott, the commentator. At this period his diary was written in the German language; and doubtlessly the difficulties which at that time the Company interposed in the way of his holy enterprize to India, were related to his friends on the continent. His private sentiments on this subject are thus translated by his eldest son, himself born in India, and educated in Tinnivelly:—"A.D. 1813, June the 13th. We had a prayer-meeting this evening, to beseech the Lord, to incline the hearts of the Members of Parliament to allow missionaries full liberty to go to the East Indies, in order to proclaim the gospel. Many thousand prayers are ascending to Heaven for this end, and the Lord will surely hear these prayers, and confound the machinations of the evil one. Oh! what guilt rests upon the Christian world, in having so long slighted the words of our Saviour, 'Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations.'"

"July the 26th. The Lord's name be praised! Parliament, last week, sanctioned the free access of missionaries to India. Our committee have consequently taken into consideration our being sent out; but, from various circumstances, they came to the resolution not to present us to the Court of Directors till October next; and so we shall probably have to wait till January, 1814. Though this is quite against my own wishes, I take it as coming from the hand of my Lord, who has hitherto so mercifully guided me."

At the close of October, 1813, the Society obtained permission of the Company to send out to India, as missionaries, Messrs. Rhenius and Schnarre; and on the 7th of January, 1814, these two young German students took leave of the Society, in public. "About two thousand persons were assembled at the Freemasons' Tavern. Lord Gambier, the president, was also present. Mr. Pratt read the instructions to us; and Professor Dealtry read an address, written by Dr. Buchanan, who was prevented by illness from delivering it himself. The meeting lasted about three hours."

This was a great and public triumph of the Christian world over that foul spirit of monopoly which had so long closed India against the

charity of Christendom; under the base idea that intercourse with that empire is unprofitable to England, and that it is the interest of the English Company to delude and degrade the people of India. In February, the missionaries embarked on board the "Marquis of Huntley," and after narrowly escaping shipwreck on the Maldiva Islands, anchored in Madras roads on the 4th of July. These first missionaries to India from the Church Missionary Society, were most kindly received by the Rev. Marmaduke Thompson; and, in February, 1815, whilst settling at Madras, Mr. Rhenius was kindly accommodated in this gentleman's house, until the necessary arrangements could be made for his establishment, and until the sanction of Government should be given for the foundation at Madras of another mission. The latter circumstance occasioned several interviews with the Governor, Mr. Elliott.* In company with Mr. Thompson, Mr. Rhenius called on his Excellency, and of this first visit the journal contains the following notice:—"He received us in a very friendly manner, acquainted himself with our views, spoke about the prudence with which Christianity should be introduced among the heathen; and of inattention to which, he said, sad instances were in his recollection. He expressed himself fully persuaded that the gospel will spread in Asia, and that for this very end the English had, by the permission of Providence, taken possession of this part of the globe; but that he did not think Christianity would spread over the country so quickly as people in England supposed. He said, further, that to give away the bible, without teachers, seemed to him a dangerous practice, but he finally consented to our establishing ourselves at Madras, and repeatedly promised to us all the support in his power. He had recently been Governor of Antigua, and spoke very highly of the missions of the Moravian brethren there, and named a considerable number of negro-Christians, who, he said, behave as well as we; but, of course, there are good and bad together. As his Excellency had been on embassies to several Courts on the continent of Europe, he spoke German, and was pleased to converse in it. His

* This is the benighted man whose continuance in office one year more, was announced as a public calamity by the newspapers, which were ornamented on the occasion with a black border. An officer of the Madras army, writing under the signature of *Carnaticus*, tells the tale of one of the Masters Elliott, who, on seeing a horseman ride into the Governor's Garden, ran to his papa, screaming, "Here they are! the rebels are coming!" *Carnaticus* thus describes our system of Government, and its effect:—"We are apprehensive of imparting any share of our nature or learning to others, for fear of their taking advantage of it, and applying it to our own destruction. To Madras, particularly, a feverish character belongs, and and has embroiled that Presidency for the last century—from Whitehill, Rumbold, Pigot, Macartney, to Barlow. Every whisper, every breeze, over the Government Bridge, seems to be impregnated with ideas and rumours of factions and mutinies. If half-a-dozen rounds of ammunition are missing, the sepoys are about to mutiny; a remonstrance is construed into a criminal design—down with it by force."

lady, too, entered the room, and also talked in German. On the whole, this visit was very satisfactory to us, and we left him with gratitude. May the Lord be praised for his guidance!"

A rich and highly respected native gentleman thus addressed Mr. Rhenius:—"Outwardly I am still a heathen, but inwardly I am a Christian. To many, the great impediment in embracing Christianity is the obstructions thrown in the way by Government, and the fear lest offence should be given. If these were removed, thousands would, in one or two years, follow the Christian religion." He further alluded to a notion which was formerly much in vogue, namely, that if the natives of India were brought to the knowledge of the truth, they would become wise, and throw off their allegiance to Government. Mr. Rhenius assured him that no true Christian would ever be hurtful to the Government, but would love, fear, and obey it; and then told him of the late discussions in Parliament on the subject, and read to him the Act which provides liberty for introducing useful knowledge and religious and moral improvement among the Indian subjects, by prudent and lawful means; saying that it was for this very purpose that the present Governor of Madras had willingly given his consent and protection to our mission. He paid keen attention to all this.

On the 10th of February, 1817, in speaking of the villages about Vadadellei, about thirty miles from Madras, Mr. Rhenius says, "I find that the people there have the same foolish thought as at Madras, viz.—that they will be forced to become Christians or to go on board the ships;" and on visiting that place in April, 1817, he found it unfrequented by Europeans, the people in the villages were quite astonished to see a white man walking about their streets and speaking quite familiarly with them. The boys in the schools were terrified by the sight of him, and ran away, crying out for fear; in one instance, even, they had to carry a boy away out of the school.

Conjeveram lies about thirty-five miles to the southwestward of Madras, near the coast; it is one of the great strongholds of idolatry; here, the rival worships of Vishnu and Siva are maintained with a sumptuous magnificence, the broad streets cross each other at right angles, and are lined on both sides with rows of lofty cocoa-nut palm trees. Here are, also, two great pagodas, at which a grand annual festival is celebrated in honour of these idols; the civil officers of the East India Company preside at this festival, avowedly in order to worship the idols in the name of the British Government.

In 1817, Mr. Rhenius resolved to attend their heathenish feast, and at half-past six o'clock on the evening of the 28th of May he arrived at Conjeveram. The vast number of passengers, their quarrelsome conversation, the various noisy plays, the disagreeable music, nearly

benumbed his senses, whilst the variety of heathenish objects quite dazzled his sight. His bearers carried him to one of the houses appropriated to European travellers, where, to his surprise, he found Mr. William Bell,* who proved to be the acting collector and the magistrate, who was presiding over the feast, on behalf of the British nation, and in the name of the East India Company. Mr. Bell received Mr. Rhenius kindly; but on the latter introducing himself as a missionary, the collector became rather apprehensive of something unusual occurring at the feast. The increasing noise in the street, in front of the house, announced the evening procession of the idol, and the native superintendant of the festival, with the head Brahmins, reported to Mr. Bell that "THE GOD" had arrived! and they requested the attendance of the magistrate.

Mr. Rhenius accompanied the collector into the verandah, where they seated themselves; and the idol, Verda Raja, in the chariot of the sun, dressed in great splendour, presented itself to their gaze. The whole of the very long, wide street was blocked up with people; the noise was increased by music, shouting, and the bursting of rockets. The prostitutes, who are uniformly attached to heathen worship, sang and danced before the gentlemen with all their usual and wanton gesticulations. The small gold idol is ornamented with precious stones, and so contrived as to sit in the interior of an image of the sun. The native superintendant hung a garland of flowers round the neck of each gentleman, and Mr. Bell then ordered the procession to proceed onwards.

Having returned into their room, Mr. Bell, with honest self-indignation, exclaimed, "I have done wrong! I have done wrong! I know it is not right!" Mr. Rhenius enquired, "What?" "Oh!" said Mr. Bell, "I have made my compliments to this idol!" That is, he had made his salaam, officially, in the name of the Company; and, as the representative of the British nation, caused to be made a graven image, set it up, and bowed down himself to the work of his own hands. Mr. Rhenius says,—“This is a custom, which I am grieved to hear, is very common, in the case of the gentlemen who superintend, on such occasions, and which is disgraceful to the Christian name. I had not observed the distressing circumstance, but was glad to see that Mr. Bell at least felt the impropriety of such conduct. We then dined, and he did not object to my asking a blessing; which custom, alas! as he himself observed, has become quite out of fashion. So then, it has come to

* The Memoir gives only the initial. Mr. William Bell was appointed Writer, in 1807; on the 25th of May, 1816, he was promoted to be Head Assistant to the Collector of Chingleput; and, on the 1st of November, Assistant Magistrate. On the 30th of July, 1817, he died at St. Thomas' Mount.

this, in the Christian world, even amongst Englishmen, that to avow heathenism, before the heathen, is no shame ; but to acknowledge, even in the circle of Christians, the bounties of Almighty God, makes them blush."

" Next morning, soon after breakfast, the morning procession was announced ; and since the idol had not to pass by the house, but halted in a neighbouring street, Mr. Bell was requested to come to the place. He declined going, but left it to me to go. I went and soon met an enormous crowd of people. The head Brahman put a garland round my neck, and requested me to go before the Idol to the Pagoda, where it would stop and be deposited. I went for about a quarter of a mile, through a mass of people, through whom the peons made way for me. The sight of the throng astonished me ; the great wide street was completely filled, and the house tops on both sides were occupied by those who could not find room in the streets ; all anxiously waiting for the procession, conducted by holy Brahmans, two of whom appeared to be the guardians of the Idol, with fly-drivers in their hands, protecting the Idol, either from the dust, or the insects, or the hot wind. I was seated in the porch of the Pagoda, and the Idol followed at a slow pace. Oh ! what zeal was manifested by the throng to get a sight of THE GOD ! Here, would some clap their hands to the Idol, which cannot hear ; there, others lift up their hands, in adoration, towards the Idol, which cannot see ; others, again, would fall prostrate to the ground ; and, others, with anxiety depicted in their countenances, look out for the first and best opportunity to pay the tribute of praise to the Idol, which can do nothing and deserves nothing. Surely they do not understand and they have no knowledge ! And, I would ask, where is the *enlightened* Hindoo or other Native ? as we hear them spoken of by Christians. Sad truth ! they have been given up to the darkness of their minds.

" Meanwhile, I kept quiet and was awaiting the procession. My heart was in a sort of stupor. On such occasions, it is as if the air were infected with the breath of THE EVIL SPIRIT, who, doubtless, delights in seeing men thus degrade themselves.

" At last, the Idol arrived, passed by me, and was deposited in the Temple, into which the eyes of the populace, who shouted in their joy, and particularly the Brahmans, followed it. The Brahmans were very eager to receive a touch of the Golden Crown which the Idol wore, and which the chief Brahman, I believe, placed for a few seconds upon each Brahman's head. Whilst this was going on, I had a conversation, in front of the Temple, with Singa Chetty, the richest man of Madras, who lamented that the Company had not this year given so much money to celebrate the Feast as last year ; at which, I, of course, ex-

pressed my joy ; and told him that we had many other better ways in which to spend money. He lamented, also, that there were not so many people present as usual.

" Having seen enough, I left the Pagoda and went home, where, during the day, I had conversations on religious subjects with various respectable Natives. One accepted a tract. I had mentioned to Mr. Bell that I might possibly have a conversation with the people in the verandah before the house—to which he had no objection. Accordingly, when a Brahman brought me a letter of introduction, from a gentleman at Madras, I went out with him, into the verandah ; and, as I was speaking to him, other people soon came and listened. They increased in number. Till dark, continual conversations, with respectable Natives, who were actually introduced to me by Mr. Bell, that I might hold such conversations with them. Mr. Bell seemed to rejoice at all this.

" After dinner, the evening procession was announced, the Idol was the same, riding on a monkey ! This day seemed to be one of the principal days of the feast ; the crowd was very great, about an hundred thousand head, as the people told me. The noise was greater ; the many rockets and torches enlightened the darkness ; the dancing girls danced as usual, and we were ornamented with flowers.

" In the midst of the crowd, two hideous and lofty figures arrested our attention ; a man and a woman, made of paper, with ghastly faces, arms, and bodies ; they were carried by persons concealed within them ; these figures danced and made the most curious gestures : the height of each was about ten feet and the breadth about three feet. A boy, also, had the mask of a lion, who danced about like a dog.

" The procession halted a short time, when we all proceeded to the Pagoda, where the Idol was at rest, during the night. On the way, the populace was amused by those fires, but particularly by fire-works curiously prepared.

" The late King of Travancore, Ellia Raja, joined us ; he is a short but good-looking man ; I was glad to see him, as I had heard much about him. Our conversation, that evening, consisted only of short remarks, which we made to each other.

" Having arrived at the Pagoda, we three were seated in the porch, where we awaited the procession, which soon arrived, with the usual shoutings of mirth. It passed by us, into the Inner Temple. A great many Brahmans were seated, in rows, opposite to us, who took refreshment—cakes, I believe.

" In the mean while, four or five of the best dancing-girls were selected, who danced before us, with all the gestures which prostitutes think elegant ; a few persons, who seemed to be their tutors, stood

behind them, with a sort of clapping instruments, encouraging them to proceed. They knew, perhaps, that I had not come to see them, or to take delight in the feast ; for, I observed that they directed their attitudes chiefly to the collector and the Raja.

(To be continued.)

ON THE LAW AND PRACTICE
OF
ANGLO-INDIAN GOVERNMENTS
RESPECTING THE LEVYING OF WAR.
(Concluded from page 321.)

FIRST WAR WITH TIPPoo.

Scindia and the Rajah of Berar, on the receipt of the declaration of war on the part of the British Government, declared that war having been proclaimed against them by the British Government, they considered themselves at liberty to act in whatever manner they pleased without further formalities.

When the news reached England, the Minister refused the papers to Parliament, having disapproved of the war. This is the first instance in which the Secret Committee was used to keep the proprietors of India Stock and the Nation in the dark as to our state in India. The cause for withholding these documents is instructive, and proves the truth of Mr. Fox's observation, that Government does not resort to secrecy in international transactions save for the purpose of concealing what it considers to be wrong. Lord Castlereagh, the Minister that presided over the Indian department, had censured Lord Wellesley's policy, intimating that the Treaty which produced the war was offensive in its character, and that if greater moderation and wisdom had been evinced by the Anglo-Indian Government, war might have been averted. In consequence of this refusal of papers the precedent was first introduced of separating the conduct of the war from its consistency with the law of Parliament—Parliament thereby abdicating its powers over India, and violating its own Constitution ; but in this they were led away by the ability evinced in the conduct of the war, the brilliancy of the successes, and the importance of the results, and the unfortunate ambiguity of the Minister may be further attributed to his having himself censured the policy whilst in progress. A vote of thanks to the Governor-General was carried, though it met with great opposition. Mr. Francis declared that he did not know how he could approve of the conduct of that which he was not sure was in itself

right,*—and Mr. (now Lord) Grey, reminded the House that a vote of thanks had been passed to Mr. Warren Hastings for conduct on account of which the House of Commons had felt it its duty afterwards to impeach him.

In May the Court of Proprietors were called together to pass a vote of thanks to Lord Wellesley. Imposed upon by the example set by Parliament, they thanked Lord Wellesley for his conduct, introducing into the vote of thanks a formal reservation of opinion regarding the justice and policy of the war, declaring that they were not in possession of the grounds on which it might be justified.†. In the following month (Jūne) the papers were produced.

There has been greater difference of opinion respecting this war than any other waged by us in India. It has been more severely censured than any other since 1784, but it appears to your Sub-Committee that it was strictly just, and moreover, that there was no sinister intention in either of the belligerent parties. It arose out of misintelligence; the Mahratta Chiefs not understanding our intentions, and the Governor-General having interfered with rights of the existence of which he was unconscious. This war, as well as all wars within the Peninsula, had been entailed upon us by the licentious conduct of the former Bombay and Bengal Governments, which had imparted the fabric of the Mahratta constitution, introduced an armed struggle for ascendancy amongst the different chieftains, and had unsettled their religions with surrounding States. It had, moreover, inspired the Mahrattas with distrust of our intentions, which no subsequent Gov.-Genl. was able entirely to remove. On the other hand, the Governor-General seemed not to have sufficiently appreciated the structure of the Mahratta constitution to have enabled him to interfere, without risk of war, when interference was necessary to repress disorders that menaced ourselves and our allies. The Mahratta State was governed by maxims that bear a striking similarity to those that governed Europe during the feudal ages. The Mahratta State was not itself independent. Neither Sevagee its founder, nor his descendants, the Ram Rajahs of Sattara claimed sovereign rights. The

* The contrast between those times and the present may be seen in this, that Parliament now votes unanimously approbation and thanks, not only without enquiry, but especially setting aside enquiry, that they may come to an unanimous decision; using the words that they do not give an opinion on the policy of the war, and reserving the expression of that opinion until an enquiry into the grounds of the war shall be instituted. No such enquiry takes place, and Parliament becomes committed to the approval of measures from the fact of there having been no enquiry.

† Lord Wellesley felt this rebuke so keenly that he refused to publish the vote of thanks in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

authority they wielded, although complete as regarded the exercise of executive and judicial functions, was a delegation from the sovereigns of Delhi. They and their subordinate vassals designated themselves, on their seals, the servants of the Mogul. When the power of the Ram Rajahs declined, because the Rajahs themselves had lost their talents for command, a Brahmin of superior ability, the President of the Ministerial Council, assumed the chief direction of affairs. His fief was the district surrounding Poonah, where was the seat of his government. He transmitted to his descendants his authority, the nature of which is sufficiently explained by calling attention to the fact, that neither he nor his successors took a higher title than that of Peishwa, or chief Minister. Scindia, Trincogee Holcar, &c., were feudatories, or barons, having under them Jaghirdars, or holders of knights' fees. Whilst the vassals were bound to obey the orders of their immediate superiors, the supreme authority, as in feudal times in Europe, was controlled in the exercise of its functions by the great vassals. It could come to no decision affecting relations with Foreign States, could sign no treaty without their sanction. These facts seem not to have been sufficiently weighed by our authorities in India. They regarded the great vassals too much in the light of independent States. Lord Wellesley insisted that the Peishwa had a right to sign the Treaty of Bassein, without the consent of the great feudatories, and to maintain the reverse was to invalidate his authority: and, subsequently, Lord Hastings expresses his surprise that Holcar and the Rajah of Berar felt themselves bound to obey the orders of the Peishwa. Our Governors-General, therefore, not understanding the people with whom they have to deal, were unable to acquire that influence and authority which would have enabled them to maintain order and peace. Our previous acts had disturbed the Mahratta States, and had inspired that people with distrust as to our intentions. Reciprocal misappreciation led to reciprocal mistrust, suspicion, menace, and then the impossibility of retreat on either side, and the justification to each of his hostile acts, by the absence of evil intentions on his part, and the conviction of sinister designs on the part of his antagonist. The same causes led to the extension of our dominion in India. When our enemies were subdued, our Governors-General could devise no better expedient for placing peace on durable foundations, than by reducing the power of the Native States. Their dominions were curtailed—their military establishments reduced—and for the troops of the Company, they received, they paid for in land. This led to the extension of our territory, in spite of the Governors-General themselves, contrary to the desire of the India House, and against the recorded will of the nation. The Resolutions of 1782 did indeed check unjust designs, but did not make provision for the acquisition of such

knowledge in our Indian authorities as would qualify them for establishing a rule which could not be termed "Foreign to the habits and feelings of the people."*

JESWUNT RAO HOLCAR.

In 1804 we were involved in war with Jeswunt Rao Holcar, Trincogee Holcar died leaving four sons, two legitimate and two illegitimate; Jeswunt Rao being one of the latter. On Trincogee's death, Cashoo Rao, the eldest legitimate son, succeeded; but in the family dissensions that followed, Jeswunt Rao expelled his brother from his dominions. As before observed, he marched on Poonah, expelled the Peishwa, and retired only on the advance of British troops. During our war with Scindia he kept himself aloof, watching the turn of events, and how he might improve them to his own advantage. The British Government shewed a marked reluctance to embroil itself in the disputes of the Holcar family; and declared to Jeswunt that it would not act against him, provided he kept himself within the limits of the territory belonging to the Holcar family; but does not appear to have succeeded in impressing on his mind absence of all intention on its part hostile to him. On the other hand, he had assembled a larger force than his resources could maintain, and supported them by depredation and pillage. He took up a position that menaced the Doab. The British commander-in-chief required him to withdraw. Retiring thence he seized upon Ajmere, a town belonging to Scindia, and explained his conduct to Scindia on the ground that he had promised to the Rajah of Jodpore the possession of that town, on which condition the Rajah had promised that he would declare against the English, and afford an asylum to Jeswunt's family, while he was prosecuting a war against the British Government. The British Government had received information from time to time of the intrigues that he indefatigably was prosecuting with the Rajpoot princes. General Lake invited him to send Vakeels to his camp, in order that matters might be arranged amicably; but he refused to treat even at peace, until the British Government had stipulated to acknowledge certain claims on the territories of the allies, which were considered inadmissible and insulting. While these negotiations were going forward, Ameer Khan, a chief in the service of Jeswunt, invaded and ravaged our province of Bundelcund. In consequence, Lord Wellesley instructed General Lake at once to proceed against Holcar, and terms he used in the despatch shew the light in which he was viewed, "Jeswunt Rao Holcar cannot be classed amongst the

* Words of Mr. Canning. Such an epithet never has nor could be applied to the rule of the Moslem conquerors in India.

"States of India; and even if Ameer Khan, or the plunderers in Bundelcund possessed a commission from Jeswunt Rao Holcar, such a commission could not entitle them to the benefit of the law of nations. These banditti, therefore, must be treated as common robbers; nor am I aware of any circumstance which entitles Jeswunt Rao Holcar to be considered in a more respectable point of view. Your Excellency will therefore be pleased to regulate your conduct towards Ameer Khan, Jeswunt Rao Holcar, and their respective forces, and towards freebooters of a similar description, upon the principle stated in this paragraph; and you will issue a proclamation, that such persons shall be treated as common robbers and felons."

In the course of this war, Runject Sing, the Rajah of Bhurtpore, sided with Holcar. This prince had received many benefits from British Government, and his territories had been increased by the treaty we concluded with Scindia. He now deserted us, and ranged himself on the side of our enemy. When the Governor-General was informed of his defection, war was declared against him, and General Lake was instructed "to send circulars to our allies, and to the other Rajah States, including Kotah, &c.; also to Begum Sunroo, and the Sikh chieftains, explaining our conduct towards the Rajah of Bhurtpore, assuring them of our friendship, and warning them of the consequences if they took part against us."

The war with the Rajah of Bhurtpore was speedily concluded; but Lord Wellesley was not allowed to bring to a termination the war with Holcar, for as well as the Home Government and the Parliament as the India House were dissatisfied with his policy, and sent out Lord Cornwallis to supersede him, with instructions to bring about peace at every possible sacrifice.

In consequence Holcar was re-instated in his usurped possessions, which he had been deprived of during the war. At the time of Lord Cornwallis's arrival in India, Scindia, dissatisfied that certain territory was withheld from him which he conceived his, by virtue of the treaty of Argaum, was on the point of declaring against us; he was disarmed of all hostile dispositions by the British Government yielding every point in dispute.

THE NEPAULESE WAR.

This war arose out of frontier differences. The Gorkah, in seeking to establish their authority over the plains, had usurped lands belonging, not only to the protected Sikh Chieftains, and our ally the King of Oude, but also to the Company, forcibly ejecting its officers. The Nepaulese Government proposed that British commissioners should be sent to meet Nepaulese commissioners, with full powers to settle the

question. Accordingly the commissioners appointed by the two parties met. When the Nepaulese found they could not overthrow the case presented by the British Government, and the British commissioners consequently demanded that the territory should be restored; the Nepaulese commissioners refused, pleading insufficient powers. Negotiations were thus broken off, though they were renewed soon after. But when Major Bradshaw demanded restitution of the lands, he was peremptorily ordered to quit the Nepaulese territory. He declared at his departure, that the British Government would take by force of arms the territory from which they had been expelled. Accordingly, British troops took possession of the claimed district of Bootwall, but on the commencement of the rainy season, they retired, leaving only a body of police. The Nepaulese then returned and put to death the police.

War was then declared in form in the following words: "The British Government, compelled to take up arms against the Nepaulese, judges it necessary to make to the powers in alliance and friendship with the Honourable Company, the origin and progress of the transaction which have terminated in this crisis. In the firm conviction that it will establish the forbearance, and moderation of the British Government, and the injustice, violence and aggression of the state of Nepal."

Then followed a statement of the case,—the Proclamation then proceeded to say, that the British Government had long borne with the Nepaulese, "opposing to their violence, insolence, and rapacity, a course of proceeding just and moderate, but forbearance and moderation must have their limits; and the British Government, compelled to take up arms in defence of its rights, interests, and honour, will never lay them down until the enemy shall be forced to make ample atonement for the outrages, indemnifies it for the expenses of the war he has provoked, and offers full security for the maintenance of those relations which he has so shamefully violated."

"If the misguided counsels of the Nepaulese shall lead to an obstinate perseverance on its part, in rejecting the demands of the British Government, they are answerable for the consequences. The British Government has studiously endeavoured by every effort of conciliation to avert the extremity of war. But it is in no apprehension as to the result. It relies on the justice of its cause and the skill and discipline of its armies."

The papers presented to Parliament on the subject of this war, contain only the Declaration of this War, and the Treaty of Peace.

A vote of thanks was passed to Lord Hastings for the judiciousness of the plan and direction of military operations, and for establishing peace on just and honourable terms.

MAHRATTA WAR.—1817.

This war arose out of the depredations of the Pindarries. This people was originally a military tribe accustomed to lend their services to whatever chieftain would employ them. They were joined by adventurers that found themselves out of employment, when the princes of India reduced their military establishments, owing to their having contracted subsidiary alliances with us. Their numbers were increased thereby to such an extent, that the idea of tribe became lost, and they were only plunderers. On fleet ponies they made rapid incursions into our territory, ravaging the country and disappearing before news was conveyed of their approach. The British Government found that these depredators were secretly in the service of the constituted Mahratta Governments, several of the leaders holding jaghires or feuds under Scindia, Holcar, Ameer Khan—that they also received encouragement from these princes, who watched the effect that these desultory operations were calculated to have upon British power in India. The British Government remonstrated against the lawlessness of these proceedings, and succeeded in implementing a new treaty with Scindia by which he kept aloof from the confederacy of the Mahratta States against us. Ameer Khan was also induced to disband his army.

The regent mother of young Holcar was on the point of concluding a treaty similar to that with Scindia, and had sent vakeels for the purpose of negotiating it, when a change came over Holcar's counsels, the Vakeels were recalled, and war was proclaimed against us, in obedience as it was stated, to the orders of the Peishwa.

The war with the Peishwa arose out of certain unsettled pretensions of the Peishwa on the authority of the Guickwar. To bring about a settlement of these claims, the British Government induced the Guickwar to send his minister, Gongodhur Shastree, as envoy to Poonah, and as this minister was obnoxious to Trincogee Dainglia, the Peishwa's minister, we offered him our guarantee. In the course of these negotiations, Shastree was murdered by Trincogee. Our resident, Mr. Elphinstone, demanded satisfaction for the crime, and obliged the Peishwa to expel him from his court. Trincogee fled, raised a body of freebooters, and ravaged the surrounding country. The British Government discovered that the Peishwa was in collusion with Trincogee; that resenting his being forced to dismiss a favourite who had gained great influence over him, and anxious to free himself of our control, he was secretly intriguing to form a league against us. The negotiations set on foot to induce the Peishwa distinctly to declare his intentions, ended in the Peishwa's attempting the life of the British resident. This compelled

the Government to proceed at once to extremities. The Rajah of Nagpore took part against us—he first attempted the life of the British envoy, Sir R. Jenkins, which attempt failing, he offered to make submission, and amidst negotiations for peace, suddenly attacked our troops.

On the return of Lord Hasting from the camp to Calcutta, in August, 1818, he delivered an address, in which we find the following remarkable passages; “When we went forth to punish wrong, we were aware how much it behoved us to watch over ourselves, lest strength might seduce us into acts of oppression, violence, and wanton extortion.”

“I am acting in the spirit of my honourable employers, in making this public statement, who would challenge investigation and encourage explanation—neither for them, nor for us, is a passage to be slurred or glossed.”

A vote of thanks was proposed to Lord Hastings, purely in his military character. Lord Lansdowne admitted that the position in which the Governor-General was placed, rendered war unavoidable. He went on to say, that he did not believe that their Lordships would sanction any rules of War in India, differing from those prescribed in Europe; that it was their duty to convey over every portion of the globe, where their power extended, those principles of justice and moderation which governed them in Europe.”

Mr. Canning declared “that the Court of Directors, and the Board of Control, had so positively forbidden the use of arms, that the Governor General could only use them in defence under the weightiest responsibility.”

Mr. Howorth considered that the extension of our dominion in India was contrary to the resolutions of 1782, and insisted that the house would be wanting in its duty, if it did not investigate into the reason and necessity of that extension.

Sir W. Burroughs declared that for twenty-five years time, there had been no war of aggression.

(To be continued.)

THE ANTI SLAVERY SOCIETY.

THE Reporter begins the new year by taking a general review of the principal events of the year 1843, in relation to the emancipation of slaves, as follows:—

“Beginning with our own country, we find reason for the warmest gratulation, in the fact, that within the year, SLAVERY has been ABOLISHED in India! a great act of humanity and justice, happily giving consistency to the attitude assumed by Great Britain, on the important question of slavery, and contributing greatly to her influ-

ence. It is satisfactory to add, that the law which effects the abolition of slavery, in the territories of the East India Company, is expressly extended to the newly-acquired district of Scinde.

"In Ceylon, slavery has been abolished, also, by the effect of the registration system, with the exception of about four hundred persons, by whom liberty will soon be acquired."

All this beats "Punch" in the way of quizzing the government of India, for the self same paper contains article upon article, detailing the horrible atrocities of the Coolie Slave Trade carried on by the officers of government, who order the police authorities to aid their kidnappers and man-stealers.

It would be much nearer the mark, to open the year 1844, by deploring the fact that in India, continental and insular, there exist no liberty or security for the native subjects of Queen Victoria; no habeas corpus, no jury, no magistracy, no independent judges.

Yes, Mr. Editor, even as slavery is exterminated in Scinde, so also is slavery abolished in India;—by a stroke of Lord Ellenborough's flowing plume, in a law made for England but not for India, where all laws must fall still-born from the council chamber until the people of India themselves can demand the benefit of those deceptive laws.

There is not a boy from Hailebury, not a native officer or servant he employs, whose own will does not coin the law by which he in his sphere rules India; for who can or will check him? The Court of Directors confirm every crime committed against the people of India, and the Earl of Ripon declares that he cannot control the Company.

INDIA AND THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

Resuming our account of the progress of the Gospel in India, as gathered from the Report of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; we find the Bishop of Madras informing the Secretary that he had paid the £500 granted by the Society towards securing a house for the Madras Diocesan Institution; the purchase having been effected for the sum of £1750, whereby an excellent house and extensive grounds, well adapted to the object in view have been obtained; the grant of £100 towards the erection of a house in the new district of the Tinnevely Mission is also acknowledged.

The following extracts from the Bishop's more recent letters supply some interesting details, relative to the advancement of Christianity in the Madras Presidency. His Lordship's first letter dated May 3, 1842, is written from Fraserpett, Coorg Country.

"Since I last wrote to you, I have left Mercara, after passing there

three happy, and, I will humbly hope, not unprofitable weeks. A Bishop was never there before; and a clergyman but seldom visits it; although I trust that as soon as I have a resident chaplain at Mangalore this will be remedied.

"I know nothing more beautiful of its kind than the Coorg Country, of which the place whence I now write to you is the frontier town, or rather village, to the east. It possesses every variety of sylvan scenery, and that pleasing pastoral character which belongs more peculiarly to mountainous districts. The natives, as is often the case with Highlanders, are remarkably superstitious; and the superstition of Coorg is of course an exaggeration of the miserable Hindoo idolatry; but the inhabitants have likewise the frank simplicity, the manly carriage, active habits, and stern bravery, for which also Highlanders are usually distinguished. Mercara or Muddikara, the little capital, is upwards of 4000 feet above the sea, and hemmed in by ancient forests, the height and spread of whose trees would astonish an European; and by deep valleys, from whence I believe the tiger and elephant to have been now almost expelled, but which still gives the traveller a sense of awe, as his eye tries in vain to pierce their darkness, which can be felt. The dethronement of the Rajah, who is now a kind of prisoner at large at Benares, was a happy thing for Coorg, whose inhabitants enjoy under the British Government a fatherly rule, which had been hitherto utterly unknown to them. Out of a population of about one hundred thousand souls, there are I am told, many professing Roman Catholics, which is confirmed indeed by the frequent graves, surmounted by a cross, which you see in their villages; and both at Mercara and at Fraserspett are chapels belonging to the members of that persuasion, before which floats from a rude pole the banner of the cross, a custom which I have not observed in other parts of India. I am not aware that they have any resident priests among them, nor am I competent to speak of their Christian knowledge; although without uncharitableness we may reasonably fear that it is at a low standard. May the Holy Spirit improve them and us! I am not, however, going to write a history of Coorg, but merely to mention a few circumstances connected with my recent visit to Mercara, which, however unimportant in themselves, our Society may perhaps be pleased to hear, as showing that there, as wherever it has found a resting-place, our Church is at work. Contrary to my usual habit, I have kept no journal of my visit. I regret this, because it has really been, to me at least very interesting; but so much work pressed upon me, not indeed directly connected with the place, but the result of a more than usually large and important correspondence, that by the time I had done my daily task, further thinking and writing were

almost impossible. An accumulation of letters tracked me up to that beautiful mountain hold every morning, and nothing short of several hours of daily labour could have kept it down within anything like manageable compass. Even now while I am writing to you, two packets of considerable size and weight are lying before me, which I only abstain from opening until my confidential private Secretary Mrs. Spencer, is ready to help me. Knowing, however, the kind interest the Society takes in my proceedings, I will now attempt to recal that in a letter which might have better suited a diary, by giving you a sketch of what I have been either doing, or trying to do, during the last three weeks.

"On the 9th of April we climbed the beautiful pass which leads to Mercara; and a ride of five hours through some of the finest scenery in the world, of almost every variety of leaf and of green, brought us within sight of the fort, which, although of no strength, I believe, in a military point of view, stands out nobly in the landscape, and is in itself a striking object. The next day being Sunday, the little congregation was assembled in the mess-room, (too often the place of meeting for Divine Service in India, on account of our want of churches,) when the whole service was performed according to our Liturgy. I have never met with a more attentive congregation; and they who think that British officers are not pious men are, I am thankful to say, mistaken. Being still weak from the wear and tear of work in the plains, where I have been engaged since the latter part of September, I felt myself unequal to an evening service; but I invited the party to meet me on the next Wednesday, when, after the Litany, I explained to them to the best of my ability the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, of the administration of which I had given notice for the following Sunday. I have subsequently had the very great comfort of ascertaining that what I then said had removed from the minds of some who heard me certain painful and alarming doubts and difficulties, which had hitherto stood in the way of their becoming communicants; doubts and difficulties unhappily not rare in this country. But how shall they hear without a preacher? It is but very seldom that we can bring to these remote stations, in an Indian diocese, the glad tidings of good things. On the appointed day we had, for the size of the congregation, many guests at the table of our Lord; and it having come to my knowledge that there were four residents in the fort who had not yet been confirmed, I named the next Sunday for the Apostolic rite.

"I began this morning an exposition of the Lord's Prayer, which I concluded in the evening, after administering in the course of the evening service the Sacrament of Baptism to three children, when I fully believe that the prayers for those present were offered in an honest and good heart to God, that they might lead the rest of their lives,

through his grace and guidance, according to that beginning. On the Friday and Saturday I examined my candidates for Confirmation, my domestic chaplain, the Rev. James Morant, not being at present with me. * * * This week was passed in much the same way as that which went before it; and on the following Sunday morning I preached on the epistle of the day, the 5th Sunday after Easter, and in the evening I consecrated the burial-ground, holding divine service in a tent. And here I bade my little flock farewell. It was heart-touching to take leave on such a spot, parting on the brink of the ready grave, to run, as strangers and pilgrims upon earth, the course which may still lie before us, with but little prospect, considering the peculiar uncertainty of health and life in India, that we should ever meet again until, children of the immense family of the cross, redeemed from the bondage of sin and corruption by the atoning blood of Christ, and clothed in the white garments of his righteousness, we shall be admitted, if happily we thus attain unto it, to our Father's house. There is a sadness by which the heart is made better; and I will humbly hope that that hour was sanctified to us all. Divine Service is regularly performed every Sunday at Mercara, so far as it can be performed by a layman, by one of the officers of the regiment now quartered there, and I would beg, as a particular favour to myself, that our Society would present the Christians of the 34th regiment of Madras Light Infantry, which comprises besides the officers, five of whom are married, two European serjeants, and twenty-one of the band, all, together with their families, members of the Church of England, a Bible and a Book of Common Prayer. I ought to add that a detachment of British Artillery is usually stationed at Mercara, although in consequence of the war in China it has been for the present withdrawn. * * * * *

"If permitted to reach Bishopstoke, I shall have journeyed upwards of 1950 miles since I left it in September; a weary waste to traverse, not without an occasional green spot of Christianity, the more welcome because so rare. It is peculiarly affecting to one who values Christian ordinances as I do, to come from time to time, as has occurred to me in the course of my present visitation, upon some utterly isolated station, the abode perhaps of a single English family, whose members live for months with scarcely a chance of seeing a Christian minister, and who yet adorn their Christian profession, by being doers of the word which they can so very seldom hear; a little but a clear light shining in the twilight, or rather in the black and dark night of the surrounding idolatry. It is indeed hard for them to be thus cut off, it may be for years together, from the sound of the church-going bell; nor can we be surprised if under such circumstances they should sometimes forget the Church of their native land. The occasional passing by of the

Bishop, or of one of his clergy, serves however to call back some of the dearest associations of home; the old parish church, that beautiful house where their fathers and mothers worshipped, and they themselves first heard the voice of public prayer and praise; and its churchyard, where perhaps their parents are buried: and I am bound to say, that, wherever I go, my ministrations are received with an affectionate welcome, which convinces me that persons brought up in the communion of our Church, even thus situated, have not wilfully left their first love, and would most thankfully return to it."

In a letter, dated Madras, November 21, 1842, the Bishop writes:—

"I have given £50. towards the erection of a church at Valaveram, for the Telooگو congregation at that place, now under the pastoral superintendence of the Rev. William Howell.

"The sums expended on moonshee allowance to the Rev. Messrs. Combes and Thomson were necessary to enable them to complete the translation of certain works into the Tamil language, which have been very serviceable to our native congregations. Most thankful shall I be to be enabled to continue this most profitable labour, for the carrying on of which I have appointed a committee of four Missionary Clergymen thoroughly acquainted with Tamil, of whom my domestic Missionary chaplain is president. I would also beg to bring to the notice of our Society, that ten Missionary Clergymen resident in Tinnevely are now engaged in preparing a revised translation into Tamil of the Book of Common Prayer, the translation now in use being both imperfect and very incorrect; and that the Rev. William Howell has already prepared a translation of it into Telooگو, as we possess no translation of the Prayer-book in that language.

"The Rev. J. Horsford, chaplain of St Paul's, Colombo, has drawn upon me for £200., the Society's noble grant towards the erection of his church.

"I hope to see the commencement of the contemplated church at Neura Ellia on my arrival in Ceylon, where I trust to be, please God, very early in January.

"The Society's present of Books to our Diocesan Institution, a most welcome present, has been transferred by me to the care of the Principal the Rev. A. L. Irwin. I retain the books presented by the Society to Tanjore until I have had an opportunity of personally inspecting and ascertaining the actual state of that Mission, as it is probable that I may feel it my duty to recommend the transfer both of these books and of the Tanjore pupils to our Institution at Madras.

"To return to the subject of the little works that have been printed by me at the expense of our Society; I must add, that the Tamil translations, which, through the kind aid of our Society, I have circu-

lated among our native congregations, have been most thankfully received by Clergy and people, both on account of their actual value, and as an earnest of greater things hereafter, and a proof that all will be done that can be done for their spiritual improvement. It is a great point gained to bring the native Christians to know the worth and to prize the possession of a good book. Here, as everywhere, the poor Christian loves his own Bible, his own Prayer-book, his own book of religious consolation or encouragement; and I am very desirous to cherish this feeling among our native flocks."

The Society's grant of £500 towards the erection of Churches in Ceylon has been thus apportioned.

Towards the church of St. Paul's, Colombo, £200; Do. St. Stephen's, Trincomalee, £100; Do. at Kandy, £100: Do. at Neura Ellia, £100.

One of the chief object which the Society has had at heart in its long connexion with India, has been the success of the native schools; and at Bombay the subject of these schools has been a leading feature in the proceedings of the Diocesan Committee of that Presidency. The avidity with which some of the native Indian children received instruction, and the eagerness often manifested by them to comprehend the truths of the Gospel, give reason for hoping that they will be eternally benefited by the labours bestowed upon them. The Society assisted in defraying the expenses of these establishments.

The Bishop of Bombay informed the Society last year, that he had disposed of the grant of five hundred pounds placed in his hands for the extension of Christianity in his diocese. He requested aid in behalf of a Mission Establishment, intended for the benefit of the Indo-British population in his diocese. The Board accordingly voted one thousand pounds towards the cost of erecting the buildings, and defraying such portion of the annual expenditure as may not be provided for on the spot.

THE UNCONTESTED ELECTION.

ON Wednesday, the 24th of January, until noon, London was enveloped in one of those clouds of smoke so peculiar to and characteristic of the metropolis of the world. Having groped our way to the court room, the sight which there burst on our eyes, realized the words of Burke, which he made use of in his exposition of the wrongs of India and the crimes of the Company, committed by the Captain General of Iniquity—their Governor-General in India :—

“ A night cellar among thieves !”

The darkness—the thick darkness—of the internal court chamber of the India House was just sufficiently illumined, by a long row of high candles and by the blaze of the great fire, to render visible the gloominess and the dreariness, and the desolation of that Court in which, at this eventful period, the uncontested election of a director of the affairs of India was going on, as it were, by stealth. The silence of death prevailed ; there was no sound ; not a whisper. The faint shadows of the clerks and officers seated behind the barrier gradually became more and more distinct ; but, even when the eye could more distinctly discern them, they seemed to be unreal—not active citizens of the mart of the nations.

As a Court, the scene again conjured up the idea of Burke ; its stillness and silence, and darkness and glimmer of fire, made it look like a court below, where all is fear and trembling, dark and dismal, silence and secrecy.

On the floor was the candidate, and here and there a solitary figure, perhaps bidding for promises of favour at some future day. The uninitiated electors were surprised when they found that the ballot list had inscribed on it but one solitary name, for their election. It was Hobson's choice ; they had either to record their vote, for the Major, or else to lose their vote. Of course, Major Oliphant was unanimously chosen to succeed the late Capt. W. S. Clarke, in the seat which that worthy sea captain had held in the direction of the affairs of India ever since the 9th of March, 1815, nearly thirty years !

On the last occasion of an election,—the annual mockery of the electors, in April—a candidate, who ventured to oppose the House List, was forcibly dragged down from the hustings by command of the person who for an hour or two presided over the election, on the flimsy pretence that the table on which Mr. Gordon stood was “ wanted for the hats and cloaks of the gentlemen.” There is an ancient proverb, that “ *Story tellers* should have good memories.” Now, forgetting the false plea, set forth in April, in preservation of the silent system of elections in the India House, this large table, the whole surface of which was required for hats and cloaks, was taken away ; and, instead

of it, there was but a fragment of a table poked within the niche, as if to block out any candidate from taking his stand even on the floor underneath.

Poor Sturt himself could not have "scarped" the table more effectually, even if all the fears of his general had possessed his gallant and indomitable heart. But, we submit to the Father of the House and to the House List,—“Is it quite safe, thus to close the safety-valve, whilst you work your high pressure monopoly of power over your own constituents?”

In April, Mr. Gordon read from the hustings, several official documents on torture; some of the electors asked the directors what they had to say to this; they had no reply to make, therefore they dragged down the speaker, who dared thus to publish their misdeeds in open Court.

But, a word on the future. The test by which we estimate any candidate is his conduct in the general court. We fear that Mr. Sullivan cannot debase himself to the level of the Proprietors of India Stock; we regret, also, to hear that Captain Whiteman has bargained for the next vacancy in the direction, for his few speeches smell of the monopoly; Lieut. W. J. Eastwick, of the Bombay army, has our most cordial wishes, for as far as we know his public character, he is intelligent; he is also young, active, strong, and bold; he can canvass and get into the direction before he is superannuated; and they sadly want an infusion of young blood, warm from India; the greatest improvement, however, we look forward to, in the government of India, in our own day, is that the present foreign military despotism may have its seat transferred to India; and thus we support military officers as directors. Messrs. Prinsep and Mangles have our good wishes as able secretaries under military directors.

We press upon the East India Directors two lessons in despotism, as practised in France, quite in their own way; they are thus expressed in Mr. James Grant's popular new work entitled "Paris and its People." When describing the Legislative Chambers, he says, that the peerage "is now elective—the right of appointment being vested in the Crown."—page 183. And again, at page 213, he says: "When Napoleon was at the head of affairs in France, he carried his aversion to speechifying so far as to prohibit it altogether. The members were allowed to vote, but not to make speeches—a regulation which the Quakers observe at all their meetings connected with the business of the society. And yet, though Napoleon prohibited the members of the Chambers from speaking, he paid them for their legislative services. The sum of £120,000 was yearly voted to the deputies out of the civil list." The House List does virtually nominate almost all new Directors and pay the Proprietors to hold their tongues.

JUSTICE! JUSTICE! JUSTICE!

JUSTICE for Ireland has for years been sued for, and the cry has been totally disregarded—aye, mocked! even because the cry is uttered in the Irish brogue—not in the melodious Saxon accent. These same Saxons, priding themselves on their birthright to force justice whenever withheld from them. At length the Celts have assembled, and made a Saxon demonstration, and now the Saxon is teasing them for having but half done the job.

Justice for India is the feeble cry of every BRITISH FRIEND OF INDIA; but it is a feeble wail indeed—the aggrieved only seem to cry; and India is so far from the India House, that a single *one* of the million cannot come to Leadenhall Street to complain of injustice, and to cry for justice.

The heroic Lady Sale's eagerly perused "Narrative" has already familiarized the English reader with her oft recurring terms of *zubber dust*, *chupao*, *loot*, and so forth; so much so, that we fear the false impression will be strengthened, that the strong arm of war and rapine is necessary in the government of India; that as the sword is the instrument by which we acquired India, so the sword is the instrument by which we must govern India.

The *Times* of the 22d of January, contains an address to the Proprietors of India Stock by Lieut. Hollis, of the Madras army, in which he respectfully submits his case to their consideration, in the earnest hope that the irregular and harsh proceedings connected with it—deeply affecting the honour and welfare of the service at large—may be brought under discussion at their next General Quarterly Meeting at the India House.

We watch the issue of this manly appeal with deep interest. Will the military proprietors dare to stand by their comrade, and thus risk the loss of cadetships for their sons? We tremble for them; we fear they will not take the field; that they will as usual be absent on that day, though not on dividend day. But, surely all the honorable and learned legal proprietors will vindicate the law—though it be martial law; they will surely rally around one who is not permitted to speak in their Court. The Messrs. Wigram, Hogg, Fielder, Poynder, Lewis, Gazelee, Gordon, Grant, &c. will certainly give this injured officer the full benefit of the act of 4th Geo. IV., cap. 81, sect. 30. and *insist* that the words of that Act have meaning; although, in olden times, the Chairman of the Company desired the Bombay Government to disregard any act of Parliament.

We now see the Rajah of Sattarah deposed by the Bombay Government, because he appealed home to the Court of Directors; and for this crime he is yet immured in Benares.

The present Appeal is to the great body of the Proprietors ;—with such a warning—this is, indeed, a bold stroke for Justice to the Army of India.

We have often expressed our surprise at the small quantum of justice which satisfies the Army in India.

We implore the Proprietors to be just to this body ; for, indeed, the Army is everything in India. There, even the Press is military ; the public is composed of military officers ; the learned societies are military ; even the church congregations are composed of soldiers, their wives and their children.

The civil society of India is elevated in nominal power, in rank, and in allowances, above the military ; but in real power, in intelligence, activity, number and physical force, the Army is overwhelming. They can any morning pass over the Company's flag and hoist the royal standard ; and then, what is the value of India stock ? What then becomes of the widows and orphans who now draw their annuities from India, by means of the strong arm of power—the sword.

The Proprietors cannot look beyond the bar, and say that their Executive deserve implicit confidence in all appeals for justice ; they must therefore themselves look to this matter.

THE DEBATE ON SCINDE.

“ WITHOUT something like an Indian public in England, the empire of India cannot be preserved.” Such was the tone of the Court of Directors on the 15th of April, 1833, when pleading for a renewal of their power over the millions of India, by the mouth of Sir John Malcolm, whom they had put forward to open the debate in the General Court of the Proprietors of India Stock ; but more than ten years' experience of the conduct of the Court of Directors towards the General Court has proved it to be one invariable monotonous demand of confidence in the executive,—an insolent assumption of power over the constituency—a rude refusal to hear them, and a treacherous threat to annihilate the existence of the General Court. Over and over again the Court of Directors have stultified the General Court by their chairman inventing new and contradictory laws on the spur of the moment, in order to abrogate its rights and cause its adjournment in the face of all fairness, justice, and delicacy.

The venerable and respected leader of the honest and independant minority of the proprietors immediately remarked, that, “ although entertaining every respect for the gentlemen constituting the Court of Directors, he was quite prepared to contend that among the body of the Proprietary there were many individuals much better acquainted with the condition of the Indian territory, and consequently much

more capable of coming to a wise and just decision, than it would be possible to select from the Court of Directors. What he principally desired to impress on the attention of the Court was, whether it would not be extremely desirable that a Committee, selected impartially from the Court of Directors and the Court of Proprietors, should be nominated with full powers." The Court of Directors shrunk, however, from this equitable proposal: they never allow the Proprietors freely to choose a fair Committee—not even to see that their own bye-laws are duly observed. But most assuredly, the exhibition on either side of the bar, on Friday, the 26th of January, 1844, most fully confirmed Sir Charles Forbes' estimate of talent in the popular body as compared with the abilities of the Directors.

Many, many months since, her Majesty's Government laid before the nation and the world a folio volume of state papers on the seizure of Scinde and the imprisonment of its princes. Some honest Proprietors of India Stock wished to hold a General Court and discuss the merits of these published proceedings; but the Court of Directors opposed this natural desire—they resorted to every artifice and every subterfuge to thwart their constituents—delays and quibbles were multiplied—Mr. Wigram quoted a bad precedent, and Mr. Loftus Wigram gave a bad opinion; but the climax of state craft was exhibited in the refusal of admittance into the India House of the edition of these state documents, printed and published by the crown and presented to parliament; and thus the Proprietors had actually to wait until the Directors' own printer had tardily reprinted the thick folio, at the expense of the people of India, and, in such a manner that page does not tally with page in the original edition. This manœuvre somewhat spun out the time, but now, as Parliament is about to meet, and in order to cajole the proprietors a little, after all the insult and wrong heaped upon them—by the creatures of their own creation,—their requisition was at last attended to, and the door of their room was unlocked. In breathless haste, as soon as the chairman had appeared from the side door—ere his tail was coiled round the chair—he shouted that he had received a letter from Lord Ripon, dated the 26th of Jan., promising some more information as soon as Parliament had met, therefore "I propose that this Court do now adjourn!!" The tribe of seconders, claqueurs, and toadies re-echoed "Adjourn! adjourn! adjourn!" but Mr. Hume was in his place and he would not adjourn; he said, "No! go on!" Mr. Weeding and Mr. Fielder spoke in support of the chair, as in duty bound. Mr. Sullivan claimed the right to go on. Mr. Clarke was too just to tolerate the idea of any *ex parte* information, and Mr. Fielder cheered on his ally for adjournment. Mr. Sullivan again attempted to proceed, but was again interrupted, whilst Mr. Hume protested against these irregular and illegal interruptions. The chair urged that he was supported in burking the Court by his counsel's opinion, but Mr. Hume insisted on the right of the Court to proceed, and Mr. Sullivan again commenced his address; a Proprietor begging of him at the same time to enter a protest against the Chairman's illegal conduct in attempting to adjourn the Court, and against the opinion given by the Company's standing counsel, Mr.

Loftus Wigram. At length the Chairman gave way, and rather than provoke Mr. Hume to drag him into the House of Commons, allowed his clerk to read the Requisition; after which Mr. Sullivan proceeded without interruption, and he rivetted the attention of a crowded audience—the Court room being half filled. Poor old Sir Robert Campbell did get up from behind the bar and ask about some governor-general or other, but the Court would not allow Mr. Sullivan to be interrupted; he spoke from half-past twelve till half-past three, and speaking with great ability was listened to with breathless interest, and on concluding he was loudly applauded.

Oh! what a vile system is this which keeps this talented man out of the direction and retains in it Sir Robert Campbell, who avows that he lent money to the zemindars at thirty per cent. Mr. Cotton looked very small in his big chair.

Lieutenant Eastwick seconded Mr. Sullivan; he spoke till five o'clock. At first he seemed more *au fait* with his sword and his pen; but as the day closed in, he improved vastly, and for the last half hour was both powerful and eloquent.

Surely a new day begins to dawn. Major Oliphant has got into the Direction though he stood up in the General Court like a man and spoke his mind. Now Messrs. Sullivan and Eastwick, and such candidates, will either reform the Court of Directors, or overwhelm the antiquated House List—the bane of the Company—the curse of India.

The executive had had more than they expected—thanks to Mr. Hume; they had had quite enough, as much as they could stomach. Forgetting, therefore, all their old excuses about *ex parte* speeches going out to India, and up to Parliament, and out to the public, they adjourned the debate for several weeks, until the 21st February, neglecting in the mean time the poor imprisoned Ameers of Scinde, and the libels on Outram, Napier, and Co.

Messrs. Sullivan and Eastwick vindicated the character of the General Court, by performing duties which no member of either House of Parliament can be expected to perform half as well as they did, in consequence of their local experience of India.

The Chairman vaunted himself and his administration of having made arrangements for supplying the Proprietors with copies of the papers to be presented to Parliament, though every body can buy them! However, “great bodies move slowly;” it is the craft of the Company to resist the tide of improvement.

APPEAL TO THE PROPRIETORS OF INDIA STOCK.

As the Directors of the East India Company act on behalf of the Proprietors, all that is done by the Directors attaches to the Proprietors also. The Proprietors are the persons who both morally and legally wage the wars which subjugate India. It is fit that each Proprietor of India Stock should entertain this consideration with the utmost gravity, and ask himself the question whether he approves of such a course of action, and whether he really means to be implicated in it. What is

done by the Directors is done by himself, unless he express his dissent from it. The Proprietor chooses the Director; he can instruct and even control him, and therefore what he would not do with his own hand, he ought not to effect through theirs.

It is known that some persons holding India Stock have felt their position as Proprietors very severely. With much truth it has been said in their behalf, that they are involuntary Proprietors, and that they acquired the India stock which has made them such, without being aware of its consequences. To this, however, it must be added, that they are not thus freed from the obligation of a suitable course of action. In their present circumstances, they are competent to adopt proceedings directly adapted to remove, both from themselves and others, the burden under which they lie. As a proprietor of India Stock, each individual has a voice in the concerns of the East India Company; and in every Quarterly and Special General Court of the Company he has an opportunity of making his voice heard. Ought not this opportunity to be improved? Should not every shareholder who deplores, and wishes to terminate his career of war in India, make a point of being present at these meetings, and expressing his sentiments? Some sympathy such a person would be almost sure to meet with,—and who can tell how much? If not at once, yet in time it might be enough to fix the attention of the Directors, and to induce a change on the part of the Company. Those who feel together on this subject, might communicate with each other, and endeavour to act in concert. At all events, the attention of the Proprietors of India Stock at large, and that of the public, would be kept alive to the facts of the case; and individual Proprietors would, by protesting against the course adopted by the Company, do what the circumstances permit, to free themselves from blame. To lament Indian war privately, or even to refuse the profit which might accrue from the invasion and subversion of another Native State, can scarcely be deemed enough to afford satisfaction to an honourable mind.

It is no doubt true, that a Proprietor of India Stock, in coming forward in this independent and conscientious manner, might encounter considerable difficulty, and expose himself to a species of observation and remark which every one would naturally avoid. But this cannot be thought sufficient reason for shrinking from a duty so imperative and so important. The claims of justice, benevolence, and humanity concur to enforce it, and the faithful discharge of it, amidst whatever difficulties, will surely be connected with far greater tranquility of mind than a tame and cowardly acquiescence in a state of things which makes you individually an accomplice in a course of injustice and wrong, which your own heart condemns, and which the whole civilised world is concurring to denounce.

The conductors of the *BRITISH FRIEND OF INDIA* feel it their duty to submit these remarks to the Proprietors of India Stock on opening their *Fifth Volume*, and they trust that a kind and serious attention will be given to this address by the Proprietors of India Stock—the Members of Parliament of India.

Critical Notices.

THE LIGHT DRAGOON, by the Author of "The Subaltern," &c. 2 vols.

II. COLBURN, Great Marlborough Street.

This autobiography originally appeared in the form of a series of articles in one of the Monthly Magazines—the *United Service Journal* we believe—and well merits, certainly, its transference to the present comely volumes. "The Light Dragoon" is an agreeable, observing and intelligent fellow, displaying at times, in his writing, a keen perception of the minuter points both of character and scenery, united to a considerable power of graphic description, whilst the soul-stirring incidents and wild adventures which he witnesses and encounters in the course of his Continental and Indian service, are narrated with much force and freedom.

Our hero enlists at Maidstone, in the 11th Light Dragoons, and after a few months service in Ireland, pursuing the soldier-like and honorable occupation of still-hunting and ragamuffin shooting in County Tipperary, and occasionally achieving a magnificent conquest over an iron-pot and a tin worm, embarks for Portugal, where, after a skirmishing but sanguinary sort of affair, falls, severely wounded, in the hands of the enemy. His first battle is described, with much animation.

Whilst we lay in the vicinity of Elvas, the enemy began to show in and around Budajos, a large force, of which a considerable portion were horsemen. It was our business to watch them; and as the 11th, with a detachment from the 3d German Hussars, constituted the entire amount of cavalry, then on the spot, our vigilance as well as hardihood, was more than once put sharply to the trial. For the most part we came pretty well out of these affairs; but in the end, the troops of which I was a member, suffered all but annihilation. It happened, that when we were on picket, a trooper belonging to the Germans deserted to the enemy, and carrying with him accurate information relative both to our position and our strength, enabled them, without hazard, to arrange a plan for cutting us off. They marched, after night fall, with the greater part of their cavalry,—threw a strong body into a wood on our extreme right,—and, keeping it there concealed, made their appearance at dawn in our front, with a force greatly superior to ours in point of numbers, yet nowise so formidable as to justify us in our own eyes were we to flee before them. Accordingly, a smart skirmish began, which lasted without intermission three hours, and the excitement of which hindered us from paying any particular attention to what was going on all the while in our rear. At last, however, some of us chancing to look back, beheld a formidable line drawn out, in such order as to bar our way completely, were we to think of retreating upon the regiment; for the left of the line rested upon a river, and the right leaned upon the wood from which the whole had, during the progress of our affair, emerged. It is marvellous how slow men generally are to perceive that they have got into a scrape. We never for a moment supposed that these were Frenchmen; we took it for granted that they were Portuguese brought up, we did not care to enquire from what quarter, but placed where they were, manifestly for our support. On, therefore, we went with our amusement, till the enemy in our front suddenly called their skirmishers, and with four squadrons advanced to charge. We were quite incapable of making head against such disparity of numbers, so we gave ground section after section, turning to check the advance, and still keeping up a warm skirmishing fire as opportunity offered. "Retire upon the Portuguese, men, exclaimed the Captain; "when they perceive that we are overpowered they will advance; and then, ho! for another push at these rascals."

We did retire upon what we believed to be Portuguese; neither did we discover our mistake till something less than a hundred yards of ground divided us; and then what was to be done. The odds were out of all calculation; yet we were no wise disposed to be taken; so at the Captain's orders we closed our files, and rode right at them. Never were men so entirely confounded. It was clear that

they expected nothing of the sort ; for they sat still, looking us in the face, and never made a movement to meet us. The consequence was, that coming upon them at speed, with all the weight and activity of our more powerful horses, we literally knocked them down like nine pins. Over they went, the horse and rider rolling on the ground ; while we, cutting and slashing as we rode, broke through. But, alas ! for us, there was a second line behind the first, which behaved differently. We in our town were charged, and the battle became in a few seconds a mere affair of swords, where there was no room either to the front or the rear. The result could not be doubtful for five minutes. Outnumbered and hemmed in, we were almost to a man cut off. Eight were killed on the spot, twenty were wounded, and sixty-three good soldiers on the whole, lost to the service. The only man, indeed, who escaped to tell the tale, was one of our officers, who, being particularly well mounted, made a dash at the enemy's line; and laying about him, opened a way for himself, though not till he had received a severe wound in the shoulder.

In the course of that *mêlée*, many feats of gallantry were performed ; indeed, the enemy's loss in killed and wounded was far greater than ours, inasmuch as not fewer than fifty belonging to the latter class were brought to the hospital of which we became inmates. But there was one man in particular, who died so nobly, that I feel myself bound, as an act of justice to his memory, to speak of him. His name was Wilson. In temper and disposition he was the quietest and most inoffensive creature in the troop, who never had a cross word with any one, nor ever, as far as I could perceive, was put even slightly out of his way ; nothing could induce Wilson to lose his temper—nothing put him into a hurry ; whatever he did was done as if the doer was a piece of clock work, and the matter to be arranged something which could not possibly miscarry. Wilson was, besides, remarkably sober—he never drank even his allowance to an end ; but if he did not drink, he ate with a voracity which I have seldom seen equalled. Bread was his favourite food, and before his single pair of jaws whole loaves would disappear, as often as he succeeded in laying hand upon them. But Wilson's career, both of fighting and eating, was destined this day to end ; and he fell thus.

I saw him engaged hand to hand with a French dragoon ; I saw him—for I was by this time disabled by a severe wound, and stretched at length beside others of my suffering comrades—give and receive more than one pass, with equal skill and courage. Just then, a French officer stooping over the body of one of his wounded countrymen, who dropped at the instant on his horse's neck, delivered a thrust at poor Harry Wilson's body, and delivered it effectually. I firmly believe that Wilson died on the instant : yet, though he felt the sword in its progress, he, with characteristic self-command, kept his eye still on the enemy in his front ; and, raising himself in his stirrups, let fall upon the Frenchman's helmet such a blow, that brass and skull parted before it, and the man's head was cloven asunder to the chin. It was the most tremendous blow I ever saw struck ; and both he who gave, and his opponent who received it, dropped dead together. The brass helmet was afterwards examined by order of the French officer, who, as well as myself, was astonished at the exploit, and the cut was found to be as clean as if the sword had gone through a turnip, not so much as a dent being left on either side of it.—p. 99.

Whilst a prisoner of war at Salamanca, in the employ of the German Count Golstein, commanding the *Lanciers de Bourg* in the service of Napoleon, our "Light Dragoon" met with some adventures which made, he tells us, some strong demands upon his interest. Amongst them, he relates the following, the results of which certainly convey no very pleasant ideas of the Spanish character, as connected with one of the most solemn acts in which rational creatures can take part :—

I remember, one day strolling into the Cathedral, where I was greatly struck by the progress of a funeral ceremony, which had only just begun. The corpse was that of a young woman of some rank, which lay in its last robes upon a sort of platform in the middle of the church—pale, and with the long black hair gathered in braids over the forehead. She was somewhat gorgeously arrayed, had a jewelled ring upon one of her fingers—possibly the gift of a betrothed—and a golden crucifix sus-

pended from her neck, while earrings, also of gold, were in her ears, and a brilliant clasped, or seemed to clasp, the band upon her brow. I did not go sufficiently near to judge of her beauty, but as far as a cursory examination will enable me to speak, I should say that her features were regular; and that there was a soft, sweet, gentle expression in her sunken features.

The corpse, when I entered the church, seemed to have been just conveyed to its temporary resting-place, a platform, on which the black bier was laid. It had scarce settled down, if I may so express myself, when certain vergers approached, and enveloped it, all below the waist, in a black velvet pall, while a body of priests performed mass at the high altar, and a crowd of Carthusian friars sang a requiem for the dead with great effect. Innumerable wax candles burned both at the head and at the feet of the deceased. Her maid was in attendance beside them; and the rapidity with which she crossed herself—lighting and extinguishing from time to time her own taper—seemed to indicate that she took a deep and solemn interest in the ceremony. Meanwhile, the grave, which had been prepared near one of the smaller altars, stood open; and by-and-by a monk, bearing a huge black crucifix in his hand, approached it. This he planted at the head of the orifice, and as if his doing so had been the signal that all was ready, a huge, muscular, large-headed man, dressed in the ordinary attire of a workman, and probably the gravedigger, approached the bier. The music suddenly ceased—the masses were ended—and that barbarian seized the corpse, which, without regard even to the semblance of decency, he threw up, as if it had been a bundle of rags, into his arms. He bore it thus across the aisle, and, descending with it into the grave, laid it in the coffin, which yawned at the bottom of the hole. But his business did not end there;—the monster suddenly thrust up his arm, and drew towards him, first, the lid of the coffin, and next the black pall, with which he entirely shrouded both himself and his future proceedings; it is therefore impossible for me to say what he might have done during the half hour that he lingered in the grave; but I own that my imagination turned towards the jewels and the golden crucifix, none of which could I conceive it probable that he would leave to be devoured by the tomb. Nor was this the only transaction that disgusted me in the winding up of what, its commencement was an exceedingly striking ceremony. No sooner was the dead body removed out of sight, and the candles that stood beside the bier extinguished, than a spirit of extreme levity appeared to take possession of all, whom the building contained. I heard the murmur of a light, and, as it seemed, a frivolous conversation pass through the crowd, while laughter, scarcely suppressed, told where each joke had taken effect, and spoke very little in favour either of them who uttered or of those who received it. Perhaps it might be prejudice on my part, but I own that I was thoroughly disgusted. I turned away and walked home, not without a conviction that, after all, there is more of real sublimity in the simple and affecting burial service of my own church than in all the mummeries of masses and requiems with which the feelings of the heart seemed to be quite at discord.—p. 206.

After much journeying in France, Germany, and Russia, our "Light Dragoon" regained his freedom, rejoined his regiment, and after a while—in the month of January, 1819, on board the "Streatham"—embarked at Gravesend for India. Arriving safely at Calcutta, the 11th received orders to proceed to Cawnpore, and we here meet with the following graphic description of a tropical fall of rain.

At last, however, the monsoons set in, and with them came a complete relief from the pressure of the disease; occasionally a man would die, but the violence of the distemper had passed away, and we were enabled in consequence to enjoy ourselves both within doors and without, as far, at least, as a ceaseless fall of heavy rain would allow; and, in truth, the violence with which the floods came down surpassed every thing of which I could have formed an idea. I have seen the barrack-square converted in less than an hour into a tank or pond, in which there was a depth of two feet of water, through which swarms of small fish were swimming, very much, as may be imagined, to our astonishment, and greatly to the delight of the natives. Neither were we long left in doubt as to the causes of the phenomenon. One day I was suddenly invited to watch with my comrades the

progress of a water spout, the formation of which was going on at no great distance from the cantonments. I saw a column of water rise from a flooded meadow, and rush up, as it seemed, to meet a dense cloud that had gathered over it; the sun, too, happening to shine out at the moment, and to cast his rays obliquely upon the pillar—the effect was more beautiful than I have language to describe; and when, in a few minutes afterwards the contiguity of the pillar was broken, the spray from its lower portion fell over us as if it had been a shower of diamond sparks. It was not so with the heavily-laden cloud, which likewise in due time discharged its contents upon our heads. We read and hear of rain that resembles the pouring of water out of buckets; I never, till that day, was able to believe that there was any substantial truth in the simile. Nor was this all; with the rush of water came down shoals of fish, some of them of a size sufficient to excite the cupidity of the natives, who, attacking them with nets and buckets, conveyed them to their houses, and speedily converted them into material for a delicate supper.

With an account of the siege and capture of Bhurtpore, these very entertaining volumes terminate. We predict for them a more extended and lasting popularity than that enjoyed by any of Mr. Gleig's previous writings.

JOB AND HIS TIMES, or a Picture of the Patriarchal Age, &c. By T. WEMYSS. Jackson and Walford, St. Paul's Church Yard.

The very singular, and, in places, unintelligible nature of the Book of Job, as well in its scope as in its composition, whether we regard the remarkable obscurity in its meaning; the impress which it bears of a high antiquity; the claim which it solitarily exhibits, to a delineator of patriarchal religion, or the interesting picture which it presents of primitive manners and the simplicity of the earliest times: all these peculiarities, apart from the consideration of its existing as a portion of those scriptures, the perusal and study of which forms the good man's delight, solace, and main occupation; conduced to lead Mr. Wemyss to an examination of this ancient and sacred book, and with the result of his researches, we are, in the volume before us, now favored.

^ The difficulties which, throughout the entire of his investigations, beset the enquirer into the intent, age, authorship and other particularities of the Book of Job, are indeed of no ordinary description, and have perplexed and baffled many of our most distinguished scholiasts and divines. Some critics have supposed, from the nature of the exordium, that Job was not actually existent, and that the narrative in the Book is fictitious; both Ezekiel and James, however, make reference to him as a real person, and the style of the book has clearly all the circumstantiality of a real narrative. Many and strong doubts have also been expressed by writers of credited authority, as to the period in which Job lived; for whilst it has been inferred, and we apprehend too most correctly, not only from his longevity—from his holding the office of priest in his own family—from his allusion to no other species of idolatry than the worship of the heavenly bodies—from the silence of the book respecting the history of the Israelites and the Mosaic law, and from several marked and incidental allusions to the most primitive customs, that he lived in the Patriarchal age; a genealogy of Job affixed to the end of the Septuagint version, makes him the fifth in descent from Abraham. Many writers have also discovered what they consider proofs of a much later date even than this, in the Book itself, whilst Dr. Hales has attempted, by a variety of elaborate astronomical calculations, to fix the exact time of the Patriarch's trial at 184 years before the birth of Abraham.

As to ascertaining the real author of the Book, the difficulties have been, if possible still more numerous and intricate. The arguments at which we have already hinted, with respect to the age at which Job lived, are considered by most commentators to prove the very high antiquity of the Book; Light-

foot and others, supposing that Elihu was the writer, whilst there are critics who ascribe its authorship to Moses. On the other hand, Bishop Lowth remarks, that the style of Job differs most essentially from the poetical style of Moses, in being much more concise, and more accurate in the poetical conformation of the sentences. Eichhorn assigns to the Book a date earlier than the time of Moses; Schultens and others suppose Job himself, or some contemporary to have been the author, and the Book falling into the hands of Moses whilst he dwelt in Idumæa, was used by him to teach patience and submission to the Israelites. This hypothesis they allege, solves all the difficulties arising out of the internal character of the Book, and accounts for its admission into the Canon of the Hebrew scriptures. A much later date even than this has been assigned; the authorship has been ascribed to Solomon, and Umbreit names the writing as of the time of this Babylonish captivity.

From this wearying turmoil of diverse opinion, the incubus of cumbersome criticism, Mr. Wemyss resolved to emancipate himself, and with a courage and perseverance worthily adapted to the importance of the subject, began at the very fountain-head of all this commentarial complexity, and—making perspicuity his main object, and avoiding scholastic language as far as possible—formed, regardless of the labour and difficulty of the undertaking, his own translation of the Book of Job. With this version we are supplied in the present volume, and we cannot too warmly congratulate its author on the successful and complete manner in which he has accomplished his task. The translation, so far as we have been enabled to ascertain, is correct and close, without, however, being in any way confined, and—in its ordinary style, fluent and unambiguous,—exhibits all the force and energy, and much of the sublimity of the original.

The version is accompanied with a swarm of notes, and dissertations of indisputable value and excellence, relative to the Book itself, its design, canonicity, integrity, deducible doctrines, &c.; to Job and his circumstances, his æra, identity, religion, and family; and to the state of the arts and sciences at the period during which the Patriarch existed; there is also a series of supplementary illustrations elucidatory of those passages in the Book requiring a somewhat more lengthened and distinct notice. Amongst the most notable of the dissertations, may be classed Mr. Wemyss' examination into the authorship of the Book: we extract the passage, and extol the originality and ingenuity of the views which it offers, and the becoming diffidence with which they are advanced, but must hesitate to decide, *currente calamo*, as to their accuracy or feasibility.

^a Were I permitted to add my own conjecture to that of so many learned men, I should say there was some probability that Joseph was the author of it. It is well known that he was taken out of the pit at Dothan by a company of Midianitish merchants; that he must have travelled with their caravan a considerable way, since they carried him into Egypt; that it is customary to beguile the way in travelling through deserts by stories and songs; that he might have learned from them the history of Job—they living, when at home, in the neighbouring country; that he afterwards, either while in prison, or at leisure in Pharaoh's household, might occupy his time in writing what he had thus heard, and which was too memorable to be forgotten. Hence the intermixture of Egyptian images with the Arabian might be accounted for, as well as the absence of all reference to Moses and to the law of God, the whole poem being composed at a period previous to its promulgation. Hence also the mixed character of the style, and those other peculiarities which a careful reader will discover; and hence its ready admission into the Jewish canon, although it related to the fortunes of an Idumean. Joseph being a favourite and a celebrated personage among the Jews, and one whose sufferings and exaltation were intimately interwoven with their national history.

It would be absurd to contend for this view of the matter as the true one; but considering the slight grounds on which former writers have rested their advocacy

of certain claims to the authorship of this singular book, I may be forgiven in supposing my conjecture to stand on as good a foundation.—p. 90,

This work would prove of infinite service, were it regarded solely as a depository for the notes and disquisitions of the most celebrated commentators of the Book of Job :—the author's own writings, however, will ensure its value at a far higher rate ; incalculable benefit will undoubtedly be derived from its perusal, and with Mr. Wemyss, we trust that it may influence to a more extended study of the sacred writings,—the genuine medicine of the mind,—the lamp of Eternal Truth,—the storehouse of consecrated wisdom,—by whose maxims alone life may be safely regulated,—under whose guidance alone death may be safely encountered.

ON SUPERSTITIONS CONNECTED WITH THE HISTORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY. By T. J. PETTIGREW, Esq., F.R.S., &c.

John Churchill, Princes Street.

Medicine has ever been and still continues to be an art so conjectural and uncertain that our astonishment at the officious anxiety with which empirics have been sought after and followed, is much diminished. Mr. Pettigrew tritely enough observes that “ regular professional men are too sensible of the deficiencies, and too keenly alive to the uncertainty of the power of medicines over disease, to venture to speak boldly and decisively so as to gain the entire confidence of their patients, whose natural irritability is perhaps, under the influence of disease, much excited, increased, and aggravated. The bold and unblushing assertion of the empiric of a never failing remedy constantly reiterated, inspires confidence in the invalid, and not unfrequently tends, by its operation on the mind, to assist in the eradication of disorder. Few people possess either leisure or inclination, in large and populous places—where alone the quack sets upon his work of deception, and not unfrequently destruction—to examine and detect the imposition. Human credulity is too strong to resist the bold and unblushing assertions of the empiric, and to his hands is readily committed the care of the most precious gift of heaven.” In the present volume, the lofty pretensions, ridiculous speculations, and occasional extraordinary successes of some of the more notorious of these empirics—strange compounds of the physician, astrologer, alchemist, and chiromancer—are recorded, with an infinite variety of subsidiary matter, in the most vivacious and pleasant manner imaginable. The topics on which Mr. Pettigrew most prominently discourses, are those pertaining to alchymy, astrology, early medicine and surgery, talismans, &c., the influence of the mind upon the body, the royal gift of healing ; and the manner in which these several subjects are discussed, betokens much acuteness, observation, and research on the part of their writer, and enables us freely to recommend their perusal as well to the general as the professional community.

The following extracts from the chapter, *On the Influence of the Mind upon the Body*, we annex as a specimen of Mr. Pettigrew's agreeable style of writing.

The various cases adduced in which talismans, amulets, and charms have been employed, either to avert or to cure different diseases, are, in any explanation that can be offered, to be referred to the influence of the mind over the functions of the body. The occasional cures that have followed their employment can only be attributed to the operation of the imagination, by which it is possible that changes may have been effected in the human body and healthy action induced. The efficiency of charms has been in proportion to the ignorance of the age in which they have been used, and the consequent degree of superstition entertained, at a period when the hallucinations of the imagination were permitted to usurp the place of

observation, and the greatest puerilities superseded the employment of reason and experiment. In early times, therefore, the instances are numerous—they are now comparatively rare, and occur only in districts not remarkable for intellectual enlightenment. The force of imagination and the power of fear exercised on the animal economy are admitted by every one, but the limits to which their operations are to be assigned no one can designate. Medical observers constantly meet with extraordinary changes produced upon the body from passions of the mind or sudden emotions. Jaundice has been known to occur almost instantaneously upon a violent fit of anger, or within twenty-four hours of the receipt of bad intelligence, or the occurrence of unexpectedly severe losses. The hair, which was jet black, shall, in a few hours, lose its colour, be deprived of its natural secretion, and turn grey or white, and this may be either partial or general. * * *

Too little attention is paid by physicians in general to the influence of the mind, or the operations of the passions in the production and in the removal of disease. We know, it is true, that some of the passions excite whilst others depress; and we see how quickly, and often how permanently changes are produced in the offices of different parts of the body. Whilst anger, on the one hand, accelerates the progress of the blood, hurrying on the circulation with fearful impetuosity to the destruction of either the brain or the organs contained within the chest; grief, on the other, depresses the action of the heart, and causes serious accumulation in the larger vessels and in the lungs. Grief has not inaptly been styled, “an heavy executioner; nothing more crucifies the soul, nor overthrows the health of the body than sorrow.” * * *

The power of the mind exerted over the body has been rendered conspicuous by many remarkable cases on record. Flennius mentions an instance of a malefactor who was carried out, as he conceived, to execution; and in order thereto, his cap was pulled over his eyes, and a cold wet cloth being struck hastily about his neck, he fell down dead, under the conceit of his decapitation. Charron records a similar case; a man having his eyes covered to be put to death, as he imagined—being condemned—and uncovering them again to receive his pardon, was found really dead on the scaffold. It is commonly told, but I am unacquainted with the authority, that a person was directed to be led to death; his eyes were blinded, and he was made to believe, by water trickling down his arm, that the sentence was being carried into effect. The mimicry is said to have produced his death as effectually as would the real operation. The powers of life were destroyed by the power of his imagination. * * *

George Grotatzki, a Polish soldier, deserted from his regiment in the harvest of the year 1677. He was discovered a few days afterwards, drinking and making merry in a common ale-house. The moment he was apprehended he was so much terrified, that he gave a loud shriek, and immediately was deprived of the power of speech. When brought to a court-martial, it was impossible to make him articulate a word; nay, he then became as immovable as a statue, and appeared not to be conscious of anything which was going forward. In the prison to which he was conducted, he neither ate nor drank. The officers and the priests at first threatened him, and afterwards endeavoured to soothe and calm him, but all their efforts were in vain. He remained senseless and immovable. His irons were struck off, and he was taken out of the prison, but he did not move. Twenty days and nights were passed in this way, during which he took no kind of nourishment, nor had any natural evacuation: he then gradually sunk and died.—p. 104.

1. DIPLOMATIC TRANSACTIONS IN CENTRAL ASIA, FROM 1834 TO 1839.—Brettell 1841.
2. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW AND THE AFGHAN WAR.—Letters reprinted from the *Morning Herald*. By D. URQUHART, Esq.—Maynard, 1843.
3. AN APPEAL AGAINST FACTION. By D. URQUHART, Esq.—Maynard, 1843.

Accompanying the copies of these several works we have also been favoured with a letter from the editor of the *Portfolio*, rebuking, certainly in measured and polite language, but, nevertheless, reprehending the opinion we expressed in the *BRITISH FRIEND OF INDIA MAGAZINE*, in our notice of the 5th part

of the *Portfolio*, as to the marked and disagreeable egotism evinced in all Mr. Urquhart's literary productions. Now, we cordially agree with the editor of Mr. Urquhart's pet publication, that the latter gentleman's writings on the important events now transacting in Central Asia, give "the clue to past and future events in that country," the cradle of mankind; and that they further enable us to be of essential service to the benighted and barbaric hordes residing therein, by reiterating our cry for mercy upon them. But the editor of the *Portfolio* accuses us of the crime of having "stood by the side of the interested calumniators of the best and ablest of our countrymen!"—at the same time admitting, in the most friendly manner, that we committed this offence "under a mistaken impression," and also charitably expressing a hope that the perusal of Mr. Urquhart's books, pamphlets, and articles on the Eastern Question, will cause us to regret the great "crime" laid at our door, to wit—that of being a tool in the hands of the *worst* of men, to calumniate "the best and ablest of our countrymen!" We would fain, however, demand—waiving, for the present, any purely personal controversy—in reply to these vaguely worded assertions, an answer to the following queries:—Who are these best and ablest of our countrymen? Who are their interested calumniators? And, lastly—How have we stood by the bad *against* the good? In reply to this third question, we can surely and safely affirm that it has ever been our honest and sole aim to record and chronicle those stubborn truths called facts,—and to stand by the oppressed, the bodily and mentally withered Natives of India, against their cruel and tyrannical task-masters, whether Proprietors, Directors, or Lords of Control. But enough of ourselves! The four volumes we have published, faithfully and undoubtedly speak their own praise.

Mr. Urquhart is a spirited man, and one who, though not allied to our patrician families—those busy and greedy monopolizers of our embassies—has forced himself by intellectual prowess and perseverance into a prominent rank in the corps diplomatique, and gained for himself a reputation, trumpeted from Constantinople and Moskwa to Washington and Pekin. His policy is to uphold the standard of the waning—the fading—Crescent of the East, against the giant progress, the Polyphemus-like strides of the Autocrat, the Great Bear of the North. Now, we happen to have familiar acquaintance with the internal feebleness of Russia, and we confess to no exorbitant dread of the extension which thus causes her weakness. But we *do* fear the effects of the insensate folly of that Company which invades Cabul because the bearded Cossack, Captain Vicovitch, appears there; and we regret that we cannot blind our eyes to the fact that the Crescent still pales before the Cross,—its cycle of 1260 years is now, perhaps, on the eve of its accomplishment.

Our foreign, especially Oriental, policy, is usually so lightly regarded, that we are rejoiced to hail as *Friends of India* all those writers who draw attention towards the overwhelmingly important subject. Along with Mr. Canning, we regard the prosperity of the whole world to be the only true policy of Britain, and we also uphold the opinion that our own plenteous and fertile isle should be the Tyrian mart and *entrepot* for all other nations; our food their fatness; our clothing, their flax, cotton, and silk. Entertaining these views therefore, ardently, most ardently, do we thank Mr. Urquhart for his talented exertions, his indefatigable labours, his unremitting toils. Most heartily do we cheer him on in his patriotic, Christian, and manly protest against the shedding of that innocent blood which Britain is so remorselessly perpetrating over the entire of Asia,—with which our beloved country is now so profusely deluging Afghanistan, Seinde, the Punjab, and even China. We earnestly recommend his writings to our subscribers and readers for their diligent and careful perusal; they contain much most

important and interesting matter on that Eastern question, which *now* embraces, not merely Syria, but the entire of Asia.

As samples of Mr. Urquhart's prophetic powers as to political affairs, we may quote the expression of his views on our cruelly-aggressive invasion of Afghanistan. On the 16th of October, 1839, he thus writes :—" The result I anticipate, unless another spirit is awakened in this country, and another policy pursued, is the *loss of India*; and with it the general dismemberment of the empire, and the fall of Britain." And, on the 12th of April, 1843, he again truly declares, " That Lord Ellenborough is, no less than Lord Auckland, the instrument and victim of this conspiracy. These two Governors-General are now on the same level. After the former had denounced and rescinded the acts of his predecessor, he plunges into the same gulph of rapine and blood. The plunder of Hyderabad will be hailed as the blood-money of China. The factions vie in deeds of savageness, and dispute the palm. This island has become a den of thieves, and a nest of pirates, and in awful mockery of our country's and our MAKER'S laws, judges sit on the judgment-seats, and priests officiate at the altar."

THE COLD WATER CURE. By EDWIN LEE, Esq. &c. &c.

John Churchill, Princes Street.

The present account of the Hydropathic method of treating diseases formed a portion of Mr. Lee's deservedly popular work on the Baths of Germany. The subject, however, within the last few months, has attracted so large a share of public attention, so many establishments have been formed, and so many works have been published, for the most part by individuals whom sickness or speculation had led to Graefenberg; whilst, on the other hand, the advantages which may be supposed to result from the practice in certain cases have been so inconsiderately and illiberally depreciated by some of the medical profession, that we are quite glad Mr. Lee has been induced—with such alterations and additions as were rendered necessary, for the advantage of those who are interested in having an impartial opinion upon the degree of estimation to which the practice is entitled—to republish his remarks in this separate, convenient and very economical form.

The mode of life, and method of treatment, do not materially vary at any of the German *watering* places; the coarse nature, however, of the diet at Graefenberg is, we are told, a just subject of complaint, and—*il n'est festin que de gens chiches*—indeed this is not surprizing; there seems nothing in the shape of earthly food at all comparable to that Heliogabalian banquet, a hydropathic dinner. It is, writes Mr. Lee, " generally composed of beef done to rags, cucumbers in salt and water, acid sauces, and heavy dough puddings. Hares, coarse, dry, and tough, being first boiled, then baked, baked pork, baked goose, baked duck, and baked sausages, help to vary the repast. Add to this, old mutton, foetal calf, and cow beef *stewed in vinegar*, succeeded by rancid ham served with mashed *gray* peas. Add, moreover, that the veal, hare, &c., is constantly either mouldy or putrescent, and that the bread is invariably perfectly sour, and the reader will readily acknowledge that here is an assemblage of savours, flavours, and odours, exceedingly well calculated to give him an indigestion who never had one before. The food is so insufferably bad, that a party of gentlemen, after having stood it as long as they possibly could, were literally compelled to spit it out of their mouths, and retire in order to buy and cook, as well as they could, themselves, sufficient food for their dinner."

Mr. Lee writes with much praiseworthy candour and caution with reference to the general merits of the cold water system, and the discrimination required as to the cases in which this cure is likely to produce benefit,

or to merit a preference over other means of treatment. His observations are so just that we venture to reprint them, and at the same time advise our invalided readers to procure a copy of this desirable little manual.

An unbiassed opinion can only be formed on this point after minute inquiry into all the circumstances and peculiarities of individual cases; and those persons would often find themselves grievously mistaken, who from hearing the account of cases of gout, rheumatism, or any other disease being cured by this or any other exclusive method, were to infer that it is necessarily suited to all or even to the majority of cases of those diseases, which cannot thus be considered in the abstract, but each case must be examined separately in order to modify and adapt the treatment to it according to the various circumstances and peculiarities. It is true, that as there may be several roads leading to one place, so also in medicine, the same disease may frequently be cured by or subside under different modes of treatment, and it consequently behoves both the practitioner and patient to select the one which is attended with the smallest amount of positive inconvenience, and which requires the least time. Now the cold water treatment is not only a very unpleasant process, but a long course is in most instances insisted on by those who practise it, and a patient would not have much reason to congratulate himself upon his relief from an ailment, by a two, three, or four months' residence at a water cure establishment, when by medical treatment, or by a properly directed course of mineral waters, he might have been cured in a much more agreeable manner, and in half the time. I do not say that this is generally the case, but it is not unfrequently so; and what I am desirous of advocating is, the necessity of a proper discrimination by unprejudiced practitioners, in the selection of the cases to which different means of treatment may be applicable with the greatest amount of benefit to patients.—p. 39.

OLD ENGLAND. Part I.

Charles Knight and Co., Ludgate Street.

This is the first monthly part of one of the most attractive and estimable serial publications that has perhaps ever issued from Mr. Knight's very prolific literary and pictorial repertory.

The richest treasures that we have derived from a long line of ancestors are undoubtedly our antiques: they carry us back to dim periods that have bequeathed to us no written explanation of the origin and the uses of their indestructible monuments. "Vast mounds, gigantic temples, mystic towers, belong to ages, not of barbarism, but of civilization, different from our own. These are succeeded by the remains of the great Roman conquerors of the world, who bestowed upon Britain their refinements and their learning. Our Anglo-Saxon Arts and Sciences have left indelible traces, in written descriptions and pictorial representations snatched from the spoils of time; and in some architectural remains of early piety which have escaped the ravages of the Dane. Gradually the influences of Christianity spread over the land, and the great connecting links between the past and the present rose up, in those glorious Ecclesiastical Edifices that we are now at length learning to look upon with love and admiration—to preserve and to restore. But there are also monuments scattered through the country of the antagonist principles of brute force and military dominion. The Feudal Times have left us their impressive memorials, in baronial Castles and crumbling Fortresses,—in the Weapons and Armour of their haughty Chieftains. These are succeeded by the venerable Palaces and Mansions which belonged to the age of early constitutional Government' when the Law allowed comfort to be studied in conjunction with security. To this age belong the monuments of Civic Power,—the Halls of Guilds and Companies; and, more important still, the splendid seats of liberal Education, our Endowed Schools and Colleges. Amidst all these instructive, though silent chronicles of the past, in which England is richer than any other country, have grown up the infinitely-varied

peculiarities of the middle classes, during five centuries in which they have formed the strength of the nation; and these are preserved in numberless evidences of their modes of life, public and domestic." These things are surely of the deepest interest even to millions who speak the language of "old England," scattered through every quarter of the habitable globe. The Antiquities of England are the Antiquities of North America and of Australia—of mighty continents and fertile islands where the descendants of the Anglo-Saxon have founded "new nations." They are of especial interest to every dweller in the father-land. These "remnants of History which have casually escaped the shipwreck of time," (so Bacon defines Antiquities) are amongst the best riches of the freight of knowledge—not merely curiosities, but of intrinsic value; and with representations and descriptions of these precious and most costly relics, Mr. Knight, in the book before us, has significantly and accurately supplied us. The present handsome work is furnished with a huge collection of engravings, devoted to this important branch of general improvement—depicting the most remarkable of our buildings from the very earliest times Druidical Remains, Cathedrals, Colleges, Castles, Civic Halls, Sepulchral Monuments, Portraits of British Worthies, and representations of localities associated with their names, Ancient Pictures of Historical Events, Coins, Medals, and Autographs; as also the fullest illustrative indications of the Industry, Arts, Sports, Dresses, and Daily Life of the People.

The monthly parts will also be further adorned with coloured engravings, fac-similes of architectural drawings—the first contains a highly-finished and most picturesque representation of the Coronation Chair.

JOURNAL OF A TOUR IN ITALY, FRANCE, AND SWITZERLAND, ETC. By JAMES P. COBBETT.

A. Cobbett, 137, Strand.

Mr. Cobbett has written this Journal with much agreeableness and terseness, and in a style, though certainly at times somewhat rugged and unpolished, that forcibly reminds us of that of his late father, the unrivalled William Cobbett. The traveller is evidently a person of considerable and varied information, shrewd and accurate in his observations, argumentative and explanatory in his dissertations on foreign society and politics, and invariably marks with excellent effect, the really characteristic traits of that which engages his attention.

Specimens of this latter talent and of his *compact* and analytic manner to writing will be discovered in the following extracts:—the reader must, however, bear in mind, that the tour was performed so far back as the year 1828.

Sestri-di-Levante. This is a small town, just on the sea-shore. We put up at a good inn, which stands at a few hundred yards outside of the town. Our route is the continuation of the Riviera. The mountains still very high, as on the other side of Genoa. A large part of the country quite unproductive, but some fine views of land, cultivated in the terrace or step fashion. Olives, vines, mulberry trees. The mulberry-tree is necessarily grown in great quantities in this part of Italy. Silk, in the raw state, is one of the main products of the land in Piedmont. The silk of this country is, I believe, considered to be of the best quality that is used in our English manufactures. We perceive as we go on, that the vines increase in the height to which they are trained. They are generally trained as espaliers, or to high trellis-work; but here the vines are often less restricted, and are suffered to climb up among the branches of the trees. The wheat is grown, as in some parts of France, in drills from one to two feet asunder. They say that, by this mode of sowing, the ground may bear a repetition of the same crop the following year; but it seems to be considered by the farmers that a broad cast yields more than a drilling.

Borghetto. There was a something in the sound of the name Borghetto which would have prevented me from being much astonished on entering this place, even if we had not seen other like places during our day's ride. The Italian *borgo*, like our *borough*, to which it answers, is a really ugly name; and the indication of pettiness in the *etto*, hides none of the ugliness of the radical term. I do not know whether there be any civil corruption among the inhabitants of Borghetto, but certain it is, that while our "borough" conveys figuratively the idea of a great sink-hole, this little *borgo* is a sink-hole in reality. There is but one street, and that very small; and it is, in proportion to its extent, as full of muck and mire as any English farm-yard in the worst of seasons. The houses are few in number, and all huddled close together, after the fashion of the country. A large stream of water runs close by the place, so that filth here can find no excuse in a want of water, at any rate. We were almost in despair at the first glimpse of the two wretched inns, one or the other of which we were obliged to choose. The alternative was somewhat awful, both looked so exactly alike, and both so unlikely to suit our taste. But we had the benefit of our *voiturin's* experience; and he conducted us to the one which he had found to be the best, or, rather, the least bad of the two. This is, after all, not so very bad a house of entertainment. We have been in places less comfortable since we left home. And it is but right here to acknowledge the soundness of the lesson, that one ought not always to judge by outward appearances. We have a civil and obliging landlord, though his house is to be sure, as dirty as it can well be. We were a little surprised to hear our host, as soon as he saw us, begin to talk pretty good English. He seems to have travelled over almost all Europe, and has been in North America. He talks in glowing terms of the green hills of Devonshire. That he has seen so much is less astonishing than he would have his guests believe. The wonder is, that he should be able quietly to settle down in such a place as *this*, while recalling, as he does, the image of some other places that he has been in. Here, indeed, is a proof of that pure love of country, that attachment to the soil, to the one little spot even, which some frigid philosophers affect not to feel, or, not being able to feel it themselves, endeavour to persuade us that the sentiment contributes nothing to our superiority in the scale of creation. The man seems to have been born for a rover; and such he has been. But he was born at Borghetto, and here he is back again. I have seen no beautiful country that has not been seen by him in his roving; yet he is now content to remain in the least agreeable and very nastiest of all spots that I have ever met with. If this is not real patriotism, what are we to call it?—p. 49.

Mr. Cobbett has adopted the true mode of writing an interesting account of a country, and it is the way to make also what is for many purposes the most useful account;—that of combining a narrative of personal adventures with statistical details and descriptions of scenery and society: he has consequently produced an extremely entertaining and instructive book.

THE BAPTISMS OF SCRIPTURE UNFOLDED. By SARAH BULL.

William Aylott, Chancery Lane.

The subject of baptism has of late been much agitated, and the frequent and vehement differences of opinion, not only with regard to the amount of the advantages ensuable on the performance of the rite, but also with reference to the mere matters of form connected with its administration, have not unfrequently, even in our own time, disturbed the Christian world, and given occasion to noisy and somewhat indecent controversies in the Church.

To appease, in some degree at least, this irritating and unwholesome wrangling, is the purport of the present work, and the authoress, abnegating all prejudice for any particular or one-sided view of the question, has adopted the following plan to discover the true scriptural meaning of the ordinance: to ascertain, in the first place, how many baptisms are referred to in the scriptures, and to investigate the nature of each; and in the second, to ex-

amine the apostolical illustrations of the baptism used in the Church since the Ascension of our Lord ; with a view of elucidating the real nature of this ordinance, the importance of entering within its pale, and the solemn responsibility resting upon all those whose privilege it is to be numbered amongst its subjects.

A spirit of true piety breathes through every page of this little book, the contents of which display much ability and biblical reading, whilst the unostentatious style in which they are written, and the sterling value of their pure Christian morality give them a still higher claim to praise. The illustrations made use of are the unmistakeable and authoritative illustrations of Holy Writ, and will, undoubtedly, be found to convey such conceptions of the solemn ordinance of baptism as can not fail to impress the mind with its importance and responsibility, and will be found in strict accordance with the whole tenor of scripture—the only infallible guide to truth.

ON THE ADVANTAGES OF EXERCISE IN SOME SPINAL DEVIATIONS, &c. By
A. M. BUREAUD RIOFREY, M.D., &c.

H. Bailliere, Regent Street.

This work consists of a series of letters, addressed to Sir Benjamin Brodie, and appeared, we believe, originally in the *Continental and British Medical Review*. Their author, Dr. Riofrey, is distinguished for the signal success which has attended his practice in the cure of spinal distortions; his counsel, therefore, on these disastrous calamities, must be considered as of the highest importance, and in nowise either to be unheeded or forgotten.

It certainly is singular, and in its results most unfortunate, that whilst some of the most eminent writers have made the diseases of the bones their chief study—and unfortunately these diseases are mostly incurable—given fine pathological descriptions, and brought forward cases, all of which have terminated fatally; no allusion has been made to *slight* deviations, which are so common, generally artificial, sometimes imitative, and without material change of the organization; and thus the practises of the ignorant have been called forth, and a tacit consent has been given to tortures of the limbs, more worthy of an executioner than of wise and thinking men; whilst proper and early medical advice, tending to direct the prevention of bad attitudes and bad habits, would so powerfully tend to promote the advantages of rational education.

Dr. Riofrey's present observations are confined chiefly to those spinal deviations caused by irregular exercise, bad attitudes, or ill-directed education; to these is added an explanation of the advantages—and they appear to us both many and great—derivable from the use of an apparatus, styled, "An Undulating Machine," which he has devised for the rectification of these disfigurements. The arrangement of this mechanically contrived curative agent is clearly developed in the subjoined description, which we reprint from the Doctor's third letter.

When a child plays with a bow and arrow, does he attempt to straighten his arrow by pulling both ends? Certainly not, but taking hold of the cane with both hands, and placing the middle part of it against his knee, he tries to produce a contrary curve.—We propose the same plan with our *undulated machine*. The convexity of the couch represents the knee, the head and pelvis are the two extremities of the curved spine, and tend, from their own weight and want of support, to reach the straight line. The muscles on the left side, the trapezius, the large dorsal, the small dorsal, the rhomboideous, the spinal muscles, and all the muscles of the thoracic region are in action to straighten the curve, and have the double advantage of developing the chest, and strengthening the muscles. In all spinal deviations where the bones and cartilages are not affected by scrofula, caries,

and ramollissement, the spinal column has only given way to continued traction of muscles rendered strong by exercise; whether these muscles be directly united to the spine, or whether they take rise in a part which follows its movements. The advantages of the undulated plane, I propose, are very great, as it admits of free motion; the exercise may be taken at all hours either in a drawing room, or in a garden.

Dr. Riofrey writes sensibly and rationally, not only on the more immediate subject of his Letters, but also on the many other and interesting matters connected with that important but strangely-neglected topic, female physical Education.

LECTURES ON ELECTRICITY; by HENRY M. NOAD. A New Edition.

George Knight and Sons, Foster Lane.

The progress of scientific improvement has within the few last years been both rapid and extensive, but in no one branch of natural philosophy has this advance exhibited itself with more prominence or celerity than in the science of electricity. We are not, therefore, surprised, remembering this fact, and the well deserved popularity of the first edition, that a new impression of Mr. Noad's book should have been of late in great and frequent request; and to the constant reiteration of these not unflattering demands it is, that we owe the appearance of the new and enlarged edition now before us. And enlarged it really is, and that to no very inconsiderable extent; for the present series of lectures is more than twice as comprehensive as the former, and, in fact, with the exception of its popular character, so completely revised that the volume may be very fairly considered a new work.

The lectures are nine in number, and severally refer to electricity, atmospheric and voltaic, magnetism, electro-magnetism; and magneto, and thermo-electricity. They are written with much perspicuity, vigour, and correctness, the illustrations employed are apt and familiar, and the descriptions lucid and graphic. The third lecture, devoted to atmospheric electricity, is of high interest, and one or two portions of its contents, we are tempted to transfer to our own pages. They refer to the scientific investigations of Mr. Cross, a gentleman, who occupies, as is well known, a foremost rank amongst those individuals who have distinguished themselves in this country by their researches in the above branch of electrical science:—his experiments, are conducted on a scale, and pursued with a degree of skill, which have, we understand, astonished every one who has had the good fortune to witness them.

The electrical battery employed by Mr. Cross, consists of fifty jars, containing seventy-three square feet of coated surface; to charge it requires two hundred and thirty vigorous turns of the wheel of a twenty-inch cylinder electrical machine; nevertheless, with about one third of a mile of wire, Mr. Cross has frequently collected sufficient electricity to charge and discharge this battery twenty times in a minute, accompanied by reports as loud as those of a cannon. The battery is charged through the medium of a large brass ball, suspended from the ceiling immediately over it, and connected by means of a long wire, with the conductor in the gallery; this ball is raised from, and let down to, the battery by means of a long silk cord, passing over a pulley in the ceiling; and thus this extraordinary electrician, while sitting calmly at his study-table, views with philosophic satisfaction the wonderful powers of this fearful agent, over which he possesses entire control, directing it at his will, and, with a simple motion of his hand, banishing it instantaneously from his presence.—p. 92.

The following account of the construction of a thunder cloud as examined by means of the exploring wires, is extremely curious, and was furnished to Mr. Noad by Mr. Crosse himself.

On the approach of a thunder cloud to the insulated atmospheric wire, the conductor attached to it, which is screwed into a table in my electrical room, gives corresponding signs of electrical action. In fair cloudy weather, the atmospheric electricity is invariably positive, increasing in intensity at sun-rise and sun-set, and diminishing at midday and midnight, varying as the evaporation of the moisture in the air; but when the thunder cloud (which appears to be formed by an unusually powerful evaporation, arising either from a scorching sun succeeding much wet, or *vice versa*) draws near, the pith balls suspended from the conductor open wide, with either positive or negative electricity; and when the edge of the cloud is perpendicular to the exploring wire, a slow succession of discharges takes place between the brass ball of the conductor and one of equal size, carefully connected with the nearest spot of moist ground. I usually connect a large jar with the conductor, which increases the force of, and in some degree regulates the number of the explosions; and the two balls between which the discharges pass can be easily regulated, as to their distance from each other, by a screw. After a certain number of explosions, say of negative electricity, which at first may be nine or ten in a minute, a cessation occurs of some seconds or minutes, as the case may be, when about an equal number of explosions of positive electricity takes place, of similar force to the former, *indicating the passage of two oppositely and equally electrified zones of the cloud*: then follows a second zone of negative electricity, occasioning several more discharges in a minute than from either of the first pair of zones, which rate of increase appears to vary according to the size and power of the cloud. Then occurs another cessation, followed by an equally powerful series of discharges of positive electricity, indicating the passage of a second pair of zones; these, in like manner, are followed by others, fearfully increasing the rapidity of the discharges, when a *regular stream commences*, interrupted only by the change into the opposite electricities. The intensity of each new pair of zones is greater than that of the former, as may be proved by removing the two balls to a greater distance from each other. When the centre of the cloud is vertical to the wire, the greatest effect consequently takes place, during which the *window rattles in their frames*, and the bursts of thunder without, and noise within, every now and then accompanied with a crash of accumulated fluid in the wire, striving to get free between the balls, produce the most awful effect, which is not a little increased by the pauses occasioned by the interchange of zones. Great caution must, of course, be observed during this interval, or the consequences would be fatal. My battery consists of fifty jars, containing seventy-three feet of surface, on *one side only*. This battery, when fully charged, will perfectly fuse into red-hot balls thirty feet of iron wire, in one length, such wire being one-two hundred and seventieth part of an inch in diameter. When this battery is connected with three thousand feet of exploring wire, during a thunder storm, it is charged fully and instantaneously, and of course as quickly discharged. As I am fearful of destroying my jars, I connect the two opposite coatings of the battery with brass balls, one inch in diameter, and placed at such distance from each other as to cause a discharge when the battery receives three-fourths of its charge. When the middle of a thunder cloud is over head, a crashing stream of discharges takes place between the balls, the effect of which must be witnessed to be conceived.—p. 93.

This is a much needed, admirably designed, and carefully executed volume, and we can unhesitatingly characterise it as one of the most excellent text books that have issued from our London press. Would that science were oftener taught in Mr. Noad's simple, untechnical, and agreeable style! To the lectures are also appended a condensed account of some of the most important electrical papers that have appeared during the progress of the work in the press; an article on the Gaseous Voltaic Battery, by Professor Grove, and an extract from a valuable Essay on Thunder Storms, by Mr. Snow Harris:—the book is illustrated by nearly 300 neatly executed wood-cuts.

PAYNE'S UNIVERSUM, or Pictorial World. No. 1. Edited by CHARLES EDWARDS, Esq.

Brain and Payne, Paternoster Row.

This is the first number of an illustrated periodical which, as far as we are

enabled to decide, from the present specimen, will combine the recommendation of cheapness of price with very superior excellence. Within the last few years, the capabilities of foreign lands, their products and the influence of the grand physical feature of the surface of our globe on the welfare of man, have acquired much and additional importance; and to gratify this curiosity, to direct attention to those features which are most interesting at the present moment, are the object of the Pictorial World. The luxuriant vegetation of South-America—the rapid strides of Anglo-American progress—the physical and intellectual features of that singular nation, whose civilization, stationary for so many years, is now brought into dangerous contact with European energy—the bold tribes of the Circassians, with the mountains and coasts of Palestine, the cradle of the Christian faith—the land of Egypt—the northern coast of Africa, and the vast countries in the East, will all, in due course, be presented in its pages, along with depictions of the most distinguished men, the national scenes, the natural scenery, and the architectural beauties of the various countries of Europe.

The number before us contains, exclusively of its title-page vignette, three steel engravings, severally entitled “Whalers attacked by Bears”—“Terni”—and “Ave Maria,” all most admirably executed; indeed, the latter illustration is one of the most exquisite of its kind that we have perhaps ever inspected. M. Biard is the painter of the first subject; he accompanied the expedition sent out by the King of the French to Scandinavia and Iceland, and is therefore personally acquainted with the magnificent scenery of the North, which he has here portrayed with great artistic talent. Mr. Edwards’ dissertations on the various engravings, extremely well written, and of a higher character than the generality of letter press descriptions, offer a large fund of useful and entertaining information. The work is really a very gratifying specimen of English illustrated Literature.

LEAVES FROM THE BOOK OF NATURE. Part 1.

S. Highley, Fleet Street.

This work is designed to consist of the illustrations belonging to that very popular and attractive work, *The Naturalist's Library*, and the present part, containing five plates of engravings, severally devoted to Humming Birds, Sun Birds, Dogs, Foreign Butterflies, and British Fishes, exhibits representations of sixty-eight specimens of these four principal departments of zoology. Independently of the fascination arising from their beauty and interest, we must also notice the very beneficial and useful consequences that may undoubtedly be expected to result to all classes, and especially the young, in the contemplation of the works of nature, thus laid before them by the agency of these *leaves*; the labour too, of reading descriptions is, by these means, in some measure, superseded, and each object having its native locality added to its name, as much information as many people care for, is quietly and easily acquired.

The illustrations are beautifully drawn and engraved, and so faithfully coloured, that we are positive the possessor of these figures would feel no hesitation in rightly naming any of the originals, should the opportunity be afforded him of meeting with a specimen. The cheapness of the work is quite a marvel.

THE ILLUSTRATED COMPANION TO LADY SALE'S JOURNAL.

Blackwood and Page, Strand.

These illustrations, consisting of seven well designed lithographic drawing, are purposed, we believe, to accompany Lady Sale's Journal, and represent some of the more striking events and important personages

described in that very interesting work. They are executed by Mr. Sly certainly with some little variation of excellence, but on the whole with spirit and correctness. The Portrait of Akhbar Khan is derived from a sketch taken of that treacherous personage by one of the Caubul prisoners, and the representation of the last gallant struggle of the British Troops near Gundamuch during the retreat from Caubul, is taken from the drawing of a native artist, Meer Hassam:—these are, of course, sufficiently authentic. The most effective of the series however is the delineation of Lady McNaghten, as she appeared in the advanced column of the British Army, immediately prior to her capture by Akhbar Khan; the artist has here been very successful, and displayed much skill and knowledge of picturesque effect in the management of his subject. Altogether they are a very interesting set of pictures.

INDIA AND CHINA NEWS.

The Overland Mail from India, *via* Marseilles, arrived in London on the 5th of January, bringing intelligence from

Scinde, to the 11th Nov.

Bombay 1st Dec.

Calcutta and China dates are not later than those last received.

● This mail is perhaps less fertile of news than any yet received since the overland passage was established. Sickness has ingloriously decimated the gallant army under Sir Charles Napier, in Scinde. Of 8,504 men, composing the garrisons of Hyderabad and Currahee, 3,856 were sick. "The malaria of Scinde," says the *Bombay Times*, "is much more formidable than the 'snows of Cabul.'" Any position on the Indus, after its fall, must prove fatal to the occupiers, and, thus the boasted conquest of Lord Ellenborough proves nothing but a pestilential grave.

"Out of a force of 16,000 men, not 3,000 could have taken the field any time during the last six weeks. Matters were as bad at the outposts as at head-quarters. Three thousand Beloochees would have made short work of the British force, plundered the country, set at large the prisoners, and undone in a night all the conquests of the year,

Such is the result of the Indian policy, which has taken for its maxim the occupation of the lower grounds and the banks of the Indus, instead of seeking and maintaining healthy and strong positions in the mountains and the passes, which are the natural bulwarks of the plain.

The affairs of the Punjab and the disturbed district of Gwalior evidently absorb the attention of the Indian Government, which was still increasing its force on the frontier under General Hunter. But affairs at Lahore seemed not likely to degenerate into greater anarchy for the time, Goolar Sing, of Jumbo, brother of the late Dhyani Sing, and uncle of the present Vizir Heera Sing, having arrived at Lahore with a large force, and having silenced the discontent of the Sirdars, particularly of Lena Sing, the chief rival of Heera. The coming of this new chief and his army, amounting to 20,000 men, had also prevented the rest of the troops breaking into mutiny for their promised gratuity, which has not been forthcoming. General Ventura was preparing to quit the Sikh service and territory,

Civil war still raged in Gwalior. The party inclined to peace and British connection had for a moment prevailed, and got possession of the Khasgceewalle, when they purposed surrendering. But the widow of the late ruler was still powerful, with troops at her command, and determined to resist the British, as well as those attached to them. So that military preparations have been accelerated, not relaxed, on that frontier.

Sickness throughout the month has been fearfully prevalent in all parts of Scinde; and, out of a force of above 16,000 men, it seems doubtful if at any time, for these six weeks past, three thousand could have taken the field. The cold season has set in, and matters are happily now beginning to mend. It was alarming enough to find our posts, all save Hyderabad, exposed to the Beloochee mountaineers in front, and cut off by the Indus and the desert from our own resources in the rear, in such a condition that a sudden descent of marauders from the hills might have destroyed them to a man. Her Majesty's 28th, together with the 1st Genadiers, have, since our last, arrived at the Presidency from Kurrachee. The 13th Native Infantry has replaced the latter, and a wing of the European sent thither for their health occupied the quarters of the former.

We have lately had an opportunity of investigating the plan pursued by Messrs. BARTHOLOP & HUXLEY for the Cure of Stammering, and we cannot forbear giving our testimony as to the soundness of its theory, as well as to its practical success.

We think they justly attribute the failure of those who have heretofore attempted the cure of this distressing affection, to the fact, that such professors never suffered under its influence, and they, therefore, contend that the ability to sympathize with the intense sensitiveness peculiar to stammerers, of which those alone are capable who have been similarly afflicted, is absolutely requisite to effect their cure.

We may add, for the encouragement of those who have hitherto deemed themselves incurable, that Messrs. Bartholop and Huxley clearly demonstrate, that malformation of the organs

of speech is almost wholly incompatible with stammering, and consequently that none need despair of relief. Their announcement to the public appears in our advertising columns.

Nervous Deafness—Arnica Montana.

A paper of considerable importance to sufferers from nervous deafness was read last week by Dr. Cronin, 6, Craven Street, Strand, Physician to the Dispensary for Asthma, and on the efficacy of arnica in the cure of this distressing affection. The lecturer observed, that deafness was more prevalent than was generally imagined—that there was a marked difference between nervous derangement and structural changes, and that he believed the frequent failure of aurists in the cure of deafness arose from a total inattention to the difference between disorders arising from either mere torpor or increased nervous irritability, and those to which were super-added structural alterations. He called attention to the natural history, chemical constitution, and medical properties of the arnica, observing, that having found it highly beneficial in several distressing nervous affections, he tried it in nervous deafness, and had much pleasure in alluding to the cases of several highly respectable persons completely relieved by its use. Dr. C. then commented on the mutilation practised by some aurists of removing the uvula and glands of the throat, and remarked that operations of this kind tended, from the shock produced on the nervous system, to increase, rather than diminish, their disease, and concluded some highly interesting observations by stating, that the College of Physicians omitted in their last "Pharmacopœia" this valuable remedy, but hoped it would be restored in their next standard.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

X.—*The Reports alluded to will be noticed very shortly.*

Our benevolent correspondent Senex is not altogether correct; it was in 1817 that Chief Justice Harrington, who had opposed Mr. Richardson, drafted a regulation "for the guidance of Courts of Judicature in cases of Slavery," designed to prevent the enslavement of certain classes of the population, and "the mal-treatment, by emancipating the slave, in cases that appear to call for this measure, on grounds of justice and humanity;" it being, in his opinion, "indispensably necessary to prescribe rules for the guidance of magistrates and criminal courts in such instances." But our friend Senex forgets that even his very moderate suggestions were never attended to.

We reluctantly postpone Notices of the following Works to our March number—"Lectures on the Conversion of the Jews,"—"Thoughts on Traits of the Ministerial Policy"—"The Banished Lord," a Tragedy—"Marion," a Play—"British and Foreign Review, No. XXXII."—"On Personal Declension and Revival of Religion in the Soul," by the Rev. Mr. Winslow—"Operations in Scinde and Afghanistan" by Dr. Buist—"The Portfolio," No. 6.

THE
BRITISH FRIEND OF INDIA
MAGAZINE,

AND

INDIAN REVIEW.

AUGUST—JANUARY.

VOL. IV.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.—MARCH, 1844.

RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR.—(*To the Editor of the Shipping and Mercantile Gazette.*)—SIR,—Being a daily reader of your useful journal, I am anxious to make known through its columns the value of a preparation called "Oldridge's Balm of Columbia," for the purpose of restoring, strengthening, and preventing the loss of hair. It was first recommended to a member of my family—who, at the time, was rapidly losing her hair—by a lady of title, residing in Clarges Street, Piccadilly, (whose name I have no authority for publishing,) and by the use of this preparation, the hair had ceased, even within a day or two, to fall off in the way it had done, and that had already deprived the head of more than half "its fair proportion;" but before the package—of but a few shillings cost—was consumed, the abundant "crop" made its appearance in place of what had been lost before. As the knowledge of the fact may be of the same benefit to others similarly circumstanced, I am induced thus to trouble you; and as I pledge you my word that I have no knowledge whatever of the proprietary of the production, nor object in the matter other than that of a desire to render the information available "to all whom it may concern," I trust to your usual liberality to give it publicity.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

W. H. MARSHALL.

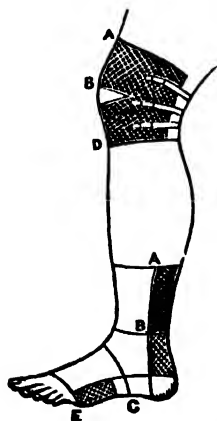
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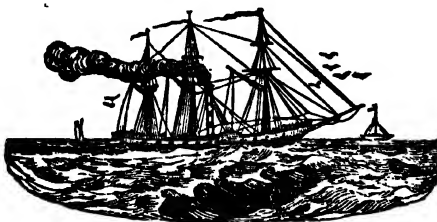
BRITISH FRIEND OF INDIA

Magazine.

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THE

BRITISH FRIEND OF INDIA *Magazine.*

No. XXVI.]

MARCH, 1844.

[VOL. V.

ADDRESS TO THE CLERICAL PROPRIETORS.

REVEREND PROPRIETORS OF INDIA STOCK! Each individual of you has most solemnly declared that you have felt yourself moved by the Holy Ghost to take upon yourself the conspicuous and responsible part you hold in the Church of Christ; in which each of you is a light to the world. It is your mission to teach all nations, beginning at home; therefore, as Proprietors of India Stock, you are especially bound by your ordination vows, and by your connection with India, to seek the conversion and the salvation of the people of India, and above all, to you, especially, is applicable the following remarks on the necessity and the glorious effects of the out-pouring of the Holy Spirit on that great missionary enterprise which is your especial and bounden duty.

Two essential elements are combined in the revealed plan of divine mercy for the spiritual renovation of the world, namely the Word of God and the Holy Ghost. The bible is the instrument by which men are saved, and the Holy Ghost is the agent who effectually adapts and applies the instrument to this work. Both are indispensable, so that, if either of them is absent, then no real progress can be made in the great work of conversion.

In like manner, the divine plan embraces, as the means of its execution, a two-fold agency of the people of God: they are his witnesses to testify to the world the truth of His word, and they are intercessors for their fellow-men, to plead with Him for the gift of His Spirit.

To the people of God, Jesus Christ has intrusted his gospel, to be

published, by them, to every creature ; and, to the people of God Jesus Christ has given the promise of the Spirit, to be poured out upon all flesh, in answer to their prayers.

Each part of its two-fold agency of the Church has its appropriate place in the revealed purpose of divine wisdom and love, and its appropriate relations to the great result which that purpose makes sure. Each is connected with its proper object, as means with the end, as a cause with its effect. As God has suspended the publication of his gospel, for the salvation of the world, upon the fidelity and obedience of His people, so has He suspended the mission of the Spirit, by which that gospel is made effectual, on their believing intercessions. As a privilege and a duty, the obligation and the blessedness of both are equal.

Prayer for the Spirit is as much a part of missionary work as effort to publish the gospel ; it is as characteristic of the true missionary spirit ; it is as much the object for which missionaries exist ; it claims equal attention, in reviewing their progress, in ascertaining their position, in forming their plans. Neglect or failure in this part of their work will be fatal to their hopes. In vain may their treasures be replenished, and able and faithful missionaries sent forth, and schools, and presses, and all the means of instruction multiplied : the reign of error and death over Heathen minds will never be broken, until the Spirit be poured upon them from on High. For this God will be inquired of by His people to do it for them. The Holy Ghost must be magnified in this work. The Redeemer must be honored in His ascension gift. The Eternal Father must be glorified in the great promise of the New Covenant.

There are considerations peculiar to this part of the agency of the Church. The influences of the Spirit, and of course, the prayer for them by which they are obtained, are necessary, not only to the success of efforts to spread the gospel, but they are also necessary to prompt and guide and sustain those very efforts. Zeal for God's honor, love to Christ, compassion for perishing men, faith in the promises—all the elements of missionary character—are the fruits of the Spirit. The missionary enterprise will languish and die, in its very birth, if He does not animate and sustain it. He must raise up and qualify the Missionaries : He must open to them a door of entrance and utterance in the heathen world ; He must incline the hearts of the people of God to furnish liberally the means for their support and usefulness. In every part of the missionary work our dependance on the promised aid of the Holy Spirit is entire and absolute.

It is the pleasure of this Divine Agent to put honour on the Divine Word, by using it in the work of spiritual renovation. But he is not

limited as to the amount of truth which he employs, or to the proportion which it bears to the effects produced. His efficiency is sovereign and infinite. He can multiply as He pleases the means for the diffusion of the gospel; and, by feeble and apparently inadequate means. He can produce effects a thousand-fold greater and more glorious than have been witnessed in past ages. These are the very results which the Scriptures indicate as characteristic of those copious effusions of the Spirit, which shall come down on the church and the world in the latter day;—a vast increase in the means of mercy,—an unwonted power imparted to those means,—and, unparalleled success following them. A little one shall become a thousand. the fruit of a handful of corn on the tops of the mountains shall wave like Lebanon: the reaper of the spiritual harvest shall overtake the sower: a nation shall be born at once. The out-pouring of the Spirit is the blessing to be desired and sought above all others, for the churches, for the missions, for a world perishing in sin.

Let Christians be baptised with the Holy Ghost, as on the Day of Pentecost, and what stores of wealth would be joyfully devoted to the service of Christ, for the salvation of men! What treasures of talent and learning, and holy emotion, would be laid on His altar! How many ingenuous youth would burn with holy zeal to bear His message of mercy to distant lands; while parents and friends, glad to be honoured even in making sacrifices for such a work, would dismiss them with their blessing, and follow them with their prayers!

Let the presence of the Spirit be experienced at every missionary station, and all the missionaries receive an abiding unction from the Holy One, and with what power would they bear testimony to the Resurrection of Jesus, and what new life and energy would be at once imparted to all their operations!

And, in the countries where missionaries are now publishing the glad tidings of salvation by Christ, how many millions have already so heard the joyful sound, that the quickening breath of the Divine Spirit is all that is wanting to wake them to life and joy!

God has promised to give His Holy Spirit, when his people ask. Believing, importunate prayer, is the appointed means by which this blessing is obtained,—the electric chain, along which the life-giving influence descends from Heaven, on a world dead in trespasses and sins. This is needed for the prosperity of the missionary enterprise, more than any thing else, and more than all things else. This necessity surpasses every other necessity,—it includes and comprehends all others in it itself.

Much as we come short of our duty to the Cause of Missions, in other particulars, is not here our grand failure? Where are the members of our churches, and where are the ministers, who cherish a deep,

abiding, heart-felt impression of the necessity of prayer for the effusion of the Holy Spirit? Do not the evidences of our want of faithfulness in this matter meet us in the thin and languid attendance at the monthly concert for prayer,—in the unfrequent, formal, cursory notice of this great topic of supplication in the services of the sanctuary, in the social circle, and at the domestic altar? Does not God see evidence of this unfaithfulness in our closets? Can we find a more important and appropriate theme for most serious thought, and most earnest and devout discussion, at the convocations of ministers and friends of Zion throughout our land, than this?—How may we stir up one another, and our fellow-Christians, in all our borders, to more fervent prayer for the out-pouring of the Holy Spirit on the churches, on the missionary labourers, and on the world?

About one hundred clergymen of the United Church of England and Ireland are qualified voters in all the affairs of the East India Company, and their number is ever increasing; some individuals of these clergymen hold Stock to the value of about thirty thousand pounds sterling, and have four votes; others have the same amount of indirect influence, by means of their family; so that, much more than one hundred votes are clerical votes. Besides these clerical voters, there must be many clergymen who hold stock without being able to vote, but who are entitled to speak in the General Court of Proprietors. To all of these reverend proprietors we make this appeal. We put it to their own consciences, before the God of Justice, the God of Mercy, the God of Nations, if they each do their duty, their whole duty, and nothing but their duty to India, in their capacity as members of the Company entrusted with the government of the millions of India. We see these clergymen, one and all, systematically absent themselves from all debates in the General Court; though they attend on dividend-day, and vote on elections, which are usually regarded as corrupt.

The recent debates on Scinde have published a system of crime which all mankind reprobates. This fresh exposure has again brought the very existence of your Company—as the Government of India—to another crisis. Your antiquated executive is mocked in the House of Commons, by Lord John Russell, as dumb dogs, and the House back his lordship. The eye of the world is upon your Company. Your clergymen are properly the hundred orators of the Company; your day, also, has now come. Will you, also, prove yourselves all to be dumb dogs? Publicly, in the India House, it is now jeeringly remarked—"The saints desire that India shall be governed on Christian principles; but that will not do." Practically, we invite you to demand that the Company's courts of justice shall be closed on the Sabbath-day.

MORE HINTS.

“ The Directors of the East India Company court publicity.”

The Chairman, on the 25th March, 1833.

THE holy officers of the Inquisition shunned publicity, but every body is familiar with their proceedings, every library possesses volumes of the history of the Inquisition ; and our own Star Chamber is held in an equal degree of hatred and contempt : but here, in London, at the very moment when the United Kingdom is convulsed with the cry of Reform—reform in every department, in every court, even radical reform in both Houses of Parliament ; reform, such as to sweep away the bench of bishops,—at this auspicious moment for law and order, we behold the Chairman of the Court of Directors of the East Company boldly standing forth in the consciousness of innocence, of integrity, and of ability, and courting the notice of the agitated public!!!

A period of more than ten years has elapsed since the chairman of the day thus courted publicity ; but, still, the public do not enter the gallery thrown open for their reception in the general court-room at the India House, once a quarter, and on special court-days ; they do not repair to the public breakfast spread for them in the eating-room at the India House whenever the ballot-box is open : and, even the Proprietors of India Stock, the constituents of the Directors of the East India Company, shun the India House as far as regards publicity ; they go there only to draw their half-yearly dividends, to barter their votes for appointments and jobs, to get a dinner or a cup of chocolate, or to beg of a Director the favour of a ticket of admission to the museum, from which establishment the Directors shut out the public, to whom it belongs, but for five hours on the Saturday, in eleven months of the year.

The chairman declares that the Court of Directors of the East India Company court publicity ; and we are bound to believe him—if we can, and as we can.

Subsequently, when Sir James Carnac was chairman, we remember that the proceedings of the Court of Directors were such that Mr. Poynder warned them to beware that they did not render themselves the laughing-stock of the world. The chairman, being rather hard of hearing, and perhaps self-convicted of the folly of the Court of Directors, in courting the unenviable publicity of being the laughing-stock of the world, jumped up, and declared that he would not sit there quietly and be called the laughing-stock of the world. Mr. Poynder replied that he had merely warned the Court of Directors against courting publicity, by pursuing their course of crime and of folly, which would

render them the laughing-stock of the world. This scene enabled us to agree to the truth of the declaration of the chairman, on the 25th of March, 1833, when the Company's charter had expired, and not yet been renewed. Yes! often have we witnessed the Court of Directors commit such blunders as court the publicity of a cap with bells; and, as often, has the world been shocked by their bloody invasions of peaceable states, whereby they have at length successfully courted publicity to that degree that, now, the only question is, whether is it best to impeach the responsible Minister, or to annihilate this irresponsible Company.

Yes! Mr. Chairman, "the Court of Directors of the East India Company court publicity:" No! Sir James, "they have not become the laughing-stock of the world:" their follies and their crimes have rendered them notorious; the publication of their cruelties throughout the world, by every monthly mail, make armies shudder: they have courted publicity, and have attained publicity—but it is the publicity of devastation on an enormous scale, by forcing their opium into Peking, and by despoiling the tomb at Ghuzni.

These prefatory thoughts have been suggested by a pamphlet, by a *Proprietor*, entitled "MORE HINTS," from whence we purpose to draw a few notices upon the Court of Directors; sometimes verbatim, in the way of extract, and at other times more freely dealt with.

It was gratifying to hear, from the mouth of the chairman, on the 25th ultimo, that the Proprietors are allowed to have a great and important interest in the right government of India, though it is irreconcilable with the uniform neglect which that body has hitherto experienced; who, whilst they received a fixed dividend, not likely to be diminished by bad management, appear to have had no trust or guardianship assigned them, beyond that of voting at the election of Directors.

It was, further, exceedingly gratifying to hear, from the same quarter, that the paramount object and duty of the Court of Directors is the promotion of the happiness of the millions of human beings, so unaccountably placed under their control; because it has been more than hinted that the paramount object of a Director is to serve himself, his family, and his friends.

"I cannot refrain from expressing my heartfelt satisfaction at hearing, from the honourable chairman, that the Directors court publicity—and feel secure that publicity will remove every unfavourable impression from the mind; because, without doubt, the Directors will be induced to give the Proprietors an explanation of many points, which, involved in mystery as they now are, tend to create a prejudice against the Directors' mode of conducting trade and governing empires.

THE COMPANY'S TRADE ; its last chapter.—On the monopoly of the China trade, the Directors claim the credit of having obtained great advantages for this country, from the mode in which they have carried on their transactions with the Chinese Government. It would naturally be supposed, from this statement, that they had uniformly selected, as their agents in that distant country, such persons as were well qualified to transact the particular branch of business entrusted to their care. This is what any well-managed company of merchants would have done. But what is the fact? The emoluments of a supracargo are made so extremely lucrative, and at the same so certain, that, to obtain an appointment, a Director must give up the whole of his India patronage for that year. There is, in consequence, hardly an instance of an appointment of a writer to China being made out of the Director's own family; and, without any other exertion on the part of the young supracargo, than that of eating his way up to the top of the list, he becomes, in time, one of the Select Committee, who are empowered to transact all the affairs of the Company in China. A supracargo is neither required to learn the language, nor the means of distinguishing one quality of tea from another. That the study of the language is not considered requisite, may be gathered from the fact, that, out of upwards of twenty supracargoes, the number of students varies from three to six, and for this study they receive an allowance of £100 a-year. One of these students has been seventeen years in China, and he receives £1,400 a-year, as his share of the commission allowed the supracargoes. The annual charge for linguists and Chinese masters exceeds £1,200; and, in addition to all this, the Rev. Dr. Morrison is employed as the Company's interpreter and translator, at a salary of £1,000 a-year. So much for the Chinese language.

For the purpose of ascertaining the qualities of the different kinds of tea, the Company has one inspector at £2,000 a-year, and another at £500 a-year: but, in the year 1827, one of the supracargoes formed the extraordinary resolution of learning to distinguish the different sorts of tea; upon which an allowance was made him, of £100 a-year, for attending the examinations; and, in the following year, this allowance was increased to £600, although one of the regular examiners received only £500 a-year.

In the correspondence of the factory the juniors are relieved from all trouble, by the employment of the native writers, at a cost of £800 a-year.

The whole of the supracargoes are lodged, supplied with furniture, fed at a public table, waited upon, conveyed about in a yacht, or by land, at the public expense of £35,000 a-year; so that, with the exception of clothes and pocket-money, which items do not appear

charged in the public accounts, the supracargoes may place the whole of their receipts out at interest, thus to accumulate; and the merest dolt may acquire a large fortune, without, so far as concerns himself, the possibility of a failure. The supracargoes receive about £60,000 a-year, amongst them.

"The late events at Canton do not, as Mr. Grant justly observes, exactly bear out the Directors in their statement of the great advantages attendant on their mode of transacting business with the Chinese Government.

"I do not see how the Court of Directors can expect, or even ask, the Proprietors (whom they would now coax into an idea of their importance) to object, for one instant, to a measure which only gives to the nation at large, the privilege that every Englishman is entitled to—free trade with China."

The Americans carry on some of their trade with China in vessels which would scarcely carry the tonnage allowed by the Company to their officers, and occupied with the stores of the Company's expensive China ships; and, unfortunately, the Company's extravagance "has led to a very exorbitant increase of the price of the tea imported by these prince-merchants, which is felt in the poorest hovels of the empire, and has, at last, successfully obtained the authority of the Crown for relief from this burdensome and unnecessary tax."

Owing to the Company's mode of providing funds for the purchase of their investments in China, they invoiced their tea at a much higher price than that at which Americans bought similar tea; in some cases double the price: and, in England, the Company's charges were of the same extravagant nature as in China and on the voyage. But the Company had a monopoly, and in spite of their extravagant mismanagement of the tea trade, they realized a million a-year profit in that single article, from the British people.

The Directors had always been particularly anxious to preserve the trade of India, regarding their monopoly of it as being of primary importance to their position as the viceroys of India; nevertheless, in 1814, this monopoly was not re-granted to them; but the Company was permitted to waste the resources of India, in trying to rival and to ruin the merchants of Britain; they carried on the struggle until the net loss on the Company's Indian trade exceeded half a million a-year.

"Now the great advantages attending this mode of transacting business remains to be explained. It is very clear that no mercantile house ever did, or ever could have, carried on a trade progressing in loss every year, to the amount above stated. Bankruptcy must have been inevitable, and no creditors would ever have authorised the attempt to renew such an unusual mode of trading, by granting a

certificate to persons who had thus been pursuing a system of persevering ruin. It is, however, hardly credible that any parties, trading on their own capital, would have acted in a manner so nearly approaching to insanity.

"If the result of the last year's commerce (that of the season of 1828-29) be examined, it will be evident that the affairs of the Company are such as would (independently of the present crisis), had they been known, have roused the Proprietors from their usual apathy, and would have induced them to call, loudly, for an investigation of those causes which led to so ruinous a result, and threatened so portentously to reduce the 10½ per cent. dividend. The profits on their China trade, in that season, being but £670,432; and the loss on their India trade being £651,545, leaving only £15,887 for the payment of the dividend of £630,000 !!! It must be observed that the decrease in the profits of the China monopoly have kept pace with the increase of the losses on the Company's futile attempt to compete with free traders in the trade of India. It is, moreover, a curious circumstance that, as the Company discontinued their exports to India, in the season of 1824-25, on account of the loss then sustained, the loss on the India trade should nevertheless have increased in the startling manner which it did, until it greatly exceeded half a million in each year!

In the ten years, ending with the 30th of April, 1829, the Company gained from the people of the United Kingdom, at home and in the colonies in British North America, by the monopoly of the trade in tea, the sum of £9,578,775; but the Company, in their endeavour to injure the free trade between the mother-country and India, lost £3,156,272; leaving a net profit on their monopoly of £6,422,503; of which they divided, as allowed by Parliament, £6,300,000; leaving the paltry balance of £122,503, as the accumulated profit of ten years.

"A sum which—considering the territory has been stated to have gained seventeen millions by commerce, during the period of the present charter—bears so small a proportion to that sum, that I look in vain for any clue to the means of discovering how the commercial concerns of the Company could have been conducted, for the first six years, after 1813, to have realized so very different a result from that exhibited on the balance of the subsequent years."

"Hitherto, on the investigation of the accounts, or rather statements, which have been furnished, however variously signed—whether by the accountant, the auditor, or the examiner—they all agree that the Company's trade with India has been carried out at an enormous loss."

"It is well known that the Company's purchases are no secret, and that their ships sail only at fixed periods,—which circumstance alone, in the present state of affairs, is sufficient to deprive them of a profitable adventure." The free traders supplied the market "before the regular unwieldy merchantmen can be got afloat."

INFANTICIDE IN INDIA.

Pharoah, who knew not Joseph, cunningly sought to enslave Israel by nipping in the bud her males ; Herod, still more cruel, spared neither sex, in his rage, against the new-born King of the Jews ; and these atrocious acts, recorded in sacred writ, startle Christendom ; but, in the heart of the City of London, eighteen hundred and forty-four years after the crime of Herod, we have a still more destructive despotism,—that of the imbecile East India monopoly entrusted with the Government of almost all Asia.

We do not say that the India House, itself, is the scene of actual bloodshed, nor even that the Court of Directors, pen dispatches to massacre infants—even at Istaliff ; but, this we do say, that wherever any powerful monopoly has gained a footing, its entire course has been marked by blood,—innocent blood ; and that our own English East India Company—the last of these monopolies—has ever been pre-eminent in crime. And, more than all this, we are compelled to add, that the quantity of innocent blood shed in India by our Company, increases yearly as their power to shed blood increases. The Company's standing army of more than a quarter of a million of men, aided as it is by all the science, and skill, and resources of the empire, is not the most destructive arm of the Company's tyranny ; for, in general, the army is kept in abeyance ; it is merely used to back the civil power ; to back the collector ; to overlay the Company's subjects, whilst the Company's collector-magistrates rob the people of the greatest possible share of their crop ; cutting down their orchards, unless they ransom them with more than the entire crop ; inveigling even Christian youths into the Company's own brothel-temples, and there robbing them of their ear-rings as pilgrim taxes ! The invasions of Ava, of Cabool, and of Scinde, are rather to be regarded as shocking incidents, in the history of the Company, arising from most grievous blunders ; such as only can be committed by the most intoxicated tyrants, who solely repose their confidence in the force of arms, and are given up to believe their own lie—that their army is invincible.

The *British Friend of India Magazine* is wearied and disgusted with the task of recording the misery of India under its present base and mercenary despotism. Wars, famines, and cholera, are the ordinary events of each overland mail ; whilst the death of more than half of the prisoners of a jail, in the course of a single year, their atrocious torture, wholesale, and in public,—their kidnapping—their slavery,—their exportation, their license to burn their own mothers, and infanticide, are the ordinary events of each session of Parliament. The active and worthy Bishop of London does not move when Christians are tortured—merely because they adhere to the Pope of Rome.

Of all the false intelligence fabricated and palmed upon the world by the exploded monopoly, none has been more sedulously propagated than the report that they have put an end to the crime of female infanticide amongst the tribes, with whom this sin prevailed, before they were overcome by the arms of the Company.

On the 21st of June, 1843, on the motion of Mr. Evans, the House of Commons, ordered a return "of all communications received since the last Returns presented to Parliament, relative to the practice of infanticide in India." And, on the 15th of August, the return was made by the East India Company; on the 24th inst., the House of Commons ordered it to be printed; it was issued on or before the 20th of November, but has hitherto escaped our notice. This folio of crime contains 415 pages—we earnestly press its perusal upon the attention of every friend of India; for it exposes the morally degraded state of the people and the imbecility of the Company's government. Infanticide connects itself with slavery, morality, justice, diplomacy, statistics, and many other important Indian subjects. The number of infants murdered annually in Malwa and Rajpootana, according to Mr. Bax, does not exceed fifty; but according to Mr. Wilkinson amounts to twenty thousand!!! This is a specimen of the Company's intelligence.

The Bombay Government calls infanticide an "execrable crime," a "diabolical custom," "that most barbarous crime," "this horrid and inhuman usage;" and on the 10th of August, 1831, they tell the Court of Directors, that their Governor, Sir John Malcolm, said, "Jarejahs of Cutch had long been reproached with this horrid and inhuman usage, the abolition of which had never ceased to be ardently desired by the British, one of whose principal motives in contracting and maintaining the connection with Cutch, was its hope of accomplishing this highly valued object."

Sir John was then coming home to creep through a little rotten Cornish borough into the House of Commons, and get a renewal of the charter for the Company. Subsequently, his relative and aide-de-camp, Captain Melvill, obtained the appointment of political agent at Bhooj. In India each old officer, on retiring, leaves his district *couleur de rose*, but his successor always enters on a wilderness.

On the 20th of August, 1840, the Bombay Government writes to the Court of Directors, saying, "From Captain Melvill's Reports, your Honorable Court will perceive that infanticide still prevails among the Jarejah population at Cutch to a most lamentable extent, and that this revolting crime is likewise prevalent among other tribes in that province. The Jarejah population of Cutch is estimated by Captain Melvill at twelve thousand adults; but it would be difficult, he adds, to discover five hundred females amongst them. Although we are fully alive to

the great difficulties which exist against the full accomplishment of the views of the British Government, for the final and complete extinction of infanticide, still, when the unbounded influence and power it has for many years exercised, in Cutch, are considered, the little progress which has been made, in extirpating this sad blot on humanity, in that province, is very lamentable!!!"

Our philanthropic and humane Company pretend that they seized the province of Cutch, for the purpose of abolishing infanticide; but they cannot tell how it is they have forgotten the subject since they acquired the crop of the country. And, again, look at the Company's ultra-rigorous proceedings in the states of Malwa and Rajpootana, in support of their monopoly of opium, and contrast these domineering and severe negotiations, backed by their army, with that apathy which confesses that the Company neither knows or cares if the female infants annually, put to death are only fifty in number, or whether these infanticides amounts to the appalling number of twenty thousand in each year!

Friends of India! what other result did you anticipate when you again witnessed India chartered away to the old monopoly in a degraded, broken down and crippled condition. You knew and declared that as this company of merchants was too corrupt to conduct an exclusive trade with India, without bankruptcy, so it was too corrupt to govern India without ruin to that country and hazard to the empire at large. This is the protest which you entered against any renewal of the charter of government. Now, but one half of the period has run out, and already the experiment has proved itself to be a total failure. The remnant of the old exploded commercial monopoly has continued to replace the few statesmen who were in the direction with shipmasters—now that the Company is not allowed to have ships! and their ignorance and imbecility and corruption have run India foul of Russia; a collision which it required the extreme point of folly to achieve; and, for this feat, the chief actor in the tragedy is rewarded with the government of Bombay and his brother taken into the direction.

Why do the people of India destroy their daughters? For the same reason that the subjects of other despotisms mutilate their sons, and disfigure their daughters? Mahomed Ali complains that his Foulahs put out the right eye of their sons; Buonaparte punished families who amputated the trigger finger of their new-born sons. Many oriental despots punish parents for disfiguring the faces of their handsome daughters; but some tribes of the East India Company's subjects stifle all their daughters as soon as born? Is this crime committed against nature wantonly? No! the Parliamentary Report now before us, shows that they are so overtaxed that they cannot afford to portion out and

marry off their daughters; that rather than expose them to dishonour, or even to mean matches, they destroy them. This is, indeed, frightful.

But what system does our Christian Company pursue to remedy this very great evil? Each director in turn appoints a boy to proceed to India, to make his fortune, and return as soon as possible. All these young tyrants go out to India at the age of seventeen; none marry the natives of the country; but all cohabit with them promiscuously; these youths are the only rulers of India; the first duty of the police of the country is to select the finest and highest caste young women of the country for their master's bed. Every tie is thus rent; the Brahmin has his wife and his daughter inveigled or forced from him; she is not only dishonoured, but publicly paraded through the country, in the train of the young magistrate, who can commit the complaining parent to a jail, by which he would immediately lose caste, and in which the cholera is allowed to rage, so as to kill off the prisoners in less than half a year.

Throughout India the natives stigmatize their British masters as a race "lascivious as monkeys!" Our own official records state, that, at no remote period, nine-tenths of the British officers of India were unmarried young men. Now, in the name of common sense, and of common humanity, are these the instruments the Company employs in teaching the high-minded Jarejah to rear his daughter?

We could enter into personal details intimately bearing on the secret history of the few actors we have mentioned in this most delicate investigation and important negotiation; but, having already, in our former volumes, made much more free with the names of individuals than is pleasant to East India nabobs—and most unfavourably so, to the sale of our own work—we forbear entering into the detail.

The Company has a very summary way of dealing with Europeans in India—deportation without trial; and an equally short mode of punishing the landholders of India—the assumption of their lands. This is the Company's profitable specific for every crime—and worse, even for every degree of virtue exhibited by any zemindar, or poligar, or raja. Infanticide is the Company's pretence not only for seizing upon the sovereignty of Cutch, but also for confiscating to itself the most valuable estates of individual noblemen—suspected of the crime on purchased evidence.

The Monthly Overland Mail has already fully laid bare and exposed to public odium the rapacity and injustice of the policy of the Bombay Government, not only towards the natives of all degrees, but also towards British officers of the highest rank, civil as well as military. The rankness of the crimes of the Governors of Bombay, in their council chamber has even called forth dissent from many of the directors, and protests from the most able proprietors, especially in the case of the

Rajah of Sattarah ; getting up a case, trying it, and in making the acquitted condemn himself.

The Government which seized Sattarah communicated to the Court of Directors their mode of getting evidence, in cases of infanticide, on the 3d of November, 1835 ; and, what appears strange, is, that this judicial letter is not in the judicial department, but in the political department. Sir Robert Grant, with Lord Keane, &c., says,—“ Observing, on this occasion, that when the statements of the accused parties were received, inquiries were always made whether the confession, if made, was elicited by any promise of pardon, we considered it right to signify to the agent our opinion that, if a pardon had been promised, the confession might not on that account be rejected. It is a highly technical rule, which totally excluded confessions so obtained, and we should be sorry to see it implicitly adopted in investigations which, wanting many of the facilities of regular courts of justice, should not be fettered as a matter of course by all their restraints. The question admits of distinctions, but generally speaking, we are of opinion, that confessions obtained by promises of favour should be admitted in evidence ; but that, unless there be fully sufficient evidence to convict without them, the promise should always be taken into account in dealing with the accused after conviction, and we caused instructions to be issued to Mr. Willoughby accordingly.”

(Signed) { ROBERT GRANT,
JOHN KEANE,
JAMES SUTHERLAND,
EDWARD IRONSIDE.

“ Mr. Willoughby represented the conduct of the mehta, or interpreter, Indooram, who brought Veerajee's crime to light, as very praiseworthy, and recommended that he should be proportionately rewarded ; he is the vakeel of the chief of Khurcesra, and as he will probably lose his situation, in consequence of his having informed against a dependant of his master, we did not consider the reward of eight hundred rupees, recommended by Mr. Willoughby, as too much, and sanctioned the amount accordingly, to be debited to the infanticide fund.”

We must say that knowing, as we do, the vicious and mercenary administration of India by the Company, we suspect all their proceedings, and these about infanticide as much as any. Mr. Willoughby's character is public property—his policy, his administration of justice, are before the world ; he called upon the Company to prosecute one of his own colleagues in the Sattarah inquiry, for his revelations, but they knew it would not do.

These infanticide proceedings seem to shew that the crime is made

use of by the Company as a plea for victimizing the nobles of India, by bribing their servants to accuse their masters. The Company profits by the crime, just as they turn idolatry and every other sin to account. How else can the Company divide 10½ per cent. on a bubble stock? Have they skill? Have they industry? Have they other capital save crime?

On the 18th of June, 1839, Captain Melvill, the brother-in-law of Mr. Willoughby, reported "the detection of a case of infanticide. The offender acknowledged his guilt, but defended himself by merely stating that the practice commonly prevailed in the province of Cutch." And, on the 20th of August, 1840, the Bombay Government, administered by Mr. Farish, said to the Court of Directors:—"We are of opinion that there can be no doubt, that, according to existing engagements, the family in which the crime was committed have forfeited their hereditary possessions!!!"

This is too rank. The whole family forfeits their hereditary possessions! The compliments rendered to the brother of the Secretary in Leadenhall-street, are equally rank and loathsome. His plan of doubling the pay of his own clerk, who is to be employed in making out the census, in addition to his present duties, is just what the Company's philanthropy always begins and ends in—an increase of patronage, power, and pelf. The sturdy beggar becomes a philanthropist, whenever it is profitable. The Company now patronizes the schoolmaster in India;—the chairman, himself, has the appointment of the inspectors of emigrant Coolies, vulgarly called kidnapped slaves. The Government of India disallowed this "small additional stipend," though recommended by the Bombay Government; but allowed the sum for £10 for a census.

As recently as the 5th of November, 1842, Sir George Arthur's Government says:—"Your Honourable Court will regret to find, in these documents, a most lamentable account of the extent to which female infanticide has, during the last twenty-five years, prevailed in Cutch; and that it is established, beyond doubt, that the practice is not simply confined to the Jarejah tribe, but that their evil example is followed by other Hindoos, and even by Mahomedan tribes, residing in that province."

This is the state of Cutch—the country which the Company seized in the year 1819, under the pretence of putting down the crime of infanticide. And, in this same dispatch, Sir George Arthur's government goes on to say, that the measures recently adopted for the suppression of the crime, are yet "in their infancy." This is lamentable!

Nothing can be more graphic of the state of morals in Scinde and Cutch, as well as of the grand pretensions to philanthropy of our im-

heile monopoly, than the sketch drawn by Sir Henry Pottinger in the following letter :—

“ *To C. E. Trevelyan, Esq., Deputy-Secretary to the Government.*

“ Fort William, 31st August, 1835.

“ The suppression of infanticide appears to me by far the most difficult subject that we have ever had to deal with in India. Suttees, or the immolation of children in the Ganges, were nothing, when compared to it ; they simply required the fiat of the Government to put a stop to them in our own territories ; but, even to check infanticide, we have to oppose, not only sentiments which are strong enough to suppress the common feelings of human nature, and, I may even say, of the most savage wild animals, but to interfere in the most secret and sacred affairs, amongst the higher classes of natives, of women ; for no one who has been a short time in India, and has used the powers of observation, can have helped perceiving how scrupulously every man pretending to respectability refrains from any allusion to his females, old or young.

“ When I first came to Cutch, ten years ago, I set out with all the zeal of a new comer, to root out the practice ; but I soon discovered my mistake. The Mehtas sent at my request by the then Regency, were either cajoled by false returns, or expelled from towns and villages, not only by the classes charged with the crime, but by the other inhabitants, whom long habit had taught to view the business with indifference, if not absolute approbation. I next got the durbar to summon all the Jarejahs to Bhooj, and partly by threat, and partly by persuasion, arranged with them to furnish quarterly statements of the births within their respective estates. This plan I saw from the outset was defective, but it was the best I could hit upon at the moment. It proved, however, an utter failure ; within six months, most of the Jarejahs declared their inability to act up to their agreement, even as far as regarded their nearest relations. Several fathers, for instance, assured me, that they dare not establish such a scrutiny regarding their grown-up sons, and the few censuses that were furnished, I found to have been drawn up by guess-work, from what may be termed the tittle-tattle of the village.

“ My next idea was, that as all the Jarejahs profess to be blood relations of the Rao of Cutch, they might be requested to announce to him, as the head of the tribe, as well as Government, the fact of their wives being *enciente*, and eventually the result ! The scheme appeared feasible to the ministers, but when we proposed it to the Jarejah members of the regency, they received it with feelings of horror.

“ Two modes further suggested themselves of carrying our object,—

the one, to use direct authority and force—but that would, no doubt, be at variance with the spirit, if not the letter, of the treaty—the other, to grant a portion to every Jarejah girl on her marriage. The latter method had been proposed to the Bombay Government by my predecessor, Mr. Thos. Geo. Gardiner, and had been explicitly negatived, and that negative had been confirmed by the Honourable Court of Directors.

“ Under these circumstances, I was obliged to remain quiet.

“ Sir John Malcolm came to Bhooj in March, 1830; he made a speech to the assembled Jarejahs on the enormity of the crime, and told them that the English nation would force the East India Company to dissolve all connection with a people who persisted in it.

“ The Jarejahs, of course, individually denied the charge, but they afterwards inquired from me, how the Governor could talk so to them, at a moment when we were courting the friendship of Scinde, where child-murder is carried on to a much greater extent than even in Cutch, for it is a well-known fact, that all the illegitimate offspring born to men of any rank, in that country, are indiscriminately put to death, without reference to sex.

“ Subsequently to Sir John's visit, an impostor of the name of Vijjia Bhutt went to Bombay, presented a petition to Government, setting forth my supineness, and offering, if furnished with some Peons, to do all that was required. This petition was referred to me to report on, which I did, as it merited.

“ Matters lay in abeyance, till the young Rao was installed, in July, 1834, when he adopted the most decided steps to enforce that article of the treaty which provides for the suppression of infanticide. He took a paper from the whole of his brethren, reiterating that stipulation, and agreeing to abide the full consequences if they broke it. I officially promised the Rao our support in all his measures! and, we have been watching, ever since, for an occasion to make a signal example; but, the difficulty of tracing and bringing home such an allegation will be understood from this letter, and it would be ruin to attempt to do so on uncertain grounds, and fail. I do, however, think that our best, perhaps our only, chance of success rests with the Rao, who is most sincere in his detestation of the crime, and his wish to stop it.

“ I quite concur with Mr. Wilkinson, that infanticide is carried to an extent of which we have hardly yet a complete notion in India. The Rao told me, very bluntly, that he had just found out that a tribe of Moosulmans, called Summas, who came originally from Scinde, and

now inhabit the islands in the Runn, paying an ill-defined obedience to Cutch, put all their daughters to death, merely to save the expense and trouble of rearing them. He has taken a bond from all the heads of the tribe to abandon the horrid custom ; but, as he justly remarked, he has hardly the means of enforcing it.

" I had no intention, when I took up my pen, of saying so much, but have been irresistibly drawn on to tell you all I know of infanticide in Cutch.

" Of its origin, I can only repeat the general tradition of its being a scheme hit on by one of the Jarejahs to prevent their daughters, who cannot marry in their own tribe, from disgracing their families by prostitution.

" The Jarejahs of Cutch have, perhaps, adopted all the vices, whilst they have none of the saving qualities of Moosulmans. No people appear to have so thorough a contempt for women, and yet, strange to say, we often see the dowagers of households taking the head in both public and private matters amongst them. Their tenets are, however, that women are innately vicious, and it must be confessed, that they have good cause to draw this conclusion in Cutch, where I strongly suspect there is hardly one chaste female.

" We can understand the men among the Jarejahs getting reconciled to infanticide, from hearing it spoken of, from their very births, as a necessary and laudable proceeding ; but several instances have been told to me where young mothers, just before married from other tribes, and even brought from distant countries, have strenuously urged the destruction of their own infants, even in opposition to the father's disposition to spare them. This is a state of things for which, I confess, I cannot offer any explanation, and which would astonish us in a tigress or she-wolf.

" I am, &c.

" HENRY POTTINGER."

So much for that country which Sir Henry Pottinger fondly calls, "Merry Scinde !" One successful effort of Lord Ellenborough's pen has totally abolished slavery in Scinde, but what has his lordship done in the matter of infanticide in "Merry Scinde ?" Buonaparte proclaimed the abolition of slavery ; cannot Lord Ellenborough find any Buonapartean proclamation against infanticide ? The semi-barbarians of Cutch mock the pretensions of our governors to humanity, seeing that they make a trade of philanthropy, using it only as an excuse for the confiscation and absorption of the weaker states.

MAJOR OUTRAM.

The following short sketch of the history of Major Outram, whose management of Scinde betwixt August 1841, and November 1842, merits the lasting gratitude of his country, and reflects the highest honour on one who has well been termed the Bayard of the Indian Army, will be perused with especial interest. Major Outram, lately in this country, in requital for services the most meritorious and successful, has experienced nothing but injury and insult from Lord Ellenborough : he has been stripped of office without cause, and remanded to his regiment, when his exertions as an envoy at the court of Hyderabad might have spared us the most discreditable war in which we were ever engaged.

Mr. James Outram arrived at Bombay as a gentleman cadet in the Hon. Company's Service on the 15th of August 1819, and very shortly after having joined, was appointed adjutant of a newly raised Sepoy regt., now the Bombay 23d L. I. In those days of military activity, when every month had its conflict or scene of adventure to record, an appointment such as that with which Lieut. Outram was entrusted, was one of the most honorable and responsible so young an officer could have conferred upon him : and no man could have filled it with more credit to himself, or benefit to the army, than the subject of our narrative.

In 1824 the fort of Kittoor, in the Southern Mahratta country, was garrisoned by a party of troops much too weak to withstand severe assault, but unsuspecting, at the same time, of the approach of hostilities. On the 23d of October an insurrection broke out ; the resident, Mr. Thackeray, with Captains Black and Deighton, were killed, and the whole of the troops were surrounded and taken prisoners. A large force having been dispatched to chastise the insurgents, and recover our captive soldiers, Kittoor was taken on the 6th December, with a loss on our side of six only : 1000 of the enemy were believed to have fallen. In 1825, a rebellion having broken out in the western part of Candeish, headed, as was believed, by Appa Sahib, ex-Rajah of Nagpore, the standard of the Peishwa was raised, and the fort of Moolair taken possession of by the rebels. Troops were ordered to advance with the utmost expedition from all the posts around ; and reinforcements were summoned from stations so remote as Jaulna and Surat. Lieut. Outram was then at Malligaum. A detachment of 200 men was entrusted to his charge to relieve Moolair, not then known to have fallen. Purposely passing the fort, which he ascertained to have been captured, he pushed on by a rapid and brilliantly-executed night march till he overtook the rebels : completely taken by surprise, and without the remotest idea that an enemy was near, they were attacked, defeated, and dispersed in an inconceivably short space of time. One of the leaders

of the insurrection was killed : the fort was retaken, and the first powering success followed up with such celerity and vigour, whole were reduced to submission before the other detachments, which had been put in orders, were able to reach the scene of action. About this time, Lieut. Outram was appointed to raise a Bheel corps in Can-deish, and the countries of the barbarous tribes adjoining. In these remote and savage regions, he, for twelve years, laboured without intermission, laying the foundations of peace and tranquillity in quarters long a refuge for the robber, and converting the ferocious and untutored Bheel into a defender of the peasant and a cultivator of the soil. These people have, till of late, been considered the most barbarous and unteachable of any of the natives of India. They in general go about almost entirely naked ; they make no attempt at manufactures, even of the rudest sort, and have scarcely any agriculture ; they are all but ignorant of peaceful industry, and live almost entirely by plundering neighbouring tribes. The ruder portions of them are armed with bows and arrows,—in their hands not unformidable weapons. They pay no tax or tribute, and acknowledge no allegiance to any one. They are said to be one of the original races of Central Hindustan. Scarcely a trace of any species of religion is to be found amongst them ; they are nominally of the Brahminical faith, but pay no heed to the observances considered essential to this form of belief. Whole brigades had, year after year, been employed to no purpose to suppress or chastise the outrages committed by these barbarians on the adjoining frontier. To deal with them from within : to convert the disturbers of the peace into its preservers, appeared never to have been thought of ; and indeed with such materials the task seemed hopeless and chimerical enough. Lieut. Outram, at the hourly peril of his life, proceeded at once and almost alone into the jungle, bent on the execution of his dangerous and all but desperate mission. The nature of the difficulties encountered may be gathered from the means taken to overcome them. It was at first found impossible to make the Bheels comprehend what was desired of them ; and when this had been got over, it was most difficult to find any stimulant or motive adequate to induce them to comply with our wishes. The great seducer of civilised, as of savage men—intoxicating liquor—was at length resorted to. And for months and months together he managed to keep first some hundreds and then several thousands of those speedily destined to become temperate and orderly soldiers, around him by the mere influence of arrack. The men and their future officer began at length to understand each other. They had now been for a time at least detached from their kindred, as well as from their habits of depredation and pillage, and the next thing was to wean them from the excesses by the indulgence in which these

things had been effected. It is needless to go into the details of the tedious and dangerous measures by which the drunken savage was converted into the sober, orderly, and steady soldier ; it is enough to state, that in five years' time the Bheel corps, if not so temperate or manageable as a sepoy regiment, was equal in sobriety to any English force, and so thoroughly to be depended on, that they were employed with perfect success in the escort of treasure through the very country which so shortly before had furnished the scenes of their own most lawless acts. Succeeding officers have ably and faithfully carried into execution the system thus begun; but for its plan, and for surmounting the fearful difficulties presenting themselves at its commencement, we are entirely indebted to Major Outram. In 1830 this officer, still a subaltern, was entrusted with the command of a very important expedition, undertaken expressly on his own urgent recommendation, into the countries bordering on the scenes of his recent operations, and within one month of our advance the entire tribes of a territory till now completely unknown to us, and whose jungles had never been penetrated till entered by our troops, were completely subdued, and the whole of their chiefs and rajahs, amounting to seven in number, were prisoners in Lieut. Outram's hands. This, considering its magnitude, was one of the most brilliant and successful feats of arms from the time of the Mahratta war.

From Candeish, Captain Outram was, in 1833, transferred by the sagacity of the late Sir R. Grant, Governor of Bombay, to the Mahee Caunta in Guzerat. Inhabited by turbulent and warlike predatory tribes, this country had been for years, almost for ages, a scene of desolation, pillage, and slaughter, but in the short space of three years, Captain Outram, by the strength of his intellect, and fertility of his resources, by his unwearied industry and conciliating spirit, brought peace and order where such blessings had before been unknown, and this too, effected without his having ever, with one single exception, had occasion to resort to arms. Here was organized the Coolie police corps,—composed, as its name denotes, from the predatory races.

In December, 1838, he joined the army of the Indus, acting as extra A. D. C. to Lord Keane. We had scarcely touched the shores of Scinde when the zeal, promptitude, and indomitable activity of Captain Outram were of the utmost service to the army. It was not very wonderful that the Ameers of Hyderabad should not be over-zealous in promoting the success of an expedition, one of the objects of which was to render them tributaries to a sovereign whose rule they had renounced, and mulct them at starting of £300,000. The carriage-cattle they had promised had not made their appearance on the arrival of our army at Vikkur, and nothing but the efforts of Capt. Outram in procuring

camels from Cutch enabled them to advance at the time they did. Though he lost the favor of the Commander-in-Chief he was repeatedly thanked by the Supreme Government, as well as the Shah Soojah, for his exertions. In 1840 he was appointed Resident at Hyderabad and Political Agent for Lower Scinde, and in August 1841, was promoted to the charge of the whole country from Quettah to Kurrachee.

Our hitherto unimpeachable character for good faith and veracity had fallen into sad disrepute under the administration of Mr. Ross Bell. The bitter stigma which the order of an advance on Cabool occasioned, after the Sirdars had agreed to every proposition we had made to them, was infinitely more merited in western than in eastern Afghanistan—where we were said “to have taught every chief to lie and cheat by our example.” Major Outram’s two years’ residence at Hyderabad had made the natives well aware of his character as a soldier and politician. Intimately acquainted with the principles, prejudices, manners, and feelings of the semi-barbarians with whom he had to deal; he was by nature eminently fitted to command their respect and esteem. Brave, determined, prompt and decided in all his proceedings; he was forbearing, frank, and forgiving. In Mr. Bell’s time, the chiefs never appear to have treated with us without a suspicion that, in some way or other, they were meant to be overreached. In that of his successor they were told at once what was desired of them; their expostulations, if they had any to offer, were duly considered and yielded to at *first*, if found reasonable; and they knew that whatever Major Outram said, whether as threat or promise, would be made good whatever might be the consequences. He permitted his intercourse with them to be interrupted by no parade of ceremony—to be perverted by the intervention of no third parties.

The result was even more auspicious than could have been anticipated? showing what deep cause we have for grief, that the system which led to it was not earlier resorted to and practised over a far wider field.

From October, 1841, when our misfortunes began, till November, 1842, when they had been fully and finally retrieved, and the policy which led to them was for a time abandoned and repudiated, there occurred not bewixt Quettah and the sea, either in Scinde or Beloochistan, a single exhibition of hostility or distrust towards us: though at this time there was not one solitary tribe from Pesheen to Peshawur, including the districts around Candahar, Ghuznee, Cabool, and Jellalabad, which had not attacked us. The invaluable services of Major Outram in collecting baggage-cattle, forwarding treasure, and hastening and facilitating the advance of troops, in a great measure contributed to our ultimate success. His conduct in this respect appears at the time to

have been appreciated both by the late and the present Governor-General. In the despatches published in the Blue Book it is repeatedly mentioned in terms of the greatest approbation; and Lord Auckland, since his return to England, has, in Parliament, bestowed on it the highest commendations. There were few who could be persuaded of the desperate position to which the Dooranee alliance had reduced the finances of India by the end of 1841; and Major Outram appeared for a time to believe, notwithstanding the assurances of Government to the contrary, that so soon as the insurrection was subdued we should resume the place we held before it began. No man more deeply deplored the resolution for a time adopted by the Government, of retiring from the country before any attempt to retrieve our reverses had been made. He recommended that Candahar and Jellalabad should, at all events, be held as outposts for the year 1842, and deprecating in the strongest manner the withdrawal of the garrison of Sir R. Sale, he stated, that he did not conceive that a measure more injurious to our interests in Affghanistan, or one more likely to endanger our character there and in India, could have been devised by our bitterest enemy. These views were fully concurred in by Mr. Clerk and Maj. Rawlinson, who proposed a formal invasion of the country for next year. Farther on, when General Nott had been reinforced by the brigade of General England, and fully supplied with carriage, Major Outram recommended that a direct movement should be made from Candahar on Cabool, without waiting for General Pollock, whose force was unable to proceed for want of carriage, and was, besides, not necessary,—the Candahar army being strong enough to accomplish every object the government had in view. Had this advice been followed, the achievements undertaken at such enormous hazard in September and October, might have been accomplished in June—the troops retiring by Jellalabad, without General Pollock incurring the cost, risk, and tremendous labour and loss of money, in penetrating the defiles beyond Gundamuck. It is not exactly known from what cause Major Outram incurred the displeasure, and drew down the manifestations of spite so meanly vented on him shortly afterwards by the Governor-General. He remained in full favor up to the beginning of May, at which time it was intimated to him that he was to be appointed envoy at the court of Hydrabad—hostilities against the Ameers not having at this period been dreamt of. The source of offence is said to have been the friendly interest taken by him in Lieut. Hammersley, assistant political at Quettah. General England, with a reinforcement of 1200 men, and convoy of 1500 camels, and £45,000 of treasure, while on his way to Candahar, where the troops were suffering extremely for want of medicine, and were disabled for field service from deficiency of cash and

carriage, was met at Hykulzye by a force of the enemy said to have been nearly 800 strong. An ill-advised attempt to storm *in line* ! a hillock which might easily have been turned or commanded, occasioned the repulse of the storming party of 180, when, to the astonishment of every officer in the force, the whole brigade was ordered to retreat a distance of 25 miles, and immediately on arriving at Quettah, commenced entrenching themselves as if for a siege, leaving the troops of General Nott to their fate. For a much more venial error, Admiral Byng had been tried and shot. A despatch, making a fearful parade of dangers and difficulties, in reference to which no information had been provided by the political agent, was forwarded to the Supreme Government, and Lieut. Hammersley was dismissed. Major Outram wrote to Lord Ellenborough entreating him to suspend judgment on this point, until enquiry had been made as to the nature of the Hykulzye defences, and the time occupied in their construction, both of which were represented by General England in such a formidable light that the political agent ought to have been informed of the matter. The officers of General England's army were almost unanimously of opinion that the Hykulzye despatch was a tissue of the most grievous mis-statements. To the recommendation for inquiry, the Governor-General did not think fit to accede. The perfect facility with which the same ground was gone over by the same detachment exactly a month afterwards, shewed that it was neither the existence of defences nor the want of information, but the gross mismanagement of the commanding officer, which occasioned the retreat from Hykulzye before an inferior force : the only disgraceful military measure (those of Cabool excepted) which occurred during the war. Lieut. Hammersley's health had suffered from the extent of his exertions and the insalubrity of the climate ; and this harsh, ungenerous, and unjust decision, proved fatal to him.

Major Outram had now committed an unpardonable offence in interposing in behalf of his friend ; and he also must be victimized. From the 2d of May, when the intention of appointing him envoy to the court of Hyderabad was announced to him, on to the 19th October, he heard no more on the subject ; but had no reason to suppose the resolution of the Governor-General in his favor altered. A notification in the *Gazette* of the latter date intimated his summary removal from all political employ, placing his services at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief for regimental duty ; his salary and allowances to cease from the 15th November, the duties of political agent hereafter to be discharged by the extra Aides-de-Camp of General Napier. On the 4th of November he received a public dinner at Sukkur previously to his departure for Bombay. General Napier presided,

and except those who were detained by indisposition, of the officers belonging to an army of nearly 10,000 men, scarcely one was absent. The gallant chairman wisely avoided all allusion to public affairs, especially to the treatment their guest had recently experienced. He proposed his health as the "Bayard of the India army—the *Chevalier sans peur et sans reproche*." On his arrival at Bombay a similar testimony of public regard awaited him; and had he gone the round of India he would probably have met with compliments similarly gratifying at every military station in the Company's territories. He at this time proposed to proceed to England on furlough. No sooner had Sir C. Napier taken in hand to unravel the tangled skein of Scindian politics, than he found that a task had been imposed on him which he was wholly unable to execute. He applied to the Supreme Government for assistance, and was permitted to request the services of Major Outram; the Governor-General had not the courtesy to make the nomination direct,—it was done by Sir C. Napier. After slights and insults such as these, Major Outram might readily have excused himself from assuming a subordinate appointment where he had, three months before, been supreme, on the plea that he had made arrangements for immediate return to England; he never thought of this: he had for twenty years devoted his life to the service of his Government without the most remote idea of indulging in personal feeling; and now, when required to resume the duties of an office from which he had been so lately and summarily discarded, he set private arrangements and personal considerations at naught, and started at once for Kurrachee. His appearance on the 4th January in Sir C. Napier's camp, and subsequent interview with the Ameers, made almost an instantaneous change in the aspect of affairs—it inspired confidence of our peaceful and honest intentions in the bosoms of the Chiefs, who were at once willing to accept Major Outram as a referee, and to be guided by his decisions on any question of misunderstanding betwixt them and the Supreme Government: General Napier, however, continued to advance steadily on Hyderabad with a force of 2,700 men. The Ameers intimated to Major Outram, that unless the army halted until negotiations had been broken off or concluded, they would be compelled to move out and protect their capital, from which our troops, whose object could no longer be mistaken, were only 30 miles off: and they fully warned the Commissioner, that unless he retired, they could not further be answerable for his safety. Anxious to avert a conflict which he clearly foresaw would be a desperate and bloody one, and in expectation that he might still be enabled to obtain by persuasion that which Sir C. Napier was prepared to extort by force; he remained

after he had received a first, and then a second formal warning to depart, or until he and his escort of 100 men were attacked by 8,000 of the enraged Beloochees now on the eve of marching forth to the fatal field of Meeanee. Above 90 of the enemy were killed in the defence, and Major Outram expressed a fervent but not sanguine hope, "that their deaths might not be charged on him as murders. He considered the attack on himself as perfectly justifiable by the laws even of Christian war; and conceived, that so far were the Ameers from being chargeable with the treachery imputed to them by the Governor-General, that they had acted a thoroughly candid, friendly, and generous part, till forced to betake themselves to arms. Major Outram joined Sir C. Napier on the eve of the battle of Meeanee, at which he was not, however, present, having been directed to take in hand the dangerous and troublesome service of destroying by fire the Shirkargurs which protected the enemy. He returned to Bombay immediately after the victory, having left Hyderabad on the 21st, and reached the presidency on the 26th February. It was resolved that on this occasion a Sword, to the value of 300 guineas, should be presented to him by his friends: the subscription list was filled up with the utmost celerity; and had it been extended to the services throughout India at large, £3000 would, in all likelihood, have been got as readily as £300. The following inscription was desired to be engraven on the blade:—"Presented to Major James Outram, 23d regt. Bombay Native Light Infantry, in token of the regard of his friends, and the high estimation in which he is held for the intrepid gallantry which has marked his career in India, but more especially his heroic defence of the British residency at Hyderabad in Scinde, on the 15th February, 1843, against an army of 8,000 Beloochees, with six guns;" on the opposite side were the words—"sans peur et sans reproche. He sailed for England on the 1st April. The stand made at the residency was considered so admirable, that Sir C. Napier made it a subject of separate memorial for the Governor-General, as an example of the defence of a military post. No notice was ever taken of this by government, and Major Outram now remains the only officer who did duty near Hyderabad whose services have not been publicly noticed in any way by Government. His brethren in arms who could appreciate his heroic virtues, were not slow in expressing their sentiments on the subject: the rulers he served alone remained silent! It may be added, in conclusion, that when he temporarily resumed his political duties, he declined to accept any remuneration; and that while acting as Commissioner at Scinde, betwixt the 19th Dec. and 20th February, he was only in the receipt of the pay and allowances of a Captain of the 23d N. L. I. He proposed to remain two years in this country, but circumstances have occurred to alter this determination: by the time of his return it is to be hoped that the Government of India will be in the hands of some one capable of appreciating the worth of services such as his.

MR. GOLDSMID AND HIS SON.

THE subject of the Patronage of India is one of such great moment, that every authentic scrap of information upon it deserves consideration. In the debates upon the renewal of the charter, on Friday April 19, 1833, Mr. Goldsmid mentioned the subject of Patronage. Now he is a very ancient proprietor—he holds above £10,000 of India Stock, now worth nearly £30,000 sterling—has four votes—and is a member of the By-Law Committee for life; that is, a sort of mate, or hanger-on, of the Direction: he is a thorough adherent of the Direction, under every change: his own language is:—"I have full confidence in the Direction; I place the fullest reliance in the Court of Directors; I am certain we are in good hands; the Court of Directors will be true to us, and I am no less sure that we will be staunch to the Court of Directors. I am determined to pin my faith to the Court of Directors; full justice will be done if we only leave every matter in the hands of the Directors."

"The subject of Patronage has been mentioned, and I hope to be allowed to state one or two instances which have fallen under my own personal observation, of the manner in which the Directors dispose of their Patronage; not because I think it bears materially on the question before our Court; but because I consider that the sin of ingratitude is as the sin of witchcraft.

"I have been a Proprietor of East India Stock for more than forty years; and I have never but once asked a favour from a Director, and that was for the son of a Colonel who had been killed in India, leaving his family unprovided for. Being acquainted with these circumstances, I went immediately to an honourable Director, with whom I was acquainted, and having mentioned the state of the case to him, that honourable Director at once said, 'I will assist them immediately.' This is an act of kindness that I shall never forget. (Hear, hear!)

"The next instance relates to a son of my own, who had been promised a situation in the army; he was asked by Mr. Campbell whether he would not prefer a writership; my son replied that he would, if his father would give his consent. I accepted the offer with thanks; and Mr. Campbell told me that his only wish was to have gentlemen placed in those situations, as a *security* to the natives of India. (Hear! Hear!)

Now this is the history of the appointment of the *gentleman* who was acquitted of manslaughter by Sir Herbert Compton. Verily Sir Robt. Campbell ought to be more circumspect in giving away his writerships; for certainly these valuable appointments could be sold with greater advantage as well to the natives as to the directors

But, look at Mr. Goldsmid's speech in praise of the system in its best light and what does it amount to. That the directors dispose of their patronage so personally, that the colonel's son could not get a cadetship without the interest of an old and heavy proprietor of stock ; a man with four votes ; which, as plumpers, are pledged for life to the patron of the orphan. And even this millionaire, this leviathan proprietor ventures but once in forty years to plead for an officer's orphan, with the directors—knowing that they convert their patronage of the army appointments into private emolument for themselves ; just as Mary Anne Clarke induced the Duke of York to do in some few cases.

It really, now, does seem a pity that Sir Robert Campbell deprived the army of the pugnacious son of the venerable and rich proprietor, who certainly would have been better employed in invading Cabool, or in hunting wild pigs, than in his Cutcherry, serving out justice like a Portar with his foot in his stirrup leather, to his Karkoons,

The sale of public offices is very vile ; it is the bane of the Turkish despotism ; and the contrary system is the redeeming quality in the Government of China ; but amongst the proprietors of India stock there is a growing desire that cadetships and writerships, surgeonships and chaplainships, as well as naval and other appointments should be sold ; and rather than suspect that many of these appointments are clandestinely sold at second-hand, we must join in the popular demand for a public sale of all appointments to India, under the firm conviction that that very vicious Turkish practice is far better than the system, whose working is so studiously concealed by the India Company, that none but the initiated know or guess what it really is. Parliament dares not investigate into the disposal of the Company's patronage ; all parties are too foully contaminated with this source of corruption. Talk of bribery, whilst the India Company is chartered to bribe from the Crown downwards ?

P. S.—Whilst this article is going through the press, we learn with surprise that young Mr. Goldsmid is actually one of the best friends the natives have in the Bombay Civil Service, living and entirely associating with them, so that he is deservedly the most popular Civilian in that Presidency. We have full confidence in this information, and it is but an act of justice towards the individual to publish it. But it aggravates the libel on the existing system.

LORD ASHLEY'S MOTION.

THE entire debate on this motion is full of intense interest, but we can only touch on a very few of the anecdotes which arose in the course of it. Sir Henry Pottinger's letter about "merry Scinde" is the first grand point in the discussion, but is it his, after his public conduct there? Mr. Roebuck naturally declared that the noble lord had been imposed upon, and Lord Ashley replied that he believed it. Then comes Sir Charles Napier's letter to the Princes on the 18th March, 1843, just in the strain of the great Colonel Clive's letter to Mahomed Ally, threatening to break the rascal's bones. Sir Charles accuses his prisoners of "gross falsehoods," and threatens to "put you in irons on board a ship," but says "I will not kill you." Sir Lionel Smith kept his prisoner in an iron cage, till Mr. Hume threatened *habeas corpus*. Sir Charles Napier's letter of 22 July, 1843, to Jemmy Outram must have a reply from that favourite of the public to set him right with the world. Sir Charles complains "I am attacked in the public prints, and in private letters. I am accused of forcing on the war, because I did not allow myself to be advised by you to halt. Had I halted, I should have lost the army, unless saved by a miracle; and if the force had got to Meerporc, and lost the line of communication with the Indus, it would have been equally destroyed." "Now, my dear Outram, whether it has been you, or your friends, who have pushed this matter a-head, I know not; but 'it has been done,' as Lord Fitzroy Somerset very justly says, in a letter to me, speaking of the assaults of the press, 'to attack Lord Ellenborough through you.' All this has passed within a few days, except the attacks upon me, in the papers, (especially in the *Bombay Times*.) They have long been at work, but I did not condescend to defend myself against them."

Sir John Hobhouse, who had to hire a scribe with sufficient ability to write a letter pungent enough to get him the notoriety of a room in Newgate, complains, that the greatest work of every Governor-General of India is to defend himself from the press of India,—“the most unscrupulous press tolerated on the face of the earth.” Then he complains of the civil and military officials of India, then of Parliament; in fact, that all the world unites in a hue and cry against every pro-consul sent out to subjugate Asia to the rapacity of our leviathan of the Stock Exchange, and chiefly those whose duty it is to watch and sound the alarm. If the press, service, and Parliament did not control the Governor-General, who would? Sir John himself declared to Mr. Poynder, that he himself, as president, was the Board of Control, and to Captain Coglan, that he would uphold the Court of Directors in all they did—

"right or wrong." This wrongheaded baronet had better hold his tongue, for he will *not* talk over either press, officers, or Parliament.

Sir Charles Napier's letter to the Governor-General, from Kurrachee on the 27th of October, 1843, is an important historical document, it shews how near our army was on the brink of destruction; and sad to say, it is a British civil governor's deliberate defence of his extraordinary letter of the 18th of March, 1843, to his own prisoners. More than seven months after, he defends his abuse of his captive princes to the Governor-General. Surely, there is something very rotten at the core of such a government.

It is a pity that Viscount Jocelyn did not read Major Outram's answer to Sir Charles Napier's pungent letter. Sir Robert Peel sinned more than the Governor-General, or the Civil Governor of Scinde, in laying down rules for the aggression of civilized armies on pastoral tribes and simple agriculturists: it has been imagined that our civilization taught us to bear and to forbear with a more unsophisticated state of society. Surely power has intoxicated our Minister, even though the blood in his veins is not tainted with the nobility of the Norman conqueror.

Rumour has it that the Company find Scinde so costly an acquisition that the Court of Directors desire to relinquish it; but the Duke supports his lieutenant in India in all his proclamations; hence the Company is at issue with the Ministry. The truth of this report seems to be somewhat confirmed by Lord John Russell on Sir Robert Peel's policy, wherein he said "If we acted upon these principles of aggrandisement, depend upon it that our empire in India will become so expensive that it will not be strengthened, but it will be weakened. (*Cheers.*) If this part of the subject is to be debated, I should have expected some observations from some of the East India Directors who are members of this house. (*Hear, hear*) There are several members of this house who are Directors of the East India Company, but I have not yet heard any opinion from them; and, if the house is to be called upon to come to a division on the policy of aggrandisement and on the policy which has been acted on, no doubt we would be much enlightened at hearing some of the Directors of the East India Company, both as to these past transgressions, and also as to the principle involved in the whole subject." (*Hear! hear! and LAUGHTER!!!*) And well his Lordship might set the House a-laughing at the idea of Messrs. Astell, Hogg, Lyall, and Masterman arguing about our policy in India. Mr. Hume said, "I have never heard with more astonishment any observation than that which has just fallen from the noble lord, as to the influence of the Board of Directors; for it must be well known to the noble lord that THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ARE A PERFECT CYPHER, and that, the Board of Control can do just what it pleases as to

the Government of India ; therefore, to ask for the opinion of those Directors of the East India Company, who have seats in this House, is a perfect farce." (Laughter.) So, in reality, the Directors are the laughing-stock of the House of Commons. Mr. Hume concluded by saying :—" These proceedings against the Ameers of Scinde are so impolitic and unjust, that, in all times hereafter, the word of England will be a mere farce ! (*Hear ! hear !*) I am satisfied that, within two years, the East India Company will be so perfectly tired of their position in Scinde, that they will be glad to get rid of Scinde ; for we have placed our army there at four times more expense than the whole produce of the country ; besides which, on the ground of character, the acquisition of Scinde is the greatest loss the East India Company ever sustained."

Now, the difficulty is,—how to get rid of our Algerine acquisition—how to let loose our caged and irritated captives—how to reconcile Napier and Outram—how to run tandem with the Company and the Ministry. Truly, honesty is the best policy.

X The *Times* says that " Lord Ellenborough depicts himself as crafty and heartless, whilst General Napier acts his part truculently ; that a picture more ludicrously false of the character of Lord Ellenborough, of his policy and conduct, could not have been drawn, by the most perverse hunter after paradox," than that drawn by Mr. Roebuck. Thus, the London *Times* echoes the licentiousness of the Bombay *Times*,—hence, Sir John Hobhouse must join the Tories in burking the free press of Britain, to enable him to hold the reins of the Government of India with less discredit than when he was President of the Board of Control.

THE JAIL AT KANDY.

THE Government of Ceylon is strongly contrasted with the Government of India, in all points, but we now merely purpose noticing the labours of Protestant missionaries in the jails. We acquired Kandy in 1818, but in 1822, the Rev. W. Browning's zeal for the good of the native Cingalese led him to undertake a service for the instruction of the Cingalese prisoners confined in the jail at Kandy. There were nearly sixty persons in the prison ; some of them complained that they could not attend to the concerns of religion during their confinement ; others of them manifested a great desire to hear the word of God ; and those who were able to read, willingly received books when offered to them.

In 1827, after Mr. Browning was disengaged from his English duties, which he had undertaken to perform to the troops in Kandy, during

the absence of the Government chaplain from the island on account of ill-health—he resumed his labours among the prisoners in the jail, among whom he had more encouragement than before. And, in 1831, the preaching at the jail was still continued.

Again, on the 8th of April, 1835, we find the Christian native, S. J. M., who was educated by the American mission at Jaffna, and employed by the Church Missionary Society, writing to the Rev. James Selkirk, from Kandy, saying,—“Of the Tamul prisoners, whom I am accustomed to address on Sunday mornings, one man, who is to be baptized on Easter Sunday, appears to be a true penitent man; which has come to my notice by frequent conversations, and by hearing the words of his mouth. He says that his whole property is Christ.” And on the 1st of June—“The Tamul prisoners whom I am accustomed to admonish, pay generally good attention to the word of eternal life. Jacob, the prisoner, who was lately baptized, manifests indeed a zealous mind towards the holy religion he now possesses. The sacred name of our adorable Redeemer is honourably received by some of the Gentoos, when spoken to. I trust, in time, every knee shall bow to the Eternal Son of God.”

On the 23rd of September, 1838, the Rev. James Selkirk, who was stationed at Kandy, enters in his journal as follows :—

“On our return home, we went to the jail to see a Hindūstane man who has been left for execution. A short time ago, this man and his servant were travelling through various parts of the Kandian country, selling different articles of brass-ware; and suspecting that his servant had robbed him, he tied him to a tree, and deliberately cut off his nose and ears, and beat him so much that he died soon after. He was tried at the Kandian sessions, which are just over, and being found guilty is left for execution, which is to take place on the first day of next month. He has been frequently visited by the catechist, before I came up to Kandy; but he has no sense of the crime that he has committed, and he says that all things happen by the appointment of God (who God is, he has no idea), and that God is guilty of the murder, not he. When I saw him this morning, he was sitting in a corner of his cell, on a mat, counting his beads; that is, saying his prayers. He is a Gentoo. He spoke with the greatest indifference of what he had done, and of what is to be done to him. And when I exhorted him to use the time that is left him in repenting of his sins, and asking mercy of God, through Jesus Christ—his reply was, that he was quite ready to go before God. He becomes angry when the name of Jesus Christ is mentioned to him. It is difficult to speak to him, as he knows no language but the Hindūstane. I spoke in English, which was interpreted into Tamul by the catechist, to a prisoner who understands Tamul and Hindūstane, and he spoke to the murderer.”

" October the first.—Two days ago I went to see the prisoner in the jail ; he was in the same hardened state of mind as when I saw him before, and seemed to think it hard that he should be put to death for the crime that he had committed—a thing which he scarcely considered a crime, as he only did it to punish his servant. I entreated him, if he valued his soul or his happiness in a future world, to repent and confess his sin to that great God who alone can pardon, and whose mercy is as great as the heaven is higher than the earth. He spoke without the least fear of death, and said that he was ready to give an account to God of all that he had done and said all his life, and continued to justify himself in what he had done, which, he said, was what was done in his country to thieves. This morning he was executed. He underwent his awful fate with coolness and even hardihood, adjusting the rope to his neck himself.

" October the second.—A petty head-man of the village of Ratmimala, fifteen miles from Kandy, was, some time ago, confined in the jail for some crime that he had committed. While there, he received some tracts, which he read carefully. On the expiration of his imprisonment, he went to our catechists and missionary, in Kandy, with whom he had at various times long conversations on Christianity. A copy of the scriptures was given him, which he read with attention, and through God's blessing, he became a convert to Christianity, and was eventually baptized by the name of Abraham ; a name chosen by himself, from having read the history of that patriarch, in Genesis. His eldest son, a lad about fourteen, was baptized at the same time, by the name of Isaac ; and his wife is now receiving instruction in religion, and is by and by to be baptized by the name of Sarah. He has evinced his sincerity, in several ways, since his baptism. All his native books, out of which he had learnt the art of conjuring, he brought to the missionary, and requested him to burn them. The value of them is about eight or nine pounds. He attends the mission church at Kandy ; coming on the Saturday evening, and returning to his village on the Monday morning ; and this he has continued to do for the last six months. His neighbours say of him, to the catechist, ' Since he became of your religion he has left off all his bad ways, and now does nobody any harm ; but, before, he was a conjuror, and a very bad man.' I went with the catechist to this man's house, to-day. It is in a small village, romantically situated among the mountains. No Englishman was ever in the village before. From the rest-house, at the head of the Kadugannau Pass, where we remained all night, we proceeded two miles over high hills, covered with long grass, and full of land-leeches, which are very troublesome ; and across several sets of paddy-fields,



which, running up between the mountains, and being distributed in terraces, at this season of the year, when the paddy is just coming into ear, have a very beautiful appearance. We arrived at the village about nine o'clock, and first visited every house in it, to invite the people to attend at Abraham's house. They were all very wild and uncouth in their manner and appearance, and at first hardly seemed to know whether we were friends or foes. After a while, they assembled to the number of forty, and sat down in a small court, where I preached to them. They paid the utmost attention to all I said, and some asked questions while I was speaking. After the sermon we distributed tracts among such as were able to read. As soon as they all returned to their homes, we collected the whole family of Abraham, his wife and seven children, and I read and made a few remarks on the eighteenth chapter of Genesis; and, after this, prayed with them. His wife, like all the females in the Kandian country, has never been taught anything in her life, and therefore may be supposed to be very slow in learning a religion where everything is new to her, and where she has no other teacher than her husband, who is himself but a learner. The man reads the scriptures, and has family prayer night and morning, and occasionally in the middle of the day. In seeing this village, situated, as it is, in the midst of the mountains, and accessible only by a foot-path through the jungle and across paddy-fields—a village in which a Christian minister had never before shewn himself, before myself—it is to me a wonderful thing that this family should have been selected, as I think it is, by the providence of God, to be the persons who should receive his truth, profess the religion of his blessed son, and maintain a character which, since the father and the eldest son became Christians, no one, even among his neighbours, some of whom are very ready to catch at anything that has the appearance of wrong, can say a word against. They are, at this time, suffering from the injustice of the husband's younger brother, who is *wishing* to deprive them of some of their property, *because they have left their former religion*. When their neighbours come to their house to make collections for the Buddhist priests, or the temples, they always refuse to contribute, for which they suffer much abuse. Hitherto, as far as I can learn, all the members are consistent in their profession.

“ October the Seventh, Sunday.—This morning, I went early to the jail of Kandy, where I read a few of the prayers, and preached to about thirty prisoners. They all behaved pretty well, and requested me to come again. I could not but mark the strong feeling that there is, even among the inmates of a jail, against the despised Rodiyas. A prisoner of this class was standing at the door of his room, at a distance from the place where the rest of the prisoners were assembled; and as

I knew not what caste he belonged to, I called him to come and join the rest of the prisoners in the worship of God. They immediately told me, if that man came into the room where they were, they must all leave, as they could not stay in the same place with him."

"October the Seventeenth.—I was exceedingly sorry to hear, to-day, that the persecution raised against Abraham, by his brother, had increased so much of late, that, a day or two ago, he took a gun and deliberately snapped it at him. Happily it did not go off. The poor man is in great distress, and does not know what to do. His relations do him all the injury they can, *because he has forsaken his religion*; they cut and wound his cattle, break down his fences, and injure his property all they can, and insultingly ask him, 'What is the use of having such a brother as you are? As you have left us, and your former religion, what brotherhood is there between us now?' The man continues as yet firm in his adherence to Christianity; he is as desirous as ever that his wife should be baptised, and his little children, and that he should be married in a Christian manner. His brother has been bound, by the magistrate, five times, to keep the peace towards him, but all to no purpose."

"A few days after this, when I was leaving Kandy, to return to my own station, I met Abraham on the road; he was still in great distress, on account of his brother's cruelties towards him."

These gleanings from the journal of a single missionary, during his mission in Ceylon, are sufficient to shew the more liberal policy of the Crown than that pursued in the Company's jail at Madura; they also prove the very beneficial results flowing from these Christian exertions in behalf of prisoners and captives. Again we press upon our readers the subject of jail discipline and jail reform all over India.

CASE OF MR. HOLLIS, (LATE LIEUT. MADRAS ARMY.)

(To the Editor of the British Friend of India Magazine.)

SIR,—I have perused in your Number for this month, an article relative to my appeal to the Proprietors of India Stock, which appeared in the *Times* of Jan. 22. As the subject would, perhaps, have been more fully understood by your readers, had the appeal itself been inserted in your notice of it, I shall feel obliged by your publishing it in your next number. I herewith send you a copy—and am, Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

WM. HOLLIS.

Old Brompton, Feb. 22, 1844.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST INDIA STOCK.

Whereas, in the month of June, 1840, Lieut. William Hollis, of the 36th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, was brought to a Court-Martial at Bombay, and sentenced “to be dismissed the Service,” which Court-Martial was “holden by virtue of a Warrant from His Excellency Lieut.-General Sir Thomas McMahon, Bart., K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief,” and whereas the said “Warrant” was illegal:—

Extract from a letter, dated “Bombay, Aug. 18, 1840.”

“In your case, Sir Thomas McMahon appointed a Court-Martial for the trial of an officer of the Madras Presidency, in which he is not employed; and, consequently, unless the words just quoted* have no meaning, he exceeded the power vested in him by convening a Court-Martial for the trial of an officer who was not “*of, or belonging to,*” the Presidency of which he was Commander-in-Chief.

“Yours faithfully,

“VANS KENNEDY †”

“To Wm. Hollis, Esq., Fort George Barracks, Bombay.”

And whereas the said Court-Martial arose out of a long course of oppression and ignominious treatment on board ship, as certified in the following declarations:—

“30, Dorset Square, 8th Feb., 1841.

“Having since the letter I wrote to Mr. Hollis, at Bombay, in August last, giving my testimonial of his conduct and character from my knowledge of him as his commanding officer, given further attention to his case, in respect to the Court-Martial to which he was subjected on his passage from England, I am enabled to say of him, that he was a well educated and brave officer, and the general sentiments of his conduct on board ship, as I have long known him, and as I perceive from the Court-Martial report, were entirely consistent with the frequent provocations,—all of them together, perhaps, unprecedented to

* Act 4, Geo. IV., cap. 81, sect. 30.

† Major General Kennedy was for many years Advocate General at Bombay.

any one in the situation of an officer in the army—to which he was so long subject, could have stirred him up to that violence of language for which he was afterwards brought to a Court-Martial.

(Signed) “F. W. WILSON, MAJOR-GEN.”

“With respect to the occurrence for which Mr. Hollis was dismissed, it was no doubt a very serious violation of military discipline; but at the same time I never heard of an officer being subjected to such oppression and such a system of irritation, *purposely* kept up, apparently, by a Commanding Officer* and others under his influence, so calculated as in the case of Mr. Hollis to drive a man to commit himself.†”

And whereas Mr. Hollis has found all his endeavours to obtain redress of no avail, he now very respectfully submits his case to the consideration of the Proprietors; in the earnest hope that these proceedings, being fraught with the most ruinous consequences to himself and family, unauthorized by law, “unprecedented to any one in the situation of an officer in the army,”—and, therefore, deeply affecting the honour and welfare of the Service at large—may be brought under discussion at their next General Quarterly Meeting at the India House.

WM. HOLLIS.

5, SUSSEX TERRACE, Old Brompton, Jan. 22, 1844.

[*Query.* What steps can be taken (or *can ANY*) in this country, in the event of a Commander-in-Chief at either of the Presidencies in India ordering a Court-Martial under a Warrant which he had no legal right to issue? Since a Commander-in-Chief is appointed by authorities in England, and not in India, it might naturally be supposed that those authorities would promptly check any excess of the power vested in him *by Act of Parliament*.—ED. B. F. I. Mag.]

* Captain Robert Mignan, or Mignon, (he spells his name both ways) Bombay Army.

† Letter from Major General Wilson, C.B., to the Right Hon. the President of the India Board, dated April 1841.

THE ADJOURNED GENERAL COURT.

ASH Wednesday was the day it pleased the executive to fix upon, in adjourning the Company twenty-six days in their debate upon the invasion, dethronement and imprisonment of the Ameers of Scinde. Certainly the day was not chosen for the convenience of the hundred or two clerical proprietors.

Eleven o'clock was the hour advertised ; but the Proprietors, as usual, sat down on their rude wooden benches, muffled up, in their cold places, tamely awaiting the hour of noon, when their lords entered and seated themselves comfortably round the fire, in chairs at their desks, with pens, ink, and paper, &c., duly provided for them. Without condescending to notice the commonality, they placed their own chairman in the chair of the General Court, supported by Captain Sheppard, his deputy, and by deputy Lieutenant Melville, his secretary. There, in No Man's Land, Mr. Ellice sat himself down and commenced, as usual, to write his fifty business letters at the cost of India, both in time and in money.

At his cutchery in Negapatam, Mr. Cotton had it all his own way ; his will was the law for the province of Tanjore—nobody could dispute or disobey it. The Kittie compelled every native to acquiesce in it, and the frown of the Collector was sufficiently ruinous to the European, as his own assistants Roberts and Sinclair can testify. Thus educated in wilfulness, it is surprising to see the Company set forth Mr. Cotton as the Chairman of the General Court. He must naturally abhor publicity and hate responsibility, the Press too must be very offensive to every nabob. Mr. Cotton opened the Court by trying to persuade them that they had never yet had before them the Resolutions moved by Mr. Sullivan and seconded by Captain Eastwick, on the 26th of January ; which subject, after a debate of five hours, was adjourned to this day, Ash Wednesday !!! A more palpable imposture was never attempted to be practised upon any body of men. It was equivalent to trying to persuade them that they were not then met in the India House ; under some such plea as that it is now really the Queen's House—not the Company's Warehouse.

The General Court is the tamest of all Courts, and well it may be so, seeing that it is frequented chiefly by the retainers of the House List, candidates, committee-men, and other household troops ; and that even the most independant proprietors are dependent upon the Directors for appointments, dinners, franks, and other favours. However, this attempt, thus publicly again to stultify the General Court was too barefaced to be submitted to, and it stung even this corrupt constituency. Mr. Sullivan protested against the Chairman's assertion, with great spirit and ability, and again exhibited his immeasurable superi-

ority to Mr. Cotton, in every respect. Mr. Cotton has all the authority of his office, all the weight of his colleagues, all the learning of his council, and all the cunning of his secretary,—but he is a feather on the breath of Mr. Sullivan, for he is trusting to false ways; whereas, Mr. Sullivan is placing his feet upon the rock of truth and of justice. If he would give himself to the task, he could hurl Mr. Cotton from his seat and turn half the Directors out of their office; but the public has no right to impose upon this able officer a task which it is the duty of the entire nation to join in performing, heart and hand as one man: his ability rather demands that after the nation has done their duty in this matter, they should honour him with their confidence.

But it is the Ameers that are before the public—not the Company that is on trial. We are not behind the scenes; the Court of Directors have no gallery or reporter's box—we know of no key-hole or crevice in their well guarded door; but still we look round on the little birds and listen to their chirpings; we gather up the sweepings of the Court-room and try to spell out their fragments; and the blanks we fill up with surmises of our own imaginings. From these data we propound as truisms a few facts as a key to the Company's present policy with regard to Scinde. Old Ironsides found Lord Ellenborough a very dangerous colleague in Cannon Row; he, therefore, gave him India as a field for his wild sports, especially as that empire was in so bad a state that nobody could make it worse. The gates, and all that, the old general laughed at, rather than have his friend near him; and now, in the face of his own most solemn proclamation, Lord Ellenborough has seized Scinde. What can the Duke do? His Governor-General has acquired more wealth—that is, more power—and he is more dangerous than ever. He cannot recal him; for to do so would be to ruin the cause of aristocracy; it would inundate the country with cheap corn, and a free trade would fill the bellies of the starving people.

But, as in the cases of the Earl of Arracan, and the Earl of Auckland, the Company have again caught a Tartar. Like Arracan and Affghanistan, Scinde is a losing acquisition; the Company wishes to relinquish Scinde; but to relinquish Scinde is to recall the Earl of Scinde. The Company cares nothing about his stay or his recall; all they care about is the Tribute. Scinde cannot be made to yield Tribute; it absorbs the crop of Bengal, therefore it must be relinquished. The Company is as ready as ever to be made the Duke's cat's-paw, as long as there is any prospect of profit; but, as soon as the hope of gain ceases, the puss mews most wofully and calls for the commiseration of the humane and charitably disposed public; a good imitation of the irresistibly plaintive cry of a new-born innocent babe. And this is the case at the present moment. In Scinde, the Company beholds a drain that

will engulf the Ganges tribute, and thus more than counterbalance the increase of patronage occasioned by the climate, it therefore is shocked at the invasion of Scinde, and hastens to liberate the Ameers and restore them to their Thrones. Chairman, directors, committee-men, and the vulgar herd of proprietors view with each other in virtuous indignation in denouncing the foul crime,—crime because loss: for, in the great book of India, there is no foul page on the right, that marked Cr. is all fair; even though it records invasion, dethronement, imprisonment, torture, and murder.

Having premised thus much, our report of the day's proceedings will be very brief. Mr. Weeding was in possession of the court. At one o'clock he was reminded that his hour was out—"time" was the cry; but, as was feared, he still went on reading letter after letter out of the old blue book. By 2 o'clock he had made such a mess that, tauntingly, he was cheered onwards; he replied, "Yes! I will go on, and then I will be happy to hear you;" but Mr. Gordon replied, "I am not qualified." At 3 o'clock this most miserable of all miserable exhibitions concluded, most successfully, for the thin court was all but emptied; a dozen, but not twenty, proprietors remained. All sorts of nonsense was read with all sorts of ill effect. Centuries back were raked up; commerce was apostrophized to the point of absurdity; Ellenborough and Pollock and other great men were belauded, so as to render all their names ridiculous; and thus Mr. Weeding wasted three hours of Holt Mackenzie and other such men, in February, in that cold and comfortless court-room. It is unparliamentary to impute motives, but we cannot concede to this mercenary corporation, all the privileges of a Parliament. Habit, bad-taste, garrulity, vanity, self-seeking, the gazette, seemed to be the minor motives; but, as usual, Mr. Weeding was the pioneer of the executive, set to clear the court of proprietors; for it is not every old Indian who can sit there many hours in discomfort, and not every London agent, barrister, and statesman, who can afford to waste time in sitting under such an orator or reader. Then what a good thing it would be if an Ellenborough or a Pottinger, were to risk a lac of rupees or dollars, by remitting it home through the house of Thomas Weeding and Co.; such a windfall might enable him to move to a square further westward. Another master stroke evidently was an electioneering trick; comparing the letter of Eastwick, the resident, with the speech of Eastwick the candidate; that is quite fair; but does not Mr. Weeding inhabit a glass house? His speeches would fill a volume; and if it were worth while for any one to read them, we believe, there would be found many gross discrepancies. But, in the good old times, the golden days of mono-

poly, pursers were allowed to receive sixteen, and to dispense but twelve ounces to the pound.

Mr. Weeding was evidently doing the bidding of the chairman, or rather of his prompter. The Court of Directors are at issue with the Government, but they know their subordinate station, and dare not rebel openly; then again, they permit the proprietors to aid them a little by making a demonstration, now and then; but they are even more afraid of the half of the proprietors than of the opposition of the Crown. They know that the proprietors are anxious to be called upon as an auxiliary; but any such subsidiary treaty virtually surrenders to the proprietors the ancient independence still enjoyed by the Court of Directors.

Messrs. Lewis, Marriot, Clarke, Gaselee, Thompson, &c., spoke like angels; they descanted upon religion, justice, humanity, and every other virtue, most ably and powerfully; it was a perfect treat to hear them, one and all, without exception the only drawback was the brevity of each, in consequence of the time of the court having been so cruelly and wantonly wasted by Mr. Weeding. But when will they be permitted to meet thus to deplore the acquisition of a country that proves profitable?

These powerful appeals compelled the directors to break that dogged silence they maintain on India affairs every where, even in the House of Commons. The chairman said that the Court of Directors had protested against the doings in Scinde six months ago. Mr. Astell said he sat in the House of Commons not as a representative of the Company; though it has long been his opinion that the Company ought to be represented in Parliament!!! Members for Leadenhall would be worse than the two Alexanders, directors, who represented Old Sarum.

Mr. Tucker has more pluck than all the rest of his colleagues; in fact, he has more knowledge and experience, and better knows his business,—though we doubt if he can box the compass, or keep the lock step, half as well as many a professional director. We believe he is the only director who invariably refuses to impose upon the proprietary, those of his colleagues who are out by rotation. Nevertheless, we owe him a grudge for saving the Company from Mr. Ravenshaw's hand; and we impute to him the crime of resisting Mr. Grant's original clauses abolishing slavery. Still we like to meet manliness in an opponent especially in the direction of the India Company, where it is so very rare. Again, in vain, Mr. Tucker put it in the power of the General Court to call for his recorded opinion of Scinde affairs. He said that if any thing could strengthen him in his view, it must be that the ingenious Mr. Weeding had striven for three hours to vindicate what had been

done, but after all the amount of his speech was absolutely nothing. It was now dusk : the table under the skylight was unoccupied, but the reporters were obliged to do as best they could between the speaker, and the windows.

Mr. Bailey, also, spoke from behind the bar. The cuckoo cry is confidence in the executive ; a very powerful appeal from a body of men, who, this very year, appoint above three hundred young lads to lucrative offices in India for life.

Mr. Sullivan's reply was necessarily brief, but very able. His remark on slavery alarms us ; we see the cloven foot in it, treading upon suffering humanity, by recognizing property in mankind.

We cannot conclude this brief notice of a most important debate without protesting most solemnly to heaven and earth against the very abominable tone of Mr. Weeding's speech as far as regards the Ameers, and especially Meer Roostum Khan, aged 85 ; even his great age he mocked and reviled. A more cold-blooded cruel attack on an aged prisoner we never met with ; it disgraces the period in which we live. It will necessarily be translated into every language of Western India, and it will teach prince and peasant what mercy he has to expect at the hands of the Company. At 5 o'clock, the Court adjourned, without dividing upon the resolutions. Thus the matter is ended. It is all a mere squib let off by the Court of Directors to abuse Sir Robert Peel, and to singe the Duke's whiskers. His Grace cajoles them, but drills them as rigidly as any other awkward squad :—he professes to have eaten the Company's salt—black and bitter is the dose ; but he rightly placed their commerce in abeyance. O'Connell's Irish honesty has not been schooled in the Company's Indian diplomacy.

Critical Notices.

OUTLINE OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE BRITISH TROOPS IN SINDE AND AFFGHANISTAN, BETWIXT NOV. 1838 AND NOV. 1841. By GEORGE BUIST, LL.D.

Times Office, Bombay.

The contents of this work were, for the most part, originally written for the *Bombay Times* and *Monthly Times* newspapers; the latter, for which it was principally intended, being published on the morning of the despatch of the Overland Mail, and having much the greater part of its circulation, we believe, in this country. Various valuable narratives, giving accounts of the campaign of 1839, were published in the year 1840, and form, in a great measure, the substance of a considerable portion of the present volume. The writers of these, of course, treat, after their own fashion, of the events of which they were either witnesses or sharers. Dr. Kennedy, for instance, confines himself to an account of the march of the Bombay column, which at first, for three months, pursued a different route from the Bengal portion of the army; until, reaching the mouth of the Bolan Pass, it afterwards followed the track of the leading column, although ten marches in its rear, until the whole assembled at Candahar on the 4th May where the elements of the grand army were, for the first time, united. The march between this and Cabool furnishes common ground, which has been traversed by all the writers who describe the operations of Sir John Keane. Dr. Kennedy retires with the Bombay force by the new route over the Toba mountains, to the southward of that which had been previously traversed, and brings the reader back through Sukkur with the last fragment of the force. Major Outram's "Rough Notes" are entirely confined to what he himself did or saw; he gives us his adventures at starting in Cutch in quest of camels—the gallant, dangerous, though unsuccessful pursuit of Dost Mahomed,—the independent operations amongst the Ghilzies, and the advance on, and capture of, Khelat. Majors Hough and Havelock chiefly confine themselves to the details of the proceedings of the Bengal troops—the work of the former officer being valuable as a body of statistics and book of reference, but scarcely claiming the character of a history or narrative. Of the first campaign, no general account has hitherto been found comprised in any single work; and the reader who desires to make himself acquainted with the operations of 1839, must not only study with care those just alluded to, but must peruse, besides, many elaborate and tedious official papers, before he can have any thing like a distinct conception of the subject. The Second Chapter of the volume before us is an attempt to collate the facts, and condense the matter, furnished by the books just named and official papers referred to, as well as that contained in the newspapers and letters of the time, and so for the first time to supply, in the shape of uninterrupted narrative, a general view of the whole operations of the original campaign.

In the completion of the revisal and correction of proofs, Dr. Buist has been peculiarly fortunate, in from time to time obtaining the service of several staff officers, as well of the Queen's as Company's service, all of whom had been engaged in one or more of the several campaigns under review, hence the accuracy of the narrative may be surely and strictly depended on. Another advantage possessed by this work is the absence of evidences of selfish motive or personal bias; the author warmly and fearlessly assails alike the foreign policy of Lord Ellenborough and Lord Auckland. In proof of this impartiality, we shall extract the following passage, containing some very just remarks on the earlier portions of our Afghan warfare.

Thus closed the first Afghan campaign; and as the people at home appeared to have believed, concluded all arrangements exactly as had been desiderated, bring-

ing round a period of universal peace. The war expenditure of these fifteen months seems, as near as can be guessed, to have amounted to nine millions sterling. Our loss of men, including camp-followers, appears altogether to have been under 300,—the principal part of the deaths having been occasioned by predatory attacks on our line of march. About 33,000 Government camels had perished on the march, occasioning a loss of £140,518 in this item alone—this includes about 4000 private camels, the value of which amounted to nearly £30,000, besides the loss to Government just stated. The total loss of property incurred by individual members of the service, is estimated at nearly £70,000 in the course of fourteen months, and which fell to be paid for by the officers of the force. Upper India was drained to supply this amount of carriage; and we never, till the conclusion of the war, could command sufficient means of transport for our stores. The enemy had, as already stated, lost about 500 men before we reached Candahar, and 1000 at the storm of Ghuznie. We find no return of their casualties either on our advance to Cabool, or our retirement through the Khyber Pass, or during Major Outram's operations against the Ghilzies, where their loss must have been severe. We are satisfied that to set them down at 500 will be under the mark: 500 more at Kelat, bringing up the casualties on their side during the campaign to about 2500.

But though the fighting was closed, the most momentous and costly portion of our connection with Afghanistan was only just begun. The Shah's contingent was already about 10,000 strong; it was, within six months, raised to 13,000; it was officered and paid by us, and was chiefly composed of subjects of the British Government. The cost of this, falling on our treasury, amounted in 1841 to very nearly half a million sterling.

Of the Sikh force of 5000 men which had ascended the Khyber Pass with Colonel Wade, a single regiment alone returned with him. The rest remained at Cabool. But the aid of 25,000 foreign soldiers, even with the fear of British power, was found inadequate to assure the Shah of the loyalty or submission of his subjects. We have traced to the confines of India the Bengal and Bombay columns on their retirement; but these were the mere skeletons of the forces which, under the same name, had ascended the Bolan Pass. The whole of the Bengal division of infantry, the 2nd Bengal light cavalry, and No. 6 light field battery, were ordered to remain in Afghanistan;—the clouds which began to threaten on the N.W. just as we were preparing to leave, induced the Commander-in-Chief to comply with the request of the Envoy and Minister, that another brigade might be left behind beyond what had been originally contemplated.

In detail, the arrangements of the force stood thus: H. M.'s 13th, and the 35th N. I., with three guns, were stationed in the Bala Hissar, Cabool; together with the Shah's 1st cavalry, with some of his artillery. This force, amounting to 2,000 men, were to be commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Dennie. The 48th N.I., the 4th brigade, a detachment of sappers and miners, and 2d cavalry, with a ressalah of Skinner's horse, and three guns, were to be cantoned at Jellalabad; where the King and Envoy, according to the former luxurious custom of the Doorannee Sovereigns, proposed to spend the winter. If the Shah was slow in taking on himself the toils of King-craft, he was resolved that he should postpone the enjoyment of none of the luxuries of royalty for the sake of the tranquillization of his kingdom. The Ghuznie garrison was to be placed under charge of Major (now Colonel) McLaren, and to consist of the 16th N. I., a ressalah of Skinner's horse, and such details of the Shah's contingent as could be made available. The 42d and 43d N. I., with heavy artillery and local horse, with details of the Shah's troops, were to be stationed at Candahar. The Shah's infantry mustered in all about 4000, his regular cavalry about 2000. Subsequent to the arrival at Cabool, garrison-artillery had been formed, with a mountain-train of 12 3-prs. The Afghan and Kohistan levies, raised on our arrival, amounted to about 4000, and the whole contingent to about 13,000 men. Including the British force, which consisted of H. M.'s 13th, 1st Bengal European regiment, 2d light cavalry, and the 2d, 16th, 35th, 37th, 42d, 43d, and 48th N. I. with details of Artillery, there was, by the beginning of 1840, an organised force in Afghanistan of 20,000 men; with from 70 to 80 guns. But the most formidable-looking and unlooked for source of outlay was the salaries of thirty-two political agents who were dispersed over the country to see after its

interests : and who received amongst them a revenue of £50,000 a year. We shall speedily see that liberal as was the scale of expenditure at starting, before six months had elapsed, it was found necessary to have it vastly increased : and the regular Indian army which, when left behind in October 1839, amounted to about 8000, was within the next twelve months more than doubled in its strength. At the outbreak of the insurrection in November 1841, we had upwards of 14,000 men, *besides the contingent*, in the Shah's dominions !

How long such a state of matters as this was proposed to be continued, does not appear : if we might judge from the solidity and extent of the political edifice we should infer that it was expected to be occupied by British tenants for a considerable period of years. The expense of the 13,000 men added to the Indian army before the war began, necessary to make up for the troops dispatched and detained beyond the Indus, amounted to above £600,000—the cost of the maintenance of the extra field force alone exceeding a million and a quarter annually, besides all commissariat, civil, and diplomatic charges. The services of the political agencies and the army called the Shah's contingent, must, at all events, have been expected to be required for a long lapse of time. Yet the net cost of these, as we have seen, amounted to £550,000 a-year ; whereas the total revenues of the kingdom screwed up to their highest pitch, could never be raised, during the three following years, to more than 250,000 ; and were never estimated higher than £300,000. With a country so situated,—without sea-coast or navigable rivers,—mineral produce or manufacturing industry, or any single capability or means of purchase,—it seems difficult to divine what could possibly be contemplated by further occupation. The fears of Russia and Persia had proved a dream ;—the siege of Herat was raised before our troops left their cantonments in Hindostan ;—apprehensions of disaffection in India had been dispelled, and the Rajah of Satarnah, and Nawab of Kurnool, from whose Portuguese allies and hidden cannon so much was apprehended, had been reduced to the condition of state prisoners with as little trouble as a bankrupt is brought to gaol ;—Runjeet Singh, one of the most important parties to the tripartite treaty, was on his death-bed when it was signed, and in ashes before we left Candahar ; the Shah Soojah was in years above 60, in constitution at least ten years older from the life he had led,—and his sons, from the atrocious dissoluteness of their characters, were worthless or scandalous as allies to any nation : yet with all the parties for or against, or with whom the treaty had been contracted, thus vanishing from the scene ; preparations were being made on a scale of such magnitude as if the drama had been destined for perpetuity !”—p. 133.

LECTURES ON THE CONVERSION OF THE JEWS.

W. Aylott, 128, Chancery Lane.

In the history of the Hebrews, during the brief but eventful period in which, by the special intervention of the majesty of the One Omnipotent, they founded themselves as a mighty and a powerful nation ; and in the changeful and disastrous incidents which, subsequently, so fatally and irremediably accelerating their fall, rendered their kingdom one scene of total and dread desolation, we discover the literal completion of ancient prophecy, and are furnished with the most irrefragable evidence, in order to the due establishment of the inspiration of the Holy writings.

But in the contemplation of this terrible destruction of the Israelitish capital, with its thousands and tens of thousands of inhabitants, and the consequent wide and perfect dispersion of the Jews throughout the entire of the kingdoms of the earth—a reproach, a proverb, a taunt, and even a curse in all places, whither they were driven—as exact and positive fulfilments of the sacred predictions respecting this singular and suffering people ; we must by no means disregard the prospect of their restoration ; for, in truth, the signs of the times, and the auspicious change which, during the last half century has gradually but surely taken place, with reference to the Hebrews, in the opinions of most nations, encourage us to hope that the period is not far distant when the scattered and persecuted outcasts of Israel will be heedfully and parentally gathered into the one—the true—the Christian fold.

For many centuries past, the injustice of the enactments and ordinances issued against the Jews,—sorely oppressing them from the cradle to the grave—have excited amongst them, the worst and bitterest feelings against the respective governments under which they have been permitted to dwell, and effectually indisposed them to examine with the requisite and, indeed, indispensable fairness, the evidence by which the New Testament and the divinity of the Saviour's mission are supported: persecution, in fact, has hitherto influenced them in precisely the same manner as history declares it to have influenced all other people; it has rendered them more ardently attached to their own peculiar and ancient faith, and more inveterately hostile to that of their cruel and rapacious oppressor. But their restoration to equal rights and privileges, which, we are gratified to know, has already taken place in some countries, and is, step by step, being effected in others, has already had the effect of overcoming their fierce and, in some measure—remembering their lengthened and manifold grievances—excusable hostility; of softening their harsh but natural prejudices; and of disposing them to award to the doctrines of Christianity, a more favourable hearing and attention.

The most remarkable and interesting feature however, of our own time, is the increasing attention which we find so widely bestowed upon the advancement of the spiritual interests of this people. The Calenberg Institution, established at Halle, in Germany, by the late Professor Franke, to promote Christianity amongst the Jews, has published many interesting accounts of its labours;* in the year 1822, a society for the same object was established at Berlin; a similar association has also been formed in Scotland, which has gained the countenance and support of the country at large, whilst the Moravian brethren, who have ever distinguished themselves in every department of missionary labour, and whose untiring devotedness to the great work of winning souls has not perhaps been surpassed since the age of the Apostles, have, for the space of upwards of a century, been bringing their wisely directed efforts to bear on the advancement of the spiritual interests of Israel. In England, Christians of every denomination, laying aside their distinctive peculiarities, have formed several societies for the same great and worthy purpose, and amongst these, as pre-eminent for its usefulness, amplitude of views and operations, and the talent and energy displayed by its leading members and coadjutors, must be named *The British Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Jews*, under the sanction of which the present course of Lectures—designed to excite more general attention to the condition and prospects of the Jewish people—has now been published. Lamenting the apathy which characterized so many of the professing followers of the Redeemer, with respect to the circumstances of that ancient and interesting race, and convinced that the subject of their conversion only required to be impartially and fully contemplated, in order to secure for it a deep interest in every Christian bosom, the Committee of the above most estimable association commenced their operations in the Metropolis, by engaging ministers of different denominations to deliver a series of discourses, in which it might be popularly advocated, and its claims warmly pressed home upon the consciences and feelings of the people of God. With these discourses, which were preached in the Spring of 1843, we are here supplied, and surely, never was a good cause more efficiently served, or the arguments in its favour more earnestly and eloquently urged than by the reverend authors whose writings compose the substance of the work now before us. The Lectures are ten in number, and were severally delivered by Drs. Cox, Bennett, Henderson, Burder, Morrison, and Harris, Messrs. Stamp, Burns, Hamilton, and Archer;—they are all of extreme interest and value, and admirably enunciative of the

* *Christian Advocate*, 1839.

various branches of the important subject on which they treat ; nevertheless, for purity of diction, for elevation of thought, for eloquence, in fact, of the very loftiest order, we unhesitatingly award the palm to the discourse of the last mentioned gentleman. It refers to the dispersion of the Jews, and in the depiction of their sad and deplorable desolation, their sufferings and privations, and the ceaseless and unmitigated persecution exercised towards them, throughout the known world, for upwards of fifteen centuries, abounds with the most noble and affecting passages. We reprint one or two portions, selecting those which appear to us, in their detached shape, most capable of aiding our readers to form a just opinion as to the great merit of the entire Lecture.

When, at no remote period, the cry for rescue rose from the shores of the *Ægean*, and reached our land, the quick ear of poetry caught the sound, and its genius invoked the classic patriotism of Europe in behalf of Greece,—desolate, but lovely in its desolation. Imagination flew from the scenes of piracy and vassalage and semi-barbarism, of oppression and ignorance and crime, to the land where Homer sang and Demosthenes thundered ; to Athens and its art and refinement ; Thermopylæ and its freedom ; the groves and their philosophy—their imaginative, poetic superstition. The illusion was deep, impressive, magical ; and the thunder of Navarin was the reply of Europe to the appeal of expiring liberty, the groans of the slaves, and the invocations of the shades of their ancestry. Associations not less truly interesting, and inconceivably more enduring, cluster on the Jew. Degraded as the Greek pirate he may have been, he may be ; but around him plays the twilight of a more brilliant day than ever dawned on the Acropolis. Jewish poetry had its type in the minstrel monarch of Palestine. The eloquence of Isaiah, rapt in the rushing visions of future glory ; the genius of Ezekiel, seathing in its impetuous fervour, as if with the power of condensed lightning-gleams ; the imagination of Jeremiah, now melting by its moving plaintive tenderness, now startling by stern, but not less life-like, truthful portraitures ; the wise expanded legislation of Moses ;—the enlightened ardent philosophy of Paul, sublimely comprehensive, yet beautifully practical ;—above all, the character of the Nazarene, so perfectly unique* and sustained, calm, yet sensitive ; majestic, yet simple ; divine, yet responding to every throb, vibrating with every chord of the human heart :—these, for all were Jews, David, and David's Lord, Moses, Isaiah, Ezekiel, Jeremiah, Paul, have thrown around the Jewish name imperishable interest ; interest which never can be exhausted, never decay till poetry and eloquence lose their charms, philosophy its authority, freedom its attraction, pure patriotism blended, softened with matchless benevolence their wild fascinations, and the plans of mercy, to whose illustration and advancement all were consecrated, their momentous relations, their infinite grandeur. — p. 42.

Further on we meet with another passage, as equally deserving of extraction as the one just quoted.

Ages roll on, changing the hue and fashion of society. Time, in its continued ceaseless cycle, proceeds, and still leaves the Jew a proscribed exile. In Palestine every form of religion had been practised with one exception, one fatal exception, its first and loveliest form ; the natives of every land there dwelt, with one exception,—one sad exception,—the children of its soil. From its walls and minarets had glistened the crescent of the Turk,—the lance of the Arab,—the crucifix of the Popedom. Still—excluding the bright gleam of Julian's attempt,—and it was only a gleam, vivid but transient,—the Jew was exiled and durst not venture within the confines of his country, or if in more enlightened policy he *did*, he *could* with safety, still more was he a stranger, living by sufferance among strangers, and subject to the insults and cruelty of the base vassal of the Ottoman power. Truly did his own prophet say, "The stranger that is within thee shall get up above thee very high, and thou shalt come down very low."—p. 49.

The decree which exiled the Jews from their own land dispersed them over the earth. The world became their home,—so far as mere locality is concerned,—but

* We wish a Saxon word had been here employed instead of this ugly, inexpressive Gallicism.—ED.

how different from the home they had left! They were now universally scattered, and have continued so. On the coast of Malabar, and on the banks of the Ganges, —amid the shivering deserts of Siberia, and among the spicy gales of Arabia,—amid the snows of Greenland, and in the very heart of Africa, have Jews been found; the inhabitants of all countries, the *possessors*, the *children* of none. Go where you will, you meet the Jew, the man in whom you have stereotyped the feelings, the thoughts, the prejudices of those who lived centuries before.”—p. 50.

It is indeed matter for high and sincere rejoicing to know that the gathering of the Jews into “the fold of Christ,” is now regarded as an event intimately connected with the brightest hopes of the Church, and the best and most gratifying anticipations of her true members. It is an event that will not only increase the evidence which we now possess for establishing the truth of Christianity but will likewise hasten the universal diffusion of our faith. When in every country, the Jews stand forth as living witnesses bearing the same unequivocal testimony ‘this is eternal life to know Thee, the only true God and Jesus Christ whom thou hast sent;’ may we not expect to see an influence exerted on the Heathen, Mahomedan and Infidel world, which may issue in the everlasting happiness of millions?

THE BANISHED LORD; a Tragedy.—MARION THE PAGE; a Play.

C. Mitchell, Red Lion Court.

We do not think these works likely, very materially, to advance the cause of our decaying and sinking drama. Of the two, *The Banished Lord* is the more ambitious production, but bombast and vulgarity pervade it throughout; the inflated words and thoughts which the author and his partizans have doubtlessly and fondly mistaken for the fruits of imagination, are, we venture to assure him and them, for the most part merely common places attired in extravagant language. Is the following delectable soliloquy, for instance, to be considered the produce of a wild and powerful imagination?

Oh! what it is, to rot upon the shore,
And feel that we shall no more put to sea;—
To blaze with life, then sink into a cinder!
It tasks philosophy to bear it up.
Yet there is comfort still; still round me clings
That glorious vestiture—patrician pride!
What noble consciousness—patrician pride!
The pride that sails full-winged in the eye of the world,
Sporting upon the tempests of disdain.
’Tis like a lamp hung up in my decay,
To feel the scorn that scouts the tramelled earth,
And tramps upon the groans of mean-born men.
Who’s this? Galbraith! These wretched merchant men!
As on the opposition of dull clouds,
The sun is fired with double radiancy,—
Such difference feel I gazing on those clods
That slime earth with contaminating clay.

—p. 29.

To the poetical elegance as well as justness of the expressions “sinking into a cinder” and “sliming earth with clay,” we need not perhaps direct attention; they must be apparent to the least observant of our readers.

Here is another effort of our author’s genius.

The chase!

I could the ribs of Hercules impress,
And crush the mountains with my flying heel.

On some writing very similar to this, Moore remarks somewhere,

“Now, what say you, gentlemen,—isn’t this prime?
Did you ever hear any thing half so sublime?”

Not we, certainly—except in the play, where the ears of honest Gradus are astonished by being told of “refrigerated radii, which illumine our orb terrene.” But leaving the sublimity as an admitted fact, we will, with a view of displaying the extraordinary versatility of the writer, make a short extract from one of the lighter scenes with which, after the fashion of the elder dramatists, the more serious portions of the play are interspersed.

Albert. But I can't make myself smile Mr. Adam.

Adam. But you can. Draw out your lips, shut your eyes, and shake your head as if your teeth watered at a good thing;—look here, Sir, (*smiles*) And as for a laugh—clench your teeth, draw a long-backed breath in through your lips; and squirt it through your nose with a chuckle, as if about to choke on the superabundance of a spicy wit,—thus! (*laughs*).—(*Aside*.) Oh, my wind! Old age requires the renovation of a dram, &c. &c.

Of all failures, in dramatic productions, the exhibition of false wit, and above all, of false pathos, is the most disastrous; the author of *The Banished Lord* is then, indeed, a most unfortunate personage.

The play of *Marion*, although, in our opinion, totally unfit for dramatic representation, is much more to our liking than the tragedy we have just noticed; the author has shewn some tenderness and command over the gentler feelings, and one or two of the scenes contain passages of considerable power.

PERSONAL DECLENSION AND REVIVAL OF RELIGION IN THE SOUL. By the Rev. OCTAVIUS WINSLOW. 2nd Edition.

J. F. Shaw, Southampton Row.

We quite agree with the amiable and learned author of this volume, as to the pressing and powerful necessity which has for a long season existed, for a work similar in construction and argument to the one now before us. The character and the tendencies of the age are, in truth, not favourable to deep and mature reflection upon the hidden, spiritual life of the soul. Whirled along as the Church of God is, in her brilliant path of benevolent enterprise,—deeply engaged in concerting and in carrying out new and far-reaching plans of aggression upon the dominion of sin—and compelled in one hand to hold the spiritual sword in defence of the faith, which, with the other, she is up-building—but few energies are left, and but little time is afforded, for close, faithful, and frequent dealing with the personal and spiritual state of grace in the soul; which, in consequence of thus being overlooked and uncultivated, may fall into a state of the deepest and most painful declension. The publication of Mr. Winslow's volume therefore, a short time since, was doubtlessly most opportune, and received with much favour and thankfulness by all reflecting and well-disposed persons;—the recent appearance of a second edition is most gratifying, and, to us, a matter of much satisfaction, as we are thus afforded an opportunity not only of expressing the high opinion we entertain of its merits, but also of urging its frequent and heedful perusal to the readers of the *British Friend of India Magazine*.

The author's design in the present work is “to withdraw, for awhile, the mind from the consideration of the mere externals of Christianity, and to aid the believer in answering the solemn and searching inquiry—‘what is the present spiritual state of my soul before God?’” and to exhort him “to forget the Christian profession he sustains, the party badge he wears, and the distinctive name by which he is known among men—to turn aside for a brief hour from all religious duties, engagements, and excitement, and to look this question fully and fairly in the face.” And with much pious earnestness and eloquence does Mr. Winslow enforce the performance of these all-important

tant and responsible, but too often unheeded, duties. Employing the Bible as his sole guide and interpreter, there is not a page in his book which is barren of matter for serious and holy meditation. On *Incipient Declension*, we meet with the following truthfully and impressively written passage.

Essentially connected with the discovery and the confession; there must be the entire mortification and abandonment of the *cause* of the soul's secret declension. Apart from this, there can be no true revival of the work of divine grace in the heart. The true spiritual mortification of in-dwelling sin, and the entire forsaking of the cause, whatever it is found to be, of the heart's declension, constitute the true elements of a believer's restoration to the joys of God's salvation. And when we speak of the mortification of sin, let not the nature of this sacred work be misunderstood. It *has* been in the case of many, why may it not in yours? There may exist all the surface-marks of mortification, and still the heart remain a stranger to the work. An awakening sermon, an alarming providence, or a startling truth, may for a moment arrest and agitate the backsliding soil. There may be an opening of the eye-lid, a convulsive movement of the spiritual frame, which, to a superficial observer, may wear the appearance of a real return to consciousness, of a true waking up to new life and vigour the slumbering soul, and yet these may be but the transient and fitful impulses of a sickly and a drowsy spirit. The means of grace, too, may be returned to,—the secret declension felt, deplored, and acknowledged; but the hidden *cause* remaining unmortified and unremoved, all appearance of recovery quickly and painfully subsides. It was but a transient, momentary shock, and all was still. the heavy eyelid but feebly opened, and closed again; the "goodness" that promised so fair, was but as the morning cloud and the early dew. And the reason is found in the fact that, there was *no true* mortification of sin. And so I may repair to a plant withering and drooping in my garden; I may employ every external means for its revival; I may loosen the earth about it, water, and place it in the warm sunbeam; but if the while I had not known that a worm was secretly feeding at the root, and in ignorance of this, had proceeded with my surface-work of restoration, what marvel, though the morning sunbeam, and the evening dew, and the loosened earth, had produced a momentary freshness and life, that yet my plant had ceased to exist, had withered and died? Thus may it be with a declining believer.—p. 40.

Directed to instruct and improve, to guide and to warm; this excellent work will certainly assume an important position amongst the pious, learned, and disinterested writings of the English clergy.

NOTES ON NATURAL HISTORY, &c. By ANDREW PRITCHARD, M.R.I.

Whittaker & Co., Ave Maria Lane.

It is, we believe, owing in a great measure to the persevering exertions of the talented author of the present work, that microscopic pursuits are now so universally and usefully followed, and that the microscope itself has at length attained the renown—so long and unjustly withheld—of being considered the most important instrument ever bestowed by art upon the investigation of nature. It now holds a high rank among philosophical implements, whilst the transcendent beauties of form, colour, and organization which it reveals to us in the minute works of nature, render it subservient to the most delightful and instructive pursuits.

Abundant evidence of the extraordinary revelations disclosed by this fascinating and wonder-working instrument, is supplied in Mr. Pritchard's "Notes" now before us. These, we understand, are mainly selected from his book, published some time since, and entitled *The Microscopic Cabinet*, and are now published in a separate form, in order to accommodate those students who may not desire to peruse the part on Practical Optics contained in that work.

The "Notes" consist of thirteen chapters devoted to the description of the aquatic larvæ of insects, crustacea, and animalcules; the information given being more in the shape of popular outlines of their general characters—

chiefly collected from the author's own observations—than in that of a scientific display of terms, or a lengthened history, which many persons perhaps might be indisposed to follow. Mr. Pritchard writes with much ease and intelligibility, and, as we have just mentioned, wisely avoiding that revelment in the unnecessary use of high sounding, "sesquipedalian" words, so evidently the enjoyment of the majority of writers on scientific subjects, has produced an exceedingly interesting and attractive book. We annex a specimen of his pleasant mode of inculcating knowledge.

The eyes of these creatures (the *Libellula*) are very prominent, both in the larva and final state; and, from their size and curious structure, afford excellent objects, for microscopic examination. In the perfect insect they have been a fruitful object of study to naturalists. They are immovably fixed on each side of the head, and are compound, each consisting of numerous distinct smaller ones. They are externally convex, and it has been observed by Latreille, that the eyes of insects in general are "by so much the more convex as the insect is more carnassial." Under a low magnifier the surface appears reticulated, which, on minute examination, is found to arise from hexagonal cells, each forming a separate eye. Leenwenhoek states that he has counted twelve thousand in one individual. The cornea consists of lenses possessing all the properties of those made of the usual transparent media, forming an image of bodies in the same manner, and capable of being employed as magnifiers. These interesting facts may be observed by placing any object under the eye of the insect, and viewing it in a microscope, when each of the minute lenses of the eye will form an inverted image of the object employed. By separating one of these lenses, and forming an inverted telescope with it, using a magnifier of low power as an eye-glass, and the eye of the insect as the object-glass, and adjusting their distance, a distinct view of objects at a moderate distance may be readily obtained. In this way, the focus of the eye may be found, as in the case of common lenses, if we know the exact power of the eye-glass; for example, if this magnifier is the one-twentieth of an inch, and on looking through this inverted telescope at the window bars, you find (*keeping both eyes open*) that three of the squares of glass are exactly equal in length and breadth to one seen by the other eye at the same time without the telescope, the two images being brought apparently to overlap each other, the focal length of the eye under examination will be one third of the eye-glass, or one-sixtieth of an inch. I regret that I have not measured the focal length of the eye we have been describing, but in the common house-fly (*Musca domestica*) the lenses are each about the one-hundredth of an inch focus. In preparing the compound eyes of insects, it is requisite to soak them for some days in water, to render them supple, and then to wash out the black pulp (pigmentum nigrum). with a camel's hair pencil, when they may be mounted.—p. 33.

As considerably enhancing its interest, we must make most honourable mention of the engravings which accompany this work; they are ten in number, and, fac-similes of the original drawings made by Mr. Pritchard's colleague in the *Microscopic Cabinet*—the late Dr. Goring—are most exquisitely engraved and coloured.

CONVERSATIONS IN ARITHMETIC. By MRS. HENRY AYRES.

Souter and Law, 131, Fleet Street.

The great defect in education, as to the manner in which arithmetic has hitherto been taught, and under the hurtful influence of which the great majority of the present adult generation labours, consisted in the instruction being composed of rules and nothing else. Now a rule, as given in the books of arithmetic,—it has been happily said,—ought to be considered in no other light than the corks of which a young swimmer is sometimes obliged to make use. There are some who never need such an aid; others require it for a shorter or longer time; but in no case is the necessity contemplated of being always obliged to have recourse to artificial means of support. But in most treatises on arithmetic, it would appear that the mere mechanism

there explained is looked upon as "the be-all and the end-all" of the science; and no provision is made by which a student may learn to go alone. The consequence is, that he is never able to work any examples, except those given in the book, chosen as they are, almost universally, for the sole intent of illustrating, and on purpose to fall *directly* under, the rules. But the questions on which he may, most probably, in after-life alight, are in most cases under several rules, or at least require some exercise of thought to discover which ought to be applied; of this exertion, nevertheless, from want of habit, few are capable, and hence, even the little that is so laboriously and reluctantly learned in schools, becomes practically of slight avail, if not of utter uselessness.

Mrs. Ayres, a lady most fully competent to the task, and of much experience in scholastic instruction, has written a book however, which in fit accordance with the present enlarged and improved modes of conveying nearly every other species of information, will, we have little doubt, most materially and effectively aid in the destruction of this irrational and mischievous system of tuition. Especially adapted to the use of private families and ladies' schools, the design of these "Conversations" is to simplify, and render agreeable and pleasing to children a study so usually regarded as tedious and incomprehensible; and in every possible case—and here is mainly to be found the great merit of the present work—to show the applicability of each rule to the common occurrences of life. Possessing the art of being ingenuous without being obscure, Mrs. Ayres describes the utility and mode of working the various rules with remarkable perspicuity and distinctness, whilst the examples, sufficiently numerous, amply to elucidate the diverse bearings of each separate branch of the science, are aptly, and, in no instance, unanalogously selected. We have, consequently, a manual presenting to the youthful student, a practically clear and progressive view of Arithmetic, systematic and comprehensive in its plan,—ascending carefully and gradually from the first principles and simple elements to the higher and more complex rules,—sufficiently extensive in its compass, and lucid and untechnical in its style.

Highly, however, as we estimate the publication, which is, in our opinion, infinitely superior to any book of its class with which we are cognizant; it is not precisely of a kind capable of being illustrated by extracts: we must, therefore, by way of conclusion, merely state that its production reflects the highest credit on the talent and energy of its authoress, thus exerted in the development of the principles of a science, generally, but certainly erroneously considered as beyond the power of the female mind,—and we confidently recommend Mrs. Ayres's treatise as a standard work, and one peculiarly qualified not only for the guidance of the younger members of society, but also to be the assistant of persons of a more mature age.

THE ARISTOCRACY OF BRITAIN, and the Laws of Entail and Primogeniture, &c
G. and J. Dyer. Paternoster Row.

This is a somewhat remarkable, but very interesting book. Its editor, conceiving that the subjects indicated in its title had been hitherto either insufficiently discussed or unfairly handled by the great mass of political writers in this country,—in fact, that they had not as yet been treated of in the manner demanded by their great moment, or calculated to attract the attention of reformers; and, moreover, in the absence of any original treatise, written in a proper spirit, on the aristocracy of Britain and the feudal laws which support it; has had recourse to the literature of France, where, as is entirely well known, the topics in question have, for a long time, undergone a systematic and searching investigation, by a people whose analytical powers

render them perhaps more capable of appreciating and entertaining such subjects than any other European nation. In thus applying to our Gallic neighbours for this aid, the present selection has been made—in preference to the works of the encyclopædists of the last century—from those of the more recent publicists—contemporary authors—men of public notoriety and reputation—of different shades of politics—and who, “calmly sitting in judgment upon certain institutions of France, that grew out of her revolution, give forth upon them a mature opinion, the result of the experience of half a century. In estimating the benefits, “we quote from the preface,” which their own country has derived from the disappearance of its ancient aristocracy, and from the general operation of its law of equal succession, the same writers, knowing Britain through her press, and most of them from personal observation, seem to be equally well qualified to pronounce an opinion on the opposite system still existing among ourselves, and which has also, during the same period, borne some of its most remarkable fruits.”

The authors from whom this series of articles has been extracted are Passy, Gustave de Beaumont, O'Connor, Sismondi, Buret, Guizot, Constant, Dupin, Say, Blanqui, and Mignet. Their writings are all, without exception, of great excellence, and exhibit an extraordinary knowledge of the fundamental doctrines, and a profound insight into the various intricacies, of our various political institutions.

Short biographical notices by the translator, with a variety of illustrative remarks and notes accompany the extracts; these are concise yet comprehensive, and assist materially in the elucidation of the text. A sample of this latter from De Beaumont's *Essay*, we now annex.

Scarcely had Charles II. mounted the Royal throne, than English society, for an instant thrown out of its channel, fell back into it, and no vestige of the revolution was seen. Twelve years of reforms, violence, and *coups d'état*, had passed off like a storm, of which a day of calm weather is sufficient to efface the traces. In France, on the contrary, in spite of the political forms which the old society seeks to revive, another people is revealed to our view; it matters not under what names these forms appear, republic, empire, or monarchy, monarchical France of 1789 has become democratical, and will never cease to be otherwise.

How is it that this difference is so great in its effects, when the causes appear to be alike? It is because in England when the rage of political destruction was at its height, the reformers did not touch the civil laws. They struck down royalty, and left intact, the *law of primogeniture*, whilst in France a change was effected, at one and the same time, both in the civil and political order of things. There the work of social reform even preceded the revolutionary crisis. The laws which abolished the feudal servitudes of land, those which substituted in succession equality for privilege, had all been decreed simultaneously with the republic. These laws riveted themselves in the heart of society—in all that is most unchangeable among a people—namely, the soil and the relations of family. The republic passed away, the civil laws remained. The latter had instantly gone to the bottom of the evil, the other had only grazed the surface of the country, not as the breeze which passes, but like a scythe which cuts down what is before it, without penetrating into the soil. It would be a profitless act to strip the Irish aristocracy of its political authority, if, at the same time, we were to leave untouched the civil privileges which are, as it were, the soul of its power. There are in Ireland two sorts of social evils, which it is of more importance to cure than its political. What is essential is, to establish harmony, not only betwixt the rulers and the subjects, but betwixt the working and opulent classes. What, above all, falls to be put a stop to, is, the war waged on society by the labourer, whose profound misery excites so much pity, and whose passions embody so much danger. It is a bad democracy that which is the enemy of the wealth that creates its employment; but there exists also a good democracy which combats the riches that privilege alone preserves.—p. 54.

This work will prove of incalculable assistance to our own public writers, and political economists and reformers.

INDIA AND CHINA NEWS.

The Overland Mail from India, *via* Marseilles, arrived in London on the 3rd of February, bringing intelligence from

Calcutta to the	14th Dec.
Bombay	1st Jan.
Hong Kong	24th Oct.

The events brought by this Mail have not been either of a stirring or exciting nature; in fact, if we except the question of accelerating the communication by steam between Europe and India, one round of dull monotony appears to have pervaded the Indian community.

The arrival of the last Mail from England roused the inhabitants of Calcutta to a sense of duty, and that which found its way to India in the shape of obscure hints and to some, doubtful prognostications, has been stripped of its flimsy veil and arraigned before the public. The inhabitants of Calcutta have been up and doing. Great public meetings have been called; the question of depriving that presidency of the direct line of communication has been fully canvassed and discussed; memorials have been drawn up and resolutions passed; indeed everything has been done to meet the emergency of the case, and we doubt not this Government and the Court of Directors will support and grant the prayer of the petitioners. The last and General Meeting held at the Town Hall was fully attended and the question of the *Bentineck* and *Hindustan* calling at Bombay on their way from Suez to Calcutta and *vice versa* was entered fully into and most ably discussed. The question as to whether the steamers, now on the line, are profitable speculations or not was brought before the public meeting, and we think that it was clearly established, that since the P. and O. Company's vessels had been on the Indian seas the dividends to the shareholders had increased, and we do not see how this could be the case unless the profits in some measure arose from the conveyance of passengers from Calcutta, Madras, and Galle to Suez.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company, we feel assured, will be too ready to meet the wishes of the people of Calcutta and Madras, provided the Government and East India Company will pay that supplemental annual sum which, with the receipts from passage money, &c., will enable the Directors to pay a fair and reasonable dividend to the Proprietary—and that the suggestion to call at Bombay has not emanated from any desire on the part of the Company to disturb the existing arrangements, but solely to lay before the Government the several alternatives which offer for the transmission of the mails, and unaccompanied by any opinion of the Directors either way.

The following extract from the *Englishman* of the 13th Dec. will give a sufficiently clear and general impression of the present state of affairs in the Punjab:—

"The news from the North West indicate the existence of an angry spot in the complexion of Sikh affairs, which we had hoped the arrival of Goolab would have tended to efface. There is, indeed, nothing in the facts related in the *Delhi Gazette* that ought to cause surprise, the wonder being rather that amid so much convulsion there has been comparatively, so little bloodshed—but the disaffection shewn to the two leading Rajahs augurs ominously for the event, and very plainly testifies not alone to their general unpopularity, but to the extent of the opposition they are likely to meet with in carrying out their plans. It is a great thorn in their side that their relative Suchait Sing has placed himself at variance with them, because the character of Suchait was certainly at one time held in high estimation, (by the troops more especially,) and we are not aware that he stands committed to any act which forfeits his claim to his retention. Money seems to be the only hold that Goolab and Heera Sing possess over the soldiery, and extravagant rates of payment are such that, what with actual opposition in other chiefs and the continued demands which are sure to be made upon them by the army, time will, probably, at no distant date, relax the ties by which they are at present bound to support their interests. Where support depends on money, the least deficiency of means uncovers the real weakness of the party whose fate is cast upon its constant distribution. More strife we fear will ensue; but we doubt whether it will affect us beyond the point of offering

mediation—though at the same time we think the gathering of our own forces upon the frontier has the good effect of silently staying the additional and increased confusion which we regard as almost certain to happen if the Sikhs are left entirely to themselves. The recovery of the Prince shews that as yet the Rajahs are able to reckon on the military at the capital, and the fact of their remaining there is a proof that they have not lost confidence in their position.

“Old Runjeet has not gone without leaving sufficient traces behind him. His progeny spring up on all sides, like mushrooms; there is a son, legitimate, adopted, or illegitimate, for every occasion, and now that Dhuleep's removal has come under the contemplation of certain chiefs, we have a Kashmere Singh, of whom no one south of the Sutlege knew any thing, ready to supply his place on the instant! Within the space of two years we have had Kurruck Singh, Nao Nehel Singh, Shere Singh, Dhuleep Singh, in actual tenure of the gудdee, and now it is proposed to substitute another till they grow upon us “like Hydra's heads.” But in all this turmoil, is the Company to remain quite quiescent, or will they be compelled by the force of circumstances to interfere? We have already expressed our belief, founded on such information as we happen to possess, that the Governor General has no wish to meddle with the Sikhs, unless the Sikhs meddle with us—that he is willing they shall cut their own throats, if to do so pleases them, provided they do not menace ours,—and that he would rather seek to avoid intermediation than to undertake it. We are given to understand that there will be no hesitation in acting if the Sikh troops attempt to cross the frontier, whether their doing so be their own deed or that of their rulers—and that it will be immediately declared—since the proper authorities cannot control them—*ours will*. If matters ever come to this point, we may look upon the establishment of a contingent force within the Punjaub as a most probable result, and this would soon go to change the whole face of affairs—for wherever our subsidiary corps have once taken root, it is in the nature and constitution of all our political relations in India that the independance of the subsidizing state becomes a mere name. Would the Sikhs, jealous already of our predominance, inflated with their own reputation and success, and always repugnant to the most distant connection in spite of the treaty made by Runjeet—would the Sikhs, we ask, tamely submit to this species of saddling, with all their variety of leaders whose interests essentially centre in themselves, and who are perpetually struggling in co-rivalry with each other? Some might be gained over; but this would only make the rest more desperate, and therefore upon a review of the whole case we are disposed to think that tranquillity and the future prospects of it rests upon a most slender thread, and that although we may escape present collision, the chances, with reference to a future close at hand, are strongly on the side of its occurrence. Of Ackbar Khan's position “West of the Khybur,” we think little. This is not now heard of for the first time. At least it has been said that the Affghans and Sikhs had actually come to blows in the neighbourhood of Peshawur. but the event has falsified the rumour. We never did believe that Dost Mahomed would again incur the risk of hostility with the British, and if anything should confirm his resolution to avoid it, his temporary sojourn in Calcutta was just the thing to fix him. While here he has been able with his own eyes to form a good proximate judgment of our power and resources—an advantage that has not been enjoyed by any other independent native Prince who had to repair to his own dominions after being a resident here.”

A report has reached Calcutta of three French officers having arrived at Cabul, but whether as mere adventurers or under any specific engagement we are unable to say. It is tolerably certain, however, that the Dhost has taken advantage of their presence to attempt to discipline his troops. The Sirdar is still extremely unpopular, and a short-time back it was rumoured that he had been assassinated: the report, which wanted confirmation, eventually turned out to be incorrect. The state of affairs in Gwalior remains in “glorious uncertainty.” The Khasgee-wallah, who has now for some time been a prisoner, is to be delivered up to the British authorities. The Bhacee has agreed to these terms, and arrangements have been going on for the rebel to be sent to Chunar, but the latest accounts received, lead us to expect some opposition from the soldiery to his being surrendered; so that the army of exercise may have a little warm work yet to do. The latest intelligence received states that the Bhacee had committed the Government to the hands of Bapoo Satooleah with a *carte blanche* of discretional power. The Governor

General left Calcutta for the Upper Provinces on the 25th Nov., and the time of his return depends entirely upon the settlement of the North Western disturbances.

The prostration of our troops throughout Scinde by disease is a subject which has of late excited a considerable degree of painful interest, and a Commission of officers has been appointed to enquire into the cause and to endeavour to provide a remedy. Scarcely an European throughout the extensive country of Scinde has escaped the fever which is raging in the country.

The intended appointment of an especial Agent for the Bengal Military Fund, has induced several Officers to come forward as candidates; among which we observe the names of the following gentlemen:—

Major Hough, Artillery; Captain Doveton, Assistant Commissary General; Major Geddes, Artillery; Robert Lawton, Esq. M.D.; Major Payne, 30th N. I.; Major Thorpe; Mr. Est; Major Turner, retired list and Agent to the Orphan Fund. We understand that the votes of the whole army are to decide the question, and appoint the Agent. The *Bentinck* Steamer arrived at Calcutta on the 23d November, having steamed the distance of 12,694 miles, from Southampton to the Sandheads in 64 days and eight hours; twenty four days and six having been spent in taking in coal, stores, &c., making the voyage in 88 days 14 hours. She left Calcutta for Suez, on the morning of the 15th Dec., with the following passengers:—

Lieut.-colonel Everest; Mr. Frazer; Mr. G. W. Robertson; G. J. Gordon, Mrs. Captain Greaves; Dr. Henry Pillenue; Mr. C. Whitmore, Co.'s S.; Mr. George Thompson; Mr. B. Frith; Mrs. Wilson; Mr. Goodwyn; Capt. Hopper, Capt. Saunders; General Avitable; O. Alexander Challave; Alexander Calder; W. de Chonski; Mr. Gilbert; Mrs. Pereira and child; Mr. Ilberry; Mr. Haugh; Dr. Borghi; Mr. Kogan; Mr. Flaming; Mr. and Mrs. Home; Dr. Clark and his sons; Mr. Anderson; Mr. W. H. Frith; Mr. and Mrs. Fisher; Mr. Nisbett; Captain Montgomery; Mr. Ochterlony; Rev. Mr. Florian, and Monsieur Challave's servant.

From China, we deeply regret to find much sickness prevails that at Hong Kong.

Angling and Fly Fishing.—We have visited Mr. Jones' establishment in Jermyn Street, and cannot help giving our meed of praise to his ingenious Patent Folding Lever Handled Fishing Reels, which must, we are convinced, on inspection, call for extensive patronage. The superior manner in which Mr. Jones gets up his Flies, too, reminds us forcibly of our boyish days on the banks of the Tweed, when we have, on more occasions than one, gone home with our creel well filled; and we are yet proud to say, the fruits of flies of our own dressing from nature on the spot.

I. D. L.—One of the Army of Exercise—A Sufferer.—*Communications bearing these signatures have been received, and a letter addressed to the latter is now lying at*

We have to thank our Correspondent who writes from the Oxford and Cambridge Club for the copies of "the Case of Macleod" and "Report of the Colonial Society on the Military Operations in China." The "Case" will be noticed in an early number, the "Report" was reviewed in No. 20 of the B. F. I. Mag.

Copies of the following works have been received, but notices of them must unavoidably be postponed to our next number:—The Rev. Mr. Dale's Sabbath Companion—Scripture Truths in Verse—The Prince of Wales' Library—Trial of Pedro de Zulueta—Speeches of Capt. Eastwick and Mr. Sullivan on the Ameers of Sind—Payne's Universum, No. 2—History of the Church of Scotland, part 9.

THE BRITISH FRIEND OF INDIA Magazine.

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APRIL, 1844.

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[Vol. V.

THE COMPANY'S GRATITUDE TO THE EARL OF SCINDE.

ON Wednesday, the 28th February last, at noon, a special general court of the Proprietors of India Stock met, in their great sale-room, for the purpose of thanking Sir Charles Napier for not keeping the peace of Major Outram, the political, in Scinde, and for having, similarly to Clive's practice, caught the Ameers wherever he could catch them, and beat them wherever he caught them, whether in the desert or in their capital, at Emaum Ghur, or at Hyderabad.

Even Sir Charles Napier's military friends and admirers did not come down to the court, for we doubt if, beyond the usual few household troops present, there were any others to earn their dinner of the executive. Mr. Cotton opened the Court by saying that policy and justice were not now under consideration, but military service only. He evidently merely read the paper prepared for him. He was not seconded by his deputy, with the notorious name of John Sheppard, so suitable to the Captain on *this* occasion; neither did Colonel Astell take that post of honour, but General Sir James Law Lushington, G.C.B., who formerly on parade, flung down his sword, now stood up, and gave his most strenuous co-operation to the vote of thanks for shedding more innocent blood wantonly, but with promptitude, energy, and courage. "Sir Charles Napier manifested his masterly skill and his penetrating foresight by the course which he took in reference

to the critical position in which his gallant army was placed, previously to the battle of Scinde."

Mr. Sullivan declared his most decided opposition to the vote of thanks now proposed for Sir Charles Napier. (Here we over-heard some reporters exclaiming "cut him short, he'll speak an hour.") "I am astonished," he said, "that such a proposal can be made from the Court of Directors, for it is only the other day that we understood them to denounce the expedition of Scinde. In the real position Sir Charles Napier occupied in Scinde, I cannot disregard his military violence. His own words are that "under pretence of preparing for the Bengal troops return to their own country he had made a movement."

Chairman.—"In obedience to the commands of the Gov.-General."

Mr. Sullivan.—"No, Sir; that was to persuade the Ameers; that was optional."

Mr. Weeding, (without rising)—"But the Governor-General did"—

Mr. Sullivan, regardless of this impertinence, continued his speech, "Sir Charles Napier" he said, "held his pen in one hand, and his sword in the other; he never made a dash with his pen, but he made a cut with his sword. Are we to have dust thus thrown into our eyes? Am I to thank him for destroying Imaum-Ghur? If he were to act thus in Britain, he would soon find himself in the Court of Queen's Bench."

A Proprietor.—"Was the attack on Major Outram fair?"

Mr. Sullivan.—"No, Sir; that was an accident. Sir C. Napier marched onwards with an avowed intention of attacking of the Ameers wherever he could find them. He is the author of the revolution in Scinde, and all its bloody operations. His acts were wanton, and I will not thank him for his energy. I entreat you not to deface our records with so dangerous a precedent—I entreat you not to allow our records to be stained by stamping with approbation this monstrous injustice. I request that the Court of Directors' minute of 20th Feb. may be read."

A Proprietor.—"Is that a proper mode of proceeding?"

Mr. Fielder, who had conveniently absented himself from the last Court, being for part of the motion, and against part of it, now asked, "Is there any written dissent?" Here Mr. Tucker held up his hand, thereby signifying that he had entered his protest against thanks to Sir Charles Napier.

Chairman.—"There is no dissent, *exactly* on this motion, and it is very unusual for our Court to grant our papers to your Court. I cannot encourage any such proceedings." Mr. Cotton rode a very high horse, and was more than rude,—he was impertinent, if not insolent. His

conduct was not becoming a moderator ; he acted rather as the leader of the Directors in opposing the generality.

Mr. Weeding.—“ Mr. Sullivan seems not satisfied with a five hour's debate ; had I known this, I would have come prepared for another five hour's discussion out of the blue books ; but it is unnecessary to prove the fallacy of Mr. Sullivan's representations ; it is not worth my while to enter into this, but I cannot pass over his assertion that what has been done in Scinde equals in atrocity anything that was done during the French revolution. Now this assertion shows such a morbid feeling of humanity that I cannot allow it to pass unnoticed. I never desire to hear the sound of my own voice here, but I really cannot sit quiet ; the mawkish humanity of Mr. Sullivan is like the fly on the wheel, exclaiming, “ see what a dust I kick up.”

Mr. Marriott.—“ I shall give my negative. Mr. Tucker told Mr. Weeding, that, after speaking for three hours, he had said nothing. I regard the animus by which the general was inspired ; he was bent on war. Even Major Outram had said, ‘ I am positively sick of the petty intrigues of such blackguards, and unless we take the country to ourselves we must be involved in them.’ The General wished this ; and it was his too great thirst for military glory which has led to these results—to these victories and conquests—for which we are now asked to return him our thanks.”

Mr. Fielder.—“ This is not a political question ; it is a military one ; and it is to our military that we owe all India. I propose a vote of thanks to our Court of Directors for their having originated this vote of thanks to our army.”

Mr. Twining.—“ The motion has my sincere concurrence, and I hoped for unanimity ; I regret to see Mr. Sullivan oppose it. I hoped that all would have been glad of this opportunity of joining in thanks for the military operations. He has accused Sir Charles Napier of a thirst for war, but there is not an individual in the whole army who is more desirous to promote the welfare of every individual in it.”

Mr. Sullivan.—“ No man can appreciate more highly than I do the talents of Sir Charles Napier, but he had the option of war or peace.”

Sir Robert Campbell spoke quite inaudibly.

Mr. Marriott.—“ Will Sir Robert Campbell be pleased to turn to the Court.”

Sir Robert Campbell.—“ I condemn the policy of Lord Auckland and also that of Lord Ellenborough ; but the latter had the example set him by his predecessor. The present is a mere military question. The only excuse for the occupation of Scinde would be a delight in shedding blood. I cordially concur in the motion, because Sir Charles Napier was justified by his instructions, in the course he adopted.”

Sir Jeremiah Bryant, of No Man's Land.—“I cannot give a silent vote, on this military question, divested of all connection with the policy in Scinde, for never was an act more completely authorised and approved of than the Battle of Meanee. Sir Charles Napier inspires a Napier for every desperate exploit; look at Lieut. Smith; the whole army deserves such a commander; Lieut. Smith impressed his own spirit on the artillery.” The gallant director spoke pompously and in a ridiculous strain for any place less bloody than a tented field or a robber's cave. Who is Lieut. Smith? Is he one of the Smiths of Lombard-street? whose names and stars figure in the Directory as closely as blackberries in a hedge at Michaelmas.

Mr. Holt Mackenzie.—“There can be no difficulty in separating the political question from the military question. The orders of the Governor-General were to make war, and it was that determination that led to the military operations entrusted to Sir Charles Napier; for, on the 14th of October, he wrote to compel the observance of treaties; and, a few days later, he directed, that any movement of troops should involve the forfeiture of territory: he said, also, force must be felt to make treaties observed. Surely this is a declaration of war. We advance at the point of the bayonet and make war, because we are more powerful. Sir Charles Napier did not manage his civil duties well. The Governor General compelled him to advance. Whether the Ameers advanced or not he should disperse their forces. This Court has a right to condemn his policy and his blunders. I almost entirely concur in the sentiments of Mr. Sullivan; but, I hope he will reflect on the consequences of his opposition. If you exclude Sir Charles Napier's name, then what will be your vote of thanks to the army? No ARMY WILL ACCEPT SUCH THANKS!!! I would despise the sepoy, the soldier, the non commissioned officer, or the commissioned officer, who would not spurn such a vote. I deplore the policy of the war and the acts which urged it on, but I support your motion; for every soldier should be urged on by military glory; and a motion to place a stigma upon the name of Sir Charles Napier will be felt especially by the sepoys. I remember veteran sepoys boasting to me of their services under Coote; they venerate the memory of Coote, and the sepoy will likewise glory in their service under Napier; they will feel any slight you put upon his military reputation as an insult to themselves. As to a soldier in time of war not being actuated by love of military glory, I hope we shall not see such a thing; indeed, to expect that a man engaged in warfare should be without a love of military glory is to expect an almost impossibility.”

Mr. Marriott.—“I said too great a thirst for military glory.”

Mr. Sullivan.—“Sir Charles Napier had no authority to attack the

Ameers, after they had signed the treaty. He had dispersed them. Conscientiously, therefore, I cannot support the vote of thanks to Sir Charles Napier."

Colonel Galloway.—"I cannot give a silent vote. Sir Charles Napier is before us as a military man; he is an eminent and a great man, and I concur in approving of his military service; though I may condemn the object for which an army is moved, yet, if it is moved ably, I thank the general, for his skill and bravery."

On the question being put, Mr. Sullivan, his seconder, and Mr. Marriot held up their hand against the war; thus, only three proprietors appeared against the invasion of Scinde, though it is evident that all of them dread the expense incurred.

The impression made by this Court, is that the Court of Directors are inveterately hostile to Lord Ellenborough's administration of affairs in India; they tremble, as feeling their own power threatened with annihilation; they know that he despises them. The General Court is but the echo of the would be Executive Board. A single friend has not stood up in defence of Lord Ellenborough nor even of his Lieutenant Governor in Scinde. This rupture between the Company and the Crown is very important. Now, Mr. Melvill has the option of intriguing with O'Connell and with the League to overthrow the Duke, or of himself throwing over board the Company and becoming the Duke's agent in governing India; he will, however, of course pursue the most lucrative course, and has thus already secured to himself and his three brothers, ten thousand a year.

It was not in very good taste for the Court of Directors to put forward solely their military champions, to speak on the question of war or peace in Scinde; for, of course, the soldier naturally believes that war is the only security for peace; that to deluge Scinde with the innocent blood of its inhabitants is the sole guarantee for the friendship of the Beloochees; and that, to capture the Ameers, imprison, and threaten them with martial law and military execution, is the most effectual treaty that can be formed with them.

But *we* view the most important bearing of the Scinde question to be its relation upon our own domestic policy. The chairman, his seconder, Sir Robert Campbell, Sir Jeremiah Bryant, General Galloway, and above all Mr. Holt Mackenzie, all denounced Lord Ellenborough. The Court of Directors must be at issue with the Cabinet upon the continuance of the present Governor General's reign in India. The Board of Directors, or the Governor General, must be sacrificed by the ministry; for India—passive as is the slave—cannot be governed by this system of cross purposes; the home executive is combined merely, for the purpose of holding up to public execration the blood-thirstiness of their own Governor General in India.

HOWQUA ; THE HONG MERCHANT.

This celebrated merchant expired at Canton on the 14th of September last. His biography would include all the important events connected with the foreign trade during the last thirty years ; we shall, therefore, confine ourselves to a few remarks on the character and conduct of the deceased.

Howqua was descended from a respectable Fo-Kien family, long resident in the principal black-tea district, and his grandfather was one of the Amoy Hong, who, with the progenitors of the Canton Hong merchants *Poon-ke-quua*, *Chunc-quua*, and *Min-quua*, were ordered by the Emperor to remove to Canton, when all intercourse was forbidden with the English and Dutch, at the Port of Amoy.

Howqua had attained his seventy-fifth year when he died, and for a long time had been in a feeble state of health, with an extremely attenuated frame, but with unimpaired intellectual vigour up to his last illness. His fortune is estimated variously, but it is believed he has large investments in our own and foreign funds, and we have heard that a twelvemonth since, one of the most intimate of his foreign friends expressed his belief that Howqua was then worth at least twenty-five millions of dollars : except a small portion, the whole is the result of his own industry and enterprise.

Our attack on Canton, during the last war, inflicted considerable injury on Howqua, the value of the Pack houses and their contents, which were then destroyed, amounted alone to one million of dollars, and Howqua then affirmed that the war had inflicted on him a loss of two millions of dollars. His proportion of the Canton Ransom was 800,000 drs. It was after this event that he prayed the Emperor, to be permitted to retire from his position as a Hong Merchant, respectfully tendering at the same time what he called all his wealth, viz. 2,500,000 taels, which he said, all accrued to him from the Emperor's bounty, and supplicated the Imperial will to accord him such portion thereof, as its heavenly benevolence deemed fit to maintain him during the wretched remnant of his life. This petition was refused.

It must however be observed, that the Chinese Government had the greatest confidence in Howqua, who, to the last, retained an inveterate aversion to new customs and modern fashions, whilst he clung with the most conservative tenacity to the old corrupt system by which his vast wealth was mainly accumulated.

Howqua was the guardian and comptroller of the Cong-soo Fund, and the organ of communication between the Government and the Foreign Merchants. He possessed vast power and influence among his countrymen, was a large landed proprietor, and had founded and

endowed a temple to Buddha in the suburbs of Canton. It was supposed that the refusal of Howqua's prayer to retire into private life, was owing to the late war, and the claims which the Government might have on his services at such a crisis. We believe the truth was, that besides the undeniable influence Howqua possessed, yet his notorious wealth and success was the cause of his detention. The local Mandarins, and perhaps also some at Peking, were well aware that Howqua was made of squeezable materials, and as long as he occupied his onerous post, they could often test his qualities in that respect.

As a merchant we believe the deceased could be favorably contrasted with the most eminent that Europe has produced. It seems almost incredible, but not less true, that to the last, he directed his vast and complicated trade which almost encircled the globe—alone. His knowledge, and even familiarity with mercantile details connected with the trade of foreign ports was truly astonishing, sound judgment, true prudence, wary circumspection, and a wise economy, were distinguishing traits of his mercantile character.

By our countrymen Howqua was not liked, his predilections were American, and justly so, we think, seeing that he was indebted in an early stage of his career to a citizen of that country, for information he sought in vain from the English ; and, moreover, the monopoly of the East India Company rendered an American association preferable in a pecuniary sense to any English connection.

It is alleged by his friends that Howqua would never consent to evade the duties, or smuggle any kind of goods. We doubt this, as he had branch houses at Souchow, Ningpo, Shanghai, and other opulent cities in China ; it is hardly credible that he could successfully carry on his business there, with competitors who *did* smuggle whenever they had the opportunity, and which the notorious venality of the authorities rendered quite the rule rather than the exception.

In conclusion we are glad to record a gratifying fact which will embalm the memory of old Howqua. Since the difficulties about the *Opium Trade*, he has wholly abstained from touching the "unclean thing." Directly or indirectly, he has uniformly refused again engaging in this traffic, although he might have added millions upon millions to his treasure. This is no mean testimony to his patriotism, and his respect for the laws and regulations of his country. As a type of the old regime—as a Chinese conservative of the "purest ray serene" the death of Howqua will perhaps be deemed by his sovereign and country as a positive national calamity.

THE REV. CHARLES RIENIUS.

(Continued from page 16.)

"When this was over, the collector, as the public officer, proceeded to fulfil a duty which, I am persuaded, cannot be known without exciting regret and surprise. A cloth of gold stuff was presented to the idol in the name of Government, and the Brahmins immediately hung it around the idol. I afterwards mentioned to Mr. Bell my surprise at this; he shrugged his shoulders, and said, "What can I do?" We then returned home, about midnight.

"There was rain at night, which continued on the morning of the 30th of May; so that but few people, comparatively, were seen in the street, and the morning procession hastened through the streets; the idol, riding on a snake, was covered by a roof.

"When it cleared a little, about 10 o'clock, I went to the largest temple at Conjeveram, with my attendants. The first tower is of an amazing size, about sixty feet wide, and above two hundred feet high, the stone being engraved with all sorts of curious imagery and sculpture. The guardian of the temple soon joined us, and we ascended nine stories; from one of the upper of these I took a view of Conjeveram. Reaching the summit of the tower, I had a little talk on religion with the Brahmins; one of my people was much struck that I should thus have preached upon the top of this pagoda. We descended, and the Brahmin conducted me through all the buildings, even to the threshold of the inner temple, into which I was not suffered to enter; they allowed me only a sight of the idol. These buildings are astonishing, all being of massive stone. Within them, I saw a multitude of images, cut out of wood, and used in their processions, such as lions, which are represented as drawing the idol, and men who are placed as watchmen around them. Their receptacle was like a dungeon. The large tank, before the pagoda, was well worth seeing; clean, and regularly built: in the middle of it is a small square building. At each remarkable place, I repeated a passage of scripture, suitable to the sight before me; and, having seen all, I preached the gospel to them, and having delivered my message, I left them; the Brahmins promising to come and see me at the collector's house.

"On the way home, I met with a person walking on spikes, and having a thick iron staff in his hand, with which he beat himself every now and then. As soon as I called him, he threw off his spiked shoes which his wife took up. I asked him why he did this; and he replied, 'For the sake of my livelihood;' but suspecting that he did it rather as a penance, I questioned him about it, but he replied, 'No: to get rice is my design.'

"On reaching home, I found a very rich native gentleman from Madras, Singa Chetty, who seems to take a very active part in the celebration of this festival. I had a conversation with him, in the course of which we came to speak on charitable contributions; he seemed not disinclined to contribute something to our schools, and gave me his address, to send to him the subscription paper.

"I was visited, also, by the *dubash*, or chief butler of the Rajah, who desired much to be instructed, expressing his joy at what he had heard: he had already been reading the New Testament, which he had got some time ago, by means of one of our scholars.

"This day, there being an eclipse of the moon, the procession could not take place till it was over; and therefore it arrived before the house at about midnight, with the usual noise: we had gone to bed, yet the head Brahmins and others came, with the usual ceremony, and received from Mr. Bell the order to pass on.

"On the 31st of May, I went to Little Conjeveram, which is about two miles from the collector's house to the largest temple of Vishnu, there. It is from this place that the processions always start for Great Conjeveram, to the temple of Siva. The feast consists of the visits which these hostile deities pay each other, once every year. The overseer of the temple, a Prahmin, soon attended us, and showed me all the curiosities. This tower is not so high as that at Great Conjeveram, but the workmanship of the building is superior. One hall, or porch, is of astonishing extent; it is supported by a thousand stone pillars, beset with figures; a few utensils of their idol worship are reserved here, but it serves principally as a resting-place for travellers.

"On one side I met with several disgusting-looking men, somewhat like jugglers; one of them attracted my attention particularly; as soon as he saw me he began his abominable plays, which displeased me so much that I would have left him immediately; but, in order to see what the end would be, I stood silent. He thought to amuse me much, and distorted his body in such a frightful manner, and assumed such hideous forms, and uttered such unnatural cries, that words fail me to describe the scene: and, added to this, were the various colours with which he was besmeared. He recalled to my mind pictures of the devil painted in all his ghastliness. Oh! how low has humanity sunk! and how abominable is heathenism! If any one has a mind to defend heathenism, or to wink at it, or to hinder the introduction of Christianity among the Hindüs, let him go to Conjeveram! At last, to crown his folly, the creature took a rope, which was round his body, made of rags, dipped it into oil, which was before him in a lamp, and then kindled it; so he looked at it, for a while, as though he was going to

fight with the kindled rope,—resumed his former gesticulations,—then, besmearing his tongue with the burning oil, he at last tore the flaming torch to pieces, and chewed it! I stood nearly motionless, reflecting on the deep depravity of man, my eyes giving vent to my feelings. I could not bear now to look at him any longer; I therefore interrupted him with the enquiries, ‘Who are you? Why do you do this?’ He, lifting up his hands and eyes to heaven, exclaimed, ‘It is the will of God!’ I was the more affected, and told him, ‘Not of God, but of the devil!’ Then, turning to the Brahmins around, who were listening in great silence, I asked them how they could suffer such creatures in their pagodas, and even in their presence, if they pretended to any holiness? Whether this was a sign of godliness or depravity? They stood astonished. The man observed that he did it for the sake of a livelihood. I added a few remarks and left him.

“I went to see the other edifices. We came to the proper temple, where they suffered me to come within a short distance only of the door. I got into a conversation with the Brahmins on the wickedness of idolatry. We went farther, the Brahmins being desirous of shewing to me the gardens, which, they said, Mr. Lionel Place, who was collector about twenty years ago, had formed round the pagoda. I could not but express my surprise to them at the circumstance that a Christian should encourage idolatry; and, after several remarks on the subject, I asked them whether they thought Mr. Place to be a Christian? They replied, ‘No; a heathen!’ The trees in the garden were beautiful, especially the palm-tree, which I had never before seen; it delighted me exceedingly. Having gone all round, we returned. During the walk the conversation was friendly and spirited; they themselves, freely confessing, not in words merely, but obviously from conviction, that they are in ignorance. I expressed my feelings to the people, leading them to reflect on their great Creator. I told them that I wished to give them a final address, before leaving them; and, as they were willing, we went under a small building in the middle of the yard; and, all being assembled, I preached to them, from the eighth verse of the fifth chapter of Matthew, ‘Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God.’ The Brahmins admitted the truth of what was said; and several of them, as well as others of the bystanders, seemed pleased. On leaving, I offered to one of them a copy of the gospel according to St. John with the Acts, bound in one volume, which he accepted.

“On returning to Great Conjeveram, I witnessed another curious and affecting spectacle on the road, I saw a man, having his head, up to the neck, buried in the ground, with his feet upwards: he had been pointed out to me, by one of my people, as we were going to the pago-

da ; and now, which was about two hours after, I found him still in the same position. I stopped and called to the man ; he came out immediately, having a handkerchief wrapped round his head. I asked him ' Why do you do this ? ' The man, stroking his belly, said, ' For a livelihood.' He did this, not as a penance, but merely to excite the pity of passengers, that they might give him money.

" In the afternoon, I had various conversations with heathens, at home : Mr. Bell often expressed his satisfaction at what passed, between myself and them, and repeatedly wished me success in this good work ; ' But,' said he, ' I think you have a work before you too great, I fear, to be accomplished.' I replied, ' Of course, with man it is impossible, but not with God.'

" Towards evening, we were invited to a water procession ; we went in our palankeens, and were brought to a large tank, surrounded by the multitude, from the top of the bank to the brink of the water. The idol, with his wife and another idol, was on a raft, and was thus drawn round the tank several times, attended by fireworks, music, and so forth. Chairs had been placed for us, and seated on one of them, we found Singa Chetty, who appeared to be greatly interested in the amusement ; the Rajah also came shortly after. The Chetty wished to compliment a Christian Government, by saying how kind it was in the Company to give such an entertainment. I would not allow this to be good, and endeavoured to retrieve the Christian name as much as possible. We soon went home.

" The evening procession came as usual ; we went down to see it only for a few minutes. The idol was on a jali, a curious fabulous animal of their mythology ; when in the large pagoda this morning, I saw them polishing it.

" Sunday, June the 1st, Mr. D—— arrived from Madras, on his way to Chittur. After breakfast, on hearing that I had been preaching in the pagodas, he became mightily afraid of the danger to which I had exposed myself, and feared serious consequences if it should come to the knowledge of Government. Thank God, I was enabled to point his attention to two powerful arguments, namely, *firstly*, the fact that nothing had happened, for the Brahmins themselves were glad of the intercourse ; and, *secondly*, the testimony of Mr. B. the collector ; however, Mr. D. chose partly to retain his doubts. At ten o'clock, I had divine service in Tamul, in the lower hall, which was attended by my Christians, several bearers, and for a while, by Messrs. Bell and D—— During the sermon two Brahmins came in, and several other respectable heathen attended in the adjoining apartment.

" During dinner, we had again a very profitable conversation. In the afternoon, my Sastri came with another Brahmin, to whom, alone,

with my people, I expounded the Scriptures. Afterwards, until the evening, private conversations on Christianity: one native gentleman received a gospel, and, at the evening prayers, we all thanked God for his blessings. In the meantime, the processions disturbed us not a little, but we endeavoured to be as regardless of them as possible. Towards the evening, Mr. D—— prosecuted his journey.

"On Monday, the 2nd of June, the car was to be drawn through the streets. I have delayed here so long expressly to witness *this* procession. Mr. Bell was engaged early in keeping the procession in order, and in taking all possible precautions lest this huge machine should be overturned, in which case hundreds would be crushed to death; also, I believe, in order to prevent any one willingly throwing himself under the wheel; but the manager of the feast declared that no such thing would ever happen.

"About eight o'clock the car with the idol, and guarded by a few Brahmins, arrived before the collector's house, when I went down and joined Mr. Bell. It is a monstrous machine, about fifty feet high, drawn by about two thousand men, with cables. In all other respects, there was no difference between this and the former processions. The people shouted for joy, on seeing the idol, making their devotions, and accompanying them with all kinds of music.

"I thought that the drawing of the car was altogether a voluntary business, and that the Brahmins, who are so much interested in it, must surely count it an honour to be the bearers and drawers of their idol; but, no! the people from the several neighbouring villages are ordered here, by the collector, for the purpose. I was soon tired of this sight, and returned to the house to breakfast.

"I had expressed a wish to Mr. Bell to have an interview with the Raja, as I was desirous to make him acquainted with the gospel; therefore, Mr. Bell had sent him an invitation, and accordingly he came, attended by his Sastri. Our conversation lasted above an hour; in the course of which, the King, as well as the Sastri, put several questions, which seemed to be answered to their satisfaction. The Raja, in particular, admitted the truth of a proposition, the instant he apprehended the proper grounds on which it rested, pointing them out to his Sastri.*

"I left Conjeveram at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, I wondered at all that had occurred in this seat of Satan!"

Next day, Mr. Rhenius travelled through a pleasant garden planted

* The East India Company's Government, at Madras, had hunted down this Ellia Rajah from the throne of Travancore; they had put a price of 100,000 rupees upon his head, which the late Judge Baber claimed. The Raja was a state prisoner at Chingleput.—[ED. B. F. I. MAG.]

by Mr. Lionel Place; and, for the 4th of June, at night, he reached Madras, all well.

"On the 14th of June, hearing that the prisoners in the jail are to embark to-morrow, I hastened to them this afternoon to give them my parting address; they were glad to see me and with great attention they listened to my remarks on the Lord's prayer, and on their own peculiar situation. They received the Testaments with great feeling; one was given to Kannappen, the head of the party who have to remain fourteen years in banishment; the other I gave to Solei; both these persons I charged to read the Scriptures, and to pray with their companions, both on board and in their exile; to do which they expressed great willingness. I informed them of the dangers, the temptations, the difficulties, the persecutions they will meet with; but called upon them to look to Jesus. One of these said, "If God spares our lives, and if we return to Madras, the first person we visit will be you." They seemed to think it impossible that they should neglect the word of God, and forget what they now value so much; but, I warned them against self-confidence. I gave them also a letter to the Rev. Mr. Hutchings at Penang, to care for them, as far as circumstances would permit.

"The two men, above mentioned, seemed to be most desirous of instruction, and to have received a lively sense of the preciousness of the gospel. Happily, they can read, and thus may be of great use. Now, may they go in peace! and may the Lord Jesus reveal himself more and more unto them! and, if he please, may they return as living Christians; instructed by the word of God, and purified by afflictions! Before I left them, we prayed together, in the open air, and I commended them to the grace of God. They requested me, also, to give them a few catechisms and other small books, which I sent to them."

On the 25th of June, at Kanniputtur, a Muddellair expressed his doubts about Mr. Rhenius' school and the books; by saying, that "The English are intending to give them another religion, to make them wear European clothes, and so forth, *as they did at Vellore!*"

"Sabbath, the 13th of July, in the evening went to the jail, and instructed about nine persons: afterwards, spoke with the English soldiers there, who were very rude and ignorant, attributing all their wickedness to their want of a Chaplain: several of them were Roman Catholics; one of whom began to curse and to swear when anything happened to be said against the Romish Church. I was with them last Sabbath, also, and found them in the same way.

"On the seventeenth of July, I visited the Governor: he mentioned Conjeveram, and referred to my addressing the people as they were going in procession; but, I told his Excellency that this was an incor-

rect report; and, I added, that it would have been highly imprudent to do so; I also mentioned, that if Europeans, themselves, did not put curious things into the heads of the Natives, they would never take so many fancies; neither had I feared any ill consequences, by my presence at Conjeveram, until Mr. D—— mentioned to me his apprehensions. Mr. Elliot replied, 'It is true! the Europeans are your chief opponents!' 'Sad truth, indeed!' I rejoined, 'Oh no! no!' he said, 'it is better that you have the Natives on your side and the Europeans against you, than the Europeans for and the Natives against you.'

"Mr. Bell, the collector, seems to have given a favorable account of my proceedings at Conjeveram, and the Governor expresses more favour towards the mission! he enquired after the establishment and our schools; asked how much the schools cost; whether the children were brought *willingly*; and similar questions.

"On my mentioning, that, on account of the want of funds, there remained yet several schools to be established, which had been applied for by the Natives, he expressed his readiness to assist, either privately or in his official capacity; but, if the latter, religion should be left out of the question; and, he desired me to make an application to Government. I told his Excellency, that I could not possibly set aside religion. 'No,' said he, 'you need not; only do not mention it. Government will not do anything for religion, lest the Natives should be excited against them. You need only use the general term knowledge, from which, of course, religion is not excluded. I replied, that I would cordially make the application, on the understanding that I should not be restricted in teaching the Word of God. 'No,' said he, 'you will not; but, Government, in so far as their public concurrence is concerned, can go no farther than sanction the teaching of languages.' He, finally, advised me to send him a memorandum to that effect, and told me that he would see what he could do. I promised to do so, and left him, grateful for his kind intentions, and for the direction of the Lord." [Mr. William Bell died at Saint Thomas' Mount on the 30th of July 1817, two months after presiding at the feast!]

In the month of December 1816, Mr. Rhenius had taken measures for building a church in the midst of Black Town, and, therefore, he wrote an official letter to the corresponding committee of the Church Missionary Society, at Madras, on the subject. On the twelfth of December, the committee replied that they were then ready to give the money necessary for the purchase of the land; on which he said, "I am particularly gratified with the situation of the place, being in the midst of the town, and in a respectable street. A third school

house, also, is nearly finished. All this is not done in the dark, or in a corner; the Natives, high and low, rich and poor, are speaking about it; some are secretly glad, and others are indifferent." But, it was not until the lapse of nine months that we find the Company's Madras government sanctioning the erection of a church in Black Town; the foundation of which was laid in the month of September 1817; and, on the 23d day of September, Mr. Rhenius, writes, "Many of the Natives are very warmly opposing it, and have prepared a petition to Government, to stop the building,"

"On the morning of the sixth of October, I set out for Vadadillei: I stopped, for a quarter of an hour, at Pali Kovil, where I found a number of English soldiers going to Madras to the present sessions; there were three female criminals; others were witnesses; others convicts: I spoke with some of them, concerning the gospel. They spoke very highly of the Rev. Mr. R——, at Masulipatam. One of them doubted whether all men were sinners, and seemed disposed to examine whether what the scriptures say on this point is true.

"In the month of October, I went to T——, where, formerly, one of our schools was, but in consequence of the opposition of the people, it has been transferred to Taratchi: their excuse was, the fear some of them had about their children being sent on board the ships. At P——, I offered them a Testament, but they were afraid to take it; afterwards, they brought the village schoolmaster, who looked at the book and refused it."

Advertisements in the Tamul language were distributed in the city of Madras and in the adjoining villages, calling a meeting for the establishment of a Tamul Bible Association; and, the recent Bull of the Pope, against Bible Societies, was translated into Tamul. On Sabbath, the second of November, the place of worship being enlarged, the Reformation was commemorated, and the Lord's supper administered; a great number of people, besides Heathen and Roman Catholics, were present: the Bull and a short history of the Reformation were read to the assembly.

On the fifth of November, the Bible meeting was attended by many of the Heathen, Roman Catholics and Protestants; all men, about eighty in number; it was interesting and remarkable, to hear some of the Heathens and a Sastri, of the committee, acknowledge the goodness of the cause; the resolutions were carried unanimously, and subscriptions collected.

"November the twenty-seventh. An order has been issued, by Government, to stop the building of the church, in consequence of the petition presented by the Natives. A sad step!—on account of the Government itself, and the Heathen, as well as Christians. The

petition is, doubtless, unreasonable, in the eyes of every unbiassed observer. The ill-désigning Heathen have, therefore, been confirmed in their hatred against the Christians, and the Christians have thus been openly given over; as it were, to the renewed insults and scorn of the Heathen. Indeed, the very Government must be much lowered in the estimation of every Heathen. One person, who, as far as I am aware, is no flatterer, was much concerned, when he heard of the Order, and said, 'But, how can Government do so? they are surely blind!' The consequence of the Order is already apparent, and the Heathen become more arrogant by this triumph. I am preparing a private letter to the Governor, and a counter petition of the Native Christians. The Chief Justice, Sir John Henry Newbold, loudly exclaims against the wrong done to us. This petition of the Heathen was a curious one, but Mr. Rhenius' copy of it has been lost.

"On the eleventh of December, two Telugu Brahmins came and begged to be admitted as Christians; but, under the condition of receiving not less than ten pagodas monthly; for they had heard that a person of high caste had embraced Christianity, having received a present of one hundred or two hundred pagodas!

"On the thirteenth of December, Narahari Sastri requested me to strike out his name from the list of the members of the committee of our Tamul Bible Association, because the people are very angry with him, on that account, and will beat him, and his parents threaten to excommunicate him from their caste, unless he abandons this connexion.

"On the thirty-first of December, in the forenoon, I saw the Governor, who received me very kindly; the Church matter was, of course, a topic of our conversation; he said he would not discourage me,—would afford us all prudent assistance,—only we must have regard to the present state of the Heathen, and yield to them, to a certain extent.

"In the evening, the first general meeting of the Madras Bible Association was held; it was numerously attended, and closed by singing a doxology.

"1818, January 2nd—Some days ago I had made an application for a passport to Chingleput, Vellore, and Arcot. The secretary to Government sent me an answer to day, that my application must first be laid before the Governor-in-council. This will delay my journey.

January 6th.—Received a pleasing letter from the prisoners who were lately transported to Penang.

January 14th.—This morning we saw a pandaram, with a curious iron upon his neck; I sent for him. He came, and says that he is from Negapatam, where he wishes to build a temple to Supramannian, for which purpose he is collecting money among the people, and in

order to incline them to give, he had put this iron grating on his neck ; it is a great nuisance to him, for, as he cannot lie down, it gives him neither rest at night nor any comfort in eating ; he has already gone about in this uncomfortable manner two years, and has collected about five hundred pagodas—now, he wants five hundred more, which, if any one will give to him at once, will release him from the yoke. This *arigardam* is an iron grating, above two feet square, with a bell in each corner ; in the middle the head sticks out ; it fits only the neck, and must have been forged by the smith upon his body ; he cannot take it off, unless it be broken. He listened with pleasure to what I told him, and willingly took a tract on True Wisdom, along with him."

It was not until the second of February 1818, that Mr. Rhenius was able to set out on his journey to the westward. At Chittur, he met with Mr. Dacre, the judge, who had long resided there ; he was well known as an old Madras civilian, and as a most zealous and benevolent Christian ; possessed, moreover, of considerable private property, he was enabled do much for the glory of his heavenly master : he entirely devoted himself, his time, and his money, to spend and be spent, for the good of the natives and in their service. He seemed to be effecting a vast deal of good amongst the heathen ; many of whom had embraced Christianity ; about twenty of them assembled at Mr. Harper's house, where Mr. Rhenius met them.

Near Arnee, at Rajnatpuram, lives the descendant of the kings, who formerly reigned there, but now only in possession of seven villages ; this Rajah waited on Mr. Rhenius, and received a copy of a gospel. At the village of V——, our missionary wished to see the working of the machinery in the weaver's houses, but this was a rather difficult matter, for the women and children fled from the European in all directions. At Trivalur, on examining the schools, some of the parents expressed their foolish fears regarding the intention of its founders. In the evening of the 21st of February, Mr. Rhenius arrived at his home in Madras.

On Monday, the 15th of June, Mr. Rhenius wrote to the secretary of Government for a passport, in order to set out to the northwards on the 22d inst. ; but not receiving any answer, on the 19th, he reminded him of his request ; to which he replied that he could not give a passport, without permission from the Council, which had not been held since the request was made. This prevented him from setting out on his tour on the Monday, as proposed.

THE CASE OF LIEUT. HOLLIS.

"I vow to God, Sir, your case is a reproach to the Service; the injustice you have met with is so flagrant."—SMOLLETT.

5, Sussex Terrace, Old Brompton,
February 14th, 1844.

HONOURABLE SIRS,—A letter addressed by me to the Secretary, for your consideration, on the 15th of last November, was replied to on the 8th instant.

According to competent opinions submitted to you, (which have not been impugned,) the General Court-Martial, by which I was dismissed the Service, was holden under an illegal warrant, it being contrary to the provisions of the Act of Parliament* regulating the appointment of courts martial, for the commander-in-chief of one presidency to convene a court-martial for the trial of an officer "*of or belonging to*" another presidency, which was done in my case by His Excellency Sir Thos. M'Mahon, Commander-in-Chief at Bombay. Under these circumstances, I considered that I had a fair claim to the full "pay and allowances" of a lieutenant of infantry, in India, from the date of my *unauthorised dismissal*, July 5th, 1840; for which I took the liberty of applying to your Hon. Court. The sum would *now* amount to about £1200.

But since you have thought proper (after three months' consideration) to refuse to comply with my request, or to set aside the illegal proceedings, it only remains for me to seek redress in some other quarter. And here I would once more respectfully beg leave to remind you, that the sum of £70 per annum, drawn by me at the India House since my return to England, although termed "*an allowance*," is received as a portion of the above-named *pay*, and not as a gratuity; for I have, upon all occasions, appealed—not to your feelings of benevolence—but to your sense of honour and justice. Indeed, the necessity of making *any* appeal to your Hon. Court might have been altogether avoided, by my bringing an action against the President of the Court-Martial; whereby damages might have been recovered, and the proceedings rendered null and void *ab initio*. Upon this point I had the best milito-legal advice at Bombay, and, fortunately, this course is still open to me. At my earliest convenience, I shall give notice, by advertisement, of the steps which I am about to take; and the like publicity will, at the same time, or previously, be given to this letter.

In taking leave most respectfully of your Hon. Court, I would merely wish your refusal to restore *me* to the Service to be contrasted

* 4 Geo IV. cap. 81, sect. 30.

with the restoration of an officer, under the following rather remarkable circumstances :—In 1809, Lieutenant James Law Lushington, of the Madras Light Cavalry, having taken a prominent part in a mutiny, had the option of a trial by court-martial, or dismissal from the Service without one : he chose the latter alternative, and returned home. Notwithstanding this, he was subsequently reinstated in his former rank ; and some thirty years afterwards, we find him filling the highest post in your Hon. Court, a major-general, and Grand Cross of the Bath : the remembrance of his early indiscretion being blotted out by the record of distinguished services in the field.

Now, as regards my own case :—my trial by an illegal court-martial—your refusing to annul its proceedings and sentence—but more particularly the shameful treatment which provoked the offence charged against me—I do feel, honourable Sirs, that I have been altogether most unhandsomely dealt with ; and I think few persons, acquainted with these facts, will be disposed to deny the applicability of the motto prefixed to this letter. I have the satisfaction of knowing that, so long as I was treated in your Service as a gentleman, I conducted myself with strict propriety as an officer. But when, on board ship, and away from my family, I had “ ignominy and suffering ” heaped upon me, *from which even a transported felon would be exempt*, the same propriety of conduct could not be reasonably expected. My former highly respected commanding officer at Madras, General Wilson, has recorded *his* opinion in the following words* :—“ I can declare it as my opinion, founded on my own knowledge of him, and the general sentiments of his brother-officers, and those who have long known him, that nothing but the ignominy and suffering, accompanied with the frequent provocations—all of them together perhaps unprecedented to any one in the situation of an officer in the army—to which he was so long subject, could have stirred him up to that violence of language for which he was afterwards brought to a court-martial.” Again :—“ I never heard of an officer being subjected to such oppression, and such a system of irritation, *purposely* kept up apparently by a commanding officer† and others under his influence, so calculated, as in the case of Mr. Hollis, to drive a man to commit himself.”

With such declarations before you, and from so high a quarter, I ask you, Hon. Sirs, is it not “ a reproach to the service ” that I should have fallen a sacrifice to ignominious treatment, “ unprecedented to any one in the situation of an officer in the army ? ” “ The injustice I

* See Testimonials at the India House, from Major-Gen. Wilson, C.B.

† Capt Robert Mignan, Bombay Army.

have met with is so flagrant," that it is my duty—and not mine alone—solemnly to protest against it; subscribing myself, in accordance with the above declarations,

Your most oppressed and injured Servant,

WM. HOLLIS,

LATE LIEUT. MADRAS ARMY.

To the Hon. the Court of Directors
of the East India Company.

[It affords us much gratification in being thus enabled to give an extended publicity to the above communication. We have repeatedly, in various numbers* of our Magazine, noticed the extreme hardship exercised towards Mr. Hollis by the Directors of the East India Company, and on this occasion, can merely express our warmest wishes that his present well-written and becomingly spirited letter, may arouse them to a sense of the injustice hitherto practised towards him; and induce them to cancel an unjust sentence, pronounced by an illegal tribunal, and unauthorized alike by law and practice.—ED. B. F. I. MAG.]

ON THE LAW AND PRACTICE

OF

ANGLO-INDIAN GOVERNMENTS

RESPECTING THE LEVYING OF WAR.†

(Concluded from page 23.)

This is the second instance of a war with a nation out of the Peninsula of India, which had given up no portion of its independence, as most of the Indian Princes had done since 1802.

There had been differences between the British Government, and the court of Ava, from 1811. At that time, certain subjects of the King of Burmah fled and found refuge in our territory—they were located by our Government on the frontier, in the expectation that they would protect our territory from insult. But animated with strong feelings of animosity towards the Burmese Government, they made incursions into its territory. The Burmese repelled their attacks, and followed them into our territory. The British Government tried to repress these depredations, and even threatened to withdraw from the settlers

* See Nos. for February and March, 1844.

† This very ably written series of Papers we have extracted, as mentioned in our Number for December, 1843, from the Report of the East India Committee of the Colonial Society.

its protection, if these disorders continued, and refused to afford an asylum to future refugees; but ill-will gradually ripened between the two parties. The Burmese Government attacked the Island of Shaporee, and expelled the British authorities.

The British Government demanded reparation, and received no reply from the Court of Amerapoor, but the local authorities avowed that it was the intention of the King of Burmah to invade the British dominions, if his claim on the island was not unequivocally admitted.

The Burmese also invaded the petty state of Cashar, which was protected by the British Government, on the pretext of searching for criminals, and their troops established themselves at Silhet, menacing thereby even Calcutta. The Burmese authorities were warned, that in violating the territory of a state protected by the British Government, they exposed themselves to the enmity of that Government, but the warning was without effect. The Burmese also demanded the Rajah of Jijuteea, who was dependent on the British Government, to acknowledge allegiance to the Court of Ava, and made a demonstration against him, upon which the British Government advanced troops to cover the menaced point. They violated our territory, and attacked a body of our troops at Doodpatlie. When remonstrance was made against these border outrages, the Burmese authorities replied, by declaring the intention of their sovereign to invade in force the British dominions. The British Government consequently declared war.

The manifesto published on the occasion stated that our Government had sought for explanations from the King of Burmah, but on the subject of our complaints he had maintained deliberate silence, which, taken with the extent and combination of the operations against us, proved that the acts of subordinate authorities were sanctioned by the Government of Ava. * * * *

The war was announced from the Throne in the Session of 1825. At the close, regret was expressed at the continuance of the war. In the next Session its successful termination was announced from the Throne to the New Parliament. But Parliament, although their attention had been so frequently directed to it, and though there was no little uneasiness out of doors on the subject, took no notice whatever of the matter. Not even was a vote of thanks proposed to the Governor General,—but a vote of thanks was passed to the military for their services.

This is the last of the Great Wars.

In all these wars the formalities of war have been scrupulously adhered to; they have been just and necessary, and in accordance with the Laws of Great Britain and of Nations.

Independently of these great wars there have been minor military operations.

Your Sub-Committee, anxious conscientiously to fulfil the duty imposed upon them, and to remove all misconceptions as to the legality of our acts in India, have examined and find that in these the Indian Government has, equally as in greater events, been guiltless of any infraction of the Laws of Nations, or of the formalities of war.

Thus, during the whole period that we have undertaken to review, whether in respect to great wars, or to minor military operations, we find that the Resolutions of the House of Commons of 1782, have realized their intended effects, that wars of aggression have been prevented, and that in wars just and necessary, the conditions have been observed which the Law of Parliament had imposed, and the honour and character of Britain required. Thus had our name been retrieved in India, after it had been deeply stained, and our power consolidated, after it had been shaken to its foundations.

Your Sub-Committee have also to remark that the termination of hostilities with each Prince, and a return to a state of peace, was announced with solemnities similar to those with which the Government announced the breaking out of the war and the recourse to arms. These solemnities being in every respect the same as those observed by the Government at home.

In summing up, your Sub-Committee beg to observe, that the intervention of the House of Commons in 1782, arrested most frightful corruption and malversation in the internal government of India, together with wars waged for ambition or speculation; and in all probability a few years would have seen the extinction of our dominion in India, had it not been for the wise and upright resolutions of the House of Commons, and its vigour in following them up, by the impeachment of the Governor-General. From that period, there has been in India subordination in the service, integrity of the servants in the administration of the internal affairs of the Company, and observance of the law of England and of nations in the intercourse, compacts, and wars of the Indian Government.

The grounds of these wars were violations on the part of the Indian princes, of our "perfect rights;" without which, as Vattel remarks, no war can be just: viz. Either connection for hostile purposes with an enemy, that is, with a state at war with Great Britain; or breach of positive compact; or invasion, or threatened invasion of our territory, or that of our allies, whose security was necessary to our own. No war was waged without these grounds, or on the vague surmise of their existence. No war was undertaken without communications made, explanations required, grievances alleged, redress demanded, ultimatum presented, and war declared.

Contrasted with this, the Affghans had not afforded us any ground for war. We "had not so much as an apparent cause." They had not invaded our territory ; there was no surmise that they intended to do so. England had no enemy with whom their connection could afford grounds of inquietude, far less justification for war. And had there existed grounds for suspicion, no explanations were demanded, no grievances stated, no redress required, no ultimatum presented, stating the alternative by which war might be averted. There was no declaration of war.

With respect to the declaration of Simla, which has been somewhere spoken of as a declaration of war, it may suffice to say, it is a paper without any form of public, legal, or diplomatic character. It is a jumble of false and irrelevant propositions. There is nothing alleged against the Affghans, which, if substantiated, could bear the character of a grievance. There is no redress whatever required of them ; and the word war is not so much as mentioned.

Therefore is the assault on the Affghans as completely a deviation from the practice of the Governors-General of India, since the year 1782, as it is a violation of the constitution of Great Britain and laws of nations.

To veil the absence of justice and violation of forms on the part of the Governor-General, to veil similar violations of right and of law, by the government of this country sanctioning this act, or originally commanding it, a pretender was set up.

Had Shah Shoojah been a prince in arms, contending with opponents in his own country, the Governor-General could have taken part neither with him nor against him, unless England's interests had been injured, and unless she had proceeded according to the forms, not of civilized only, but of all communities which have received the name and style of nations, to demand redress, to require atonement, and to proclaim war. But Shah Shoojah was a refugee in our territory, dependent on our bounty, put forward by us, and by us alone. Instead therefore of the pretext serving to excuse the omission of the legal forms, the use of such a pretext stamps a war, already the most illegal and the most unjust as against the people whom we have assailed, as no less deceitful and fraudulent in respect to the nation by whose government it has been waged.

Had Shah Shoojah been the legitimate sovereign of the Affghans, we were committed against his rights by the recognition of the princes who were in possession ; and had it been desirable for us to make Shah Shoojah strong, we took the very course which must have debased and degraded him in the estimation of his countrymen, by associating him with their political, religious, and detested foes, the Sikhs ; and further,

by exhibiting him as dependent upon British support after we had made ourselves execrable to the Affghans. These remarks are made not as touching in any degree the question between England and the Affghans, which is one of nations and not of sovereigns, but as shewing in every point the falsehood of the pretext, advanced as the motive of our acts, and the deviation of the steps which we took, from the end which we professed to have in view.

By the results that have followed from the neglect of these forms their value is brought into evidence.

Declarations of war are necessary, 1st. That the nation whose Government has inflicted injury, may be aware of the reasons for which it is assailed; 2nd. That the subjects of the Government commencing this war, may understand why they have to make war; 3rd. That all nations may know which side is just, and which unjust, and that thus every check may be placed on ambition, violence, and injustice.

In the absence of such a declaration, the Affghans know not why they are assailed, England is unconscious whether she is at war or not, and all other nations must condemn England, even if her grounds are just.

The Government that planned this war, on the pretext of maintaining the rights of Shah Shoojah, has given indications of intentions incompatible with these rights, having designated Affghanistan a portion of the Indian Empire. Whilst again the Minister, more especially entrusted with this branch of British interests, has declared to the House of Commons that this war was waged without any intention of aggrandisement or ambition.

To the absence of legal forms, has thus been united the presence of contradictory language and thus has faith in the British Government been annihilated. Whilst the objects of the Government are incomprehensible and unfathomable to its own subjects, its words and its acts have been received by foreign nations as indications, on the part of the British nation itself, of lawless and extravagant ambition, losing for England her chief position, which was the respect of nations, and her chief strength, which is the confidence of the weaker powers of the world, in the support which she has hitherto been in the condition of affording to them against the violence of other great states. This consideration is one immediately connected with our position in India, as the weakening of our strength, and far more the weakening of our character in Europe, must react upon the tenure by which we hold our Indian dominions, and this reaction comes at a time when in India itself these unjust and criminal wars, even if they had been wars designed and planned with a view to the extension of our dominion, "could not by any temporary success," in the language of the House

of Common in 1782, "have compensated for the loss of a pre-eminence which we had attained by a character for moderation and justice."

We cannot conclude this Report without recalling an incident from our past history bearing a most striking analogy to recent events. In 1777 the Bombay Government, for purposes only of aggrandisement and peculation, invaded the territory of Poonah, on the pretext of setting up a more legitimate Peishwa, and that, after having recognized the authority of the *de facto* Peishwa. The Bombay Government declared, that the Pretender, by name Ragoba, was universally popular and would be received with open arms. The Bombay Government designated a portion of its own troops as the troops belonging to Ragoba, who was represented as entering the Mahratta territory at the head of his own forces. After invading that territory, our army soon found itself unable to advance and unable to retreat, and were reduced to the necessity of begging their lives. They represented themselves as merchants (a name respected in the East) who had been deceived by false representations, and they transmitted a blank sheet of paper with the signatures of the chief civil and military authorities, for the Mahratta General to insert the conditions which he should be pleased to impose upon them. The conditions he inserted were that the English Government should observe, for the future, good faith towards its neighbours and abstain from interference in the affairs of the Mahrattas. The army were then plentifully supplied and allowed quietly to retire. There did not then occur at Worgaum a disaster to be put in parallel with that of Cabool, but also there was not a political agent, who when disasters had befallen a band of robbers, insulted the injured nation into whose power they had fallen. The Bombay Government disavowed the convention of Worgaum and recommenced its intrigues in favour of Ragoba, the Bengal Government approved of this perfidy, whilst it proceeded to interfere in opposition to the protégé of the Bombay Government until, at length, every prince and population were so disgusted with our bad faith, that the Peishwa, the Nizam, the Rajah of Berar, and Hyder Ali were all combined in a formidable league against us.

The Indian authorities pretended to justify their conduct at home, by stating that what they had done had been with the view of counteracting French intrigue, England then being at war with France, because a Chevalier de St. Lubin was at the Court of Poonah. This agent was dismissed without his proposals being even listened to, and Mr. Dundas in his report declared, that if France had acquired any influence, it would have to be attributed to the acts of the Indian

Government. The war produced by these causes exhausted the Indian treasury, to meet the exigencies of which Mr. W. Hastings had recourse to that violence and extortion, which aroused against him public indignation in England.

The recent aggressions in Central Asia are a repetition of those acts which, when perpetrated in India itself and by Indian authorities, called down on the heads of their authors public reprobation, and which, though reversed by the authority and integrity of a British Parliament, entailed upon us those subsequent wars in India, which, while necessary as measures of self defence, became so, solely through previous loss of character. But now those crimes are reiterated on a larger theatre, they do not threaten us with a league of Indian princes only, but with one of Indian princes and Asiatic neighbours, with a league between them and a powerful empire, designated at once a great European and Asiatic State, whose intrigues and designs the English Government has already officially asserted to be dangerous to India. In the former period it was the Indian Government that was guilty alone of these acts; the British Government and Parliament, reproving them, punishing their authors and averting their consequences. At the present day there is no safeguard in the British Government or Parliament, the Government of Great Britain itself being the originator, and the British Parliament tacitly sanctioning acts committed in violation of the laws of the land, and its own recorded resolutions of 1782.

To these acts have been applied and all but universally, the terms "insanity," "crime," epithets harsher than any applied even in a robuster age to any Indian war,—and yet no investigation has taken place. No "Committee of Selection" or even of "Secrecy" has been appointed, and the late President of the Board of Control has in the House of Commons designated those resolutions that reproved crimes in India, and thereby saved India to England, as "FOOLISH WORDS."

The war we are now examining does not stand alone in its causes, characters, or consequences. About the same period we assaulted Persia without a Declaration of War, and commenced our lawless invasion of China. We also piratically occupied Aden. We have thus simultaneously outraged every Asiatic people within our reach—the Affghans, the Chinese, the Arabs, the Belouches, and the Scindians.

For the last twelve years, this country has been engaged in hostilities in every quarter, none of which have been preceded by those forms that render war legal. Such violations of law have therefore become habitual. Great Britain, that formerly earned a character for justice, by its respect for law, is now in danger of awakening against her the execration of mankind, and arming all nations for her destruction,

unless the example she sets succeeds in subverting all law and order, and converts the world into a "*societas leonum*."

If the English nation sought conquest by unjust means, for whatever injury it inflicted on others, itself, and not its Government would be responsible. But it entertains no such design. It is as much injured by the acts of its Government, as other nations are injured by the acts it is made to perform.

As the British Government does not profess to seek conquest, the objects are unavowed for which it injures England, and makes England injure others. In as far as India is concerned, the acts of the British Government are intelligible only on the supposition, that it had mistaken for the interests of England, interests exactly the reverse ; and it is in evidence that in the pursuit of those interests it has violated the Constitution, and practised concealment and deception ; and in the words of the most authoritative periodical in Germany, published long before our reverses, and when this country exulted in our triumphs—"The interests of England were advocated in the words—the interests of Russia advanced by the acts of the British Minister."

Finally, disregard of public law, has been followed by disbelief in the practice of honour and justice. These public crimes are not only suffered, but justified (if justification it can be called), by asserting that our whole previous career has been one of injustice ; inferring, therefore, that injustice is the character of England, and that injustice is profitable. We conceive that we have established justice to have been the past character of England, and that to her justice she has owed the extension of her power and the permanency of her dominion.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH IN INDIA.

THE East Indies are at length divided into three dioceses ; namely :—

	Square Miles.	Souls.
Calcutta	348,400	70,000,000
Madras	146,500	16,500,000
Bombay	68,074	7,000,000
TOTAL	562,974	93,500,000

The metropolian has to traverse India, and visit the other dioceses, once in every five years, or oftener ; and, in common with his suffragans, the ordinary visitation is every three years. Bishop Heber was only two years and a half in his diocese ; Bishop James, nine months ; Bishop Turner, a year and a half ; and Bishop Corrie, of Madras, fifteen months.

Bishop Wilson delivered his second charge at Calcutta, in July, 1838 ; he then proceeded to the Straits of Malacca, and other places ; which occupied, with his return to his see, four months and thirteen days. In October, 1839, his lordship proceeded to the North-Western Provinces ; during the hot season of 1840, he retreated to the hills ; and in April, 1841, returned to Calcutta ;—during the cold weather of October and November, he concluded the visitation, which altogether lasted three years and four months ; two years of which, he was absent altogether from Calcutta ; the other sixteen months having been spent in his metropolis.

His lordship commenced his third ordinary, and his first metropolitan visitation in Aug. 1842 ; the distance to be traversed being thirteen thousand miles, and this cannot be accomplished before the cold season of 1845. Between August, 1834, and up to his arrival in Bombay, in March, 1843, Bishop Wilson had officially visited about twenty-five thousand miles. Since that latter period, his lordship has returned to Calcutta, and proceeded for the third time to the North Western Provinces, for the seventeen months between November, 1843, and March, 1845, when he purposes to return to the metropolis, and remain there till the cold season of October, when he will complete his third ordinary visitation of the Ganges—viz., Dacca, Assam, Arracan, and Cuttack. Such is an Indian visitation. No one of the three bishops of India can visit the dioceses of his brethren, and return to his own, without taking a voyage of above fourteen hundred miles. The unwieldy and unmanageably large portions of the Globe which are nominally placed under their charge, are far beyond the physical powers of any person effectually and duly to superintend.

In 1814, the diocese of Calcutta, embracing all India, was first

erected. There were then about thirty chaplains, eleven missionaries, and nine churches. At the present time, India is subdivided into three dioceses, and numbers one hundred and seven chaplains, one hundred and twelve missionaries, and upwards of one hundred and twenty churches.

The present diocese of Calcutta was under the pastoral care of Bishop Middleton, from the year 1814 to 1822; the entire number of clergy then connected with it, being but fifteen; in 1838, sixty-nine, and now it is ninety-five; thus having increased more than six-fold in twenty years. The Company's Bengal Establishment of Chaplains—fixed in 1824, at twenty-eight, of whom but fifteen were at their posts, five on furlough, seven vacant, and one on his way out—was decided by the new arrangement of August, 1836, at fifty-one; in 1840, two more were allowed for the Cathedral, making fifty-three; but, in January, 1841, only twenty-four were at work, and no appointments announced: in August, 1842, thirty-four chaplains were in their active duties, two more are announced, and four are immediately to be appointed, whilst eleven are absent on sick leave. The missionary clergy, in 1838, were but twenty-nine, they are now forty-two; three of whom are absent, ill—thus exceeding, by eight, the entire number of the resident chaplains. In the diocese of Madras there are ninety-two clergy, of whom twenty-nine are chaplains. In the diocese of Bombay there are thirty-two clergy, of whom twenty-five are chaplains.

In the diocese of Calcutta, the stations where the services of the Church of England are celebrated are in number fifty-four; twenty-six other places are occasionally visited: making eighty in all. Seventy sacred edifices are erected, or are under erection; five new churches are progressing towards completion; and, in the various missions, there are about twenty-five native chapels: making, in all, about one hundred places of worship.

Bishop Wilson arrived in India in 1832; he has held eighteen ordinations, in which he has admitted to orders thirty-one priests and twenty-eight deacons. In the four years, 1838-41, out of sixty-nine Bengal clergy, there was but a single death, Mr. Knorpp; since that time, however, out of eighty-eight, no less than eight have fallen.

These few statistical notices, gleaned from the late metropolitanical charge, shew that Britain is at last, though but tardily, arousing to a sense of the great national crime which she has so long committed, in suffering her enslaved cultivators of the soil of India to remain bound in the hideous trammels of Brahminical superstition,—the most cruel, the most offensive, delusion which ever enslaved a people.

BENGAL BRITISH INDIA SOCIETY.

A SPECIAL MEETING of this important society was held at Calcutta on the 9th of January last for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of memorialising the proper authorities on the subject of the proposal of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, by which the direct communication with Suez at present enjoyed by the inhabitants of Bengal would cease; and the vessels plying between Calcutta and the port above mentioned, be placed on the Bombay line. After some discussion of a very interesting nature, two petitions, with copies of which we have been furnished, were agreed to, and have been, we believe, despatched to this country, for presentation by Mr. George Thompson to the authorities to whom they are respectively addressed. The following are the memorials:—

TO THE HON. THE COMMONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND IRELAND IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

The humble petition of the Bengal British India Society, and of the undersigned native inhabitants of Calcutta.

Sheweth,—That your petitioners (chiefly natives of India) merchants, landowners and inhabitants of Calcutta, in the presidency of Bengal, humbly convey their earnest sentiments of constitutional attachment to your honorable House, as the representatives of their fellow-subjects, the people of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and your petitioners refer with grateful satisfaction to the report of a select committee of your honorable House in the year 1837, on the subject of steam communication with India.

That in accordance with the recommendation of the said committee, the British Government and the honorable the Court of Directors of the East India Company, did give their zealous attention to the subject, and the Oriental and Peninsular Steam Navigation Company have, in consequence been induced to employ two vessels, the *Hindoostan* and *Bentinck*, during certain months of the year, for the purpose of conveying passengers to and from Calcutta and Suez direct, touching at Galle and Madras, which vessels have been crowned with success in every voyage, and surpass in efficiency and speed, all other steam vessels ever employed in the Indian ocean or elsewhere.

That your petitioners have heard with feelings of alarm and sorrow that a proposal has been made to the honorable Court of Directors of the East India Company, for employing, in the conveying of the Bombay mails, the vessels of the said Company, which in the opinion of your petitioners would assuredly deprive Calcutta of direct communications by steam with Suez.

That your petitioners therefore desire to recall the subject to the notice and attention of your honorable House with reference to the critical circumstances just alluded to; and represent to your honorable House the importance of continuing steam communication between Calcutta and Suez direct, and of making them more frequent, and in other respects, improving them.

That your petitioners contemplate with unfeigned satisfaction, the present post office system of the imperial and mother country with reference to the greatly diminished rates of postage, and the increased

rapidity and frequency in the transmission of letters ; and your petitioners ardently hope, that the same principles will be extended to the transmission of letters to and from India.

That your petitioners (chiefly natives of India) are deeply imbued with sentiments of respect and attachment to the British Government and British nation, and welcome every improvement in the means of communications, as conducive to the confirmation of these sentiments and their diffusion through India. Many of your Native petitioners possess a knowledge of the English language and highly appreciate its treasures of science and literature ; and some of them have commercial relations and correspondence with Great Britain, in respect of which they regard a direct steam communication between Suez and Calcutta as of very great importance—as no less important in its tendency at once to excite and gratify the reciprocal curiosity of the people of Great Britain and of India, to become better acquainted with one another, and with their respective laws, institutions, religions, and manners. To these advantages your petitioners add, as of vital importance, the increased influence which the public opinion of Great Britain may probably exert over the principles and policy of the Indian Government, when the geographical distance of India is practically abridged by increased rapidity of inter-communication ; which your petitioners also regard as of great importance in increasing the power of the Board of Control and the honorable Court of Directors of the East India Company over the Government of the country.

Thus strongly impressed with the advantages of frequent and speedy communication, your petitioners humbly pray your honorable House to bestow such attention to the subject as may prevent the adoption of any plan which might by possibility deprive the inhabitants of Bengal of any advantages which they at present enjoy in the direct communication between Suez and Calcutta, and that your honorable house will take such measures as may be conducive to the establishment of monthly communications by steam throughout the year to and from Calcutta and Suez direct, and to cause the transmission of letters by the same direct line, instead of circuitously by Bombay.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Calcutta, the January 1844.

TO THE HON. THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

The Memorial of the Bengal British India Society and the undersigned Native Inhabitants of Calcutta.

Humbly Sheweth,—That your memorialists have contemplated with the highest satisfaction the encouragement and support given by your honorable Court, to steam communication between Suez and Calcutta direct, in the annual grant to the Oriental and Peninsular Steam Navigation Company.

That your memorialists with the rest of the Calcutta community have beheld with admiration, the vessels employed by that company ; and reflect with delight, on the success, with which their every voyage has been crowned, rivaling in power and speed, all other steam vessels ever employed in the Indian ocean.

That your memorialists regard with feelings of alarm and sorrow, a proposal, reported to have been made to your honourable Court, for

employing in the conveyance of the Bombay mails, the vessels of the said company, which proposal if adopted, would, as your memorialists believe, deprive Calcutta of direct communication by steam to Suez.

That, instead of an alteration of such a nature as that just alluded to, your memorialists rather entertain the hope to derive from the beneficency of your honourable Court, all those farther advantages which the existing vessels of the said Company are adapted and competent to confer on this part of India, especially that they may be employed in the conveyance of the mails, direct to and from Suez and Calcutta, calling of course at Madras and Galle, and that sufficient encouragement and assistance may be rendered to the said company, to enable them to add to their number, other vessels of equal power, so as to make the direct communication monthly throughout the year.

That your memorialists contemplated with unfeigned satisfaction the present post office system of the imperial and mother country, with reference to the greatly diminished rates of postage, and the increased rapidity and frequency in the transmission of letters, and your memorialists ardently hope that the same principles will be extended to the transmission of letters to and from Suez.

That your memorialists (chiefly natives of India) are deeply imbued with sentiments of respect and attachment to the British Government and British nation, and welcome every improvement in the means of communication, as conducive to the confirmation of these sentiments, and their diffusion throughout India. Many of your native memorialists possess a knowledge of the English language and highly appreciate its treasures of science and literature, and some of them have commercial relations and correspondence with Great Britain, in respect of which they regard a direct steam communication between Suez and Calcutta, as of the highest importance, as no less important in its tendency at once to excite and gratify the reciprocal curiosity of the people of Great Britain and of India, to become better acquainted with one another, and with their respective laws, institutions, religions and manners. To these advantages your memorialists add as of vital importance, the increased influence which the public of Great Britain may probably exert over the principles and policy of the Indian Government, when the geographical distance of India is practically abridged by the increased rapidity of inter-communication, which your memorialists also regard as of great importance in increasing the power of your honorable Court to efficiently control the Government of the country, and cause it to be governed according to the true intent, meaning and spirit of the orders of your honorable Court.

Thus strongly impressed with the advantages of frequent and speedy communication; your memorialists humbly pray your honourable Court to give no sanction to any proposal which can in any degree, or may by possibility, deprive the inhabitants of Bengal of any advantages which they at present enjoy in the direct communication between Suez and Calcutta; but on the contrary, that your honourable Court will liberally and freely dispense a large portion, if necessary, of the Indian revenue to improve the direct communication by steam between England and Calcutta.

And your memorialists will ever pray &c

Calcutta, January, 1844.

ELIGIBILITY OF THE NATIVES OF INDIA TO HOLD OFFICE UNDER THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

IN our Number for October last, we published the address voted to Mr. John Sullivan, at a public meeting, in the Town Hall of Calcutta, for his able advocacy of the rights of the natives of India to enjoy the patronage of the Government under which they live. That address was brought to this country by Mr. Thompson, signed by nearly nine hundred of the most respectable native inhabitants of Calcutta, and was presented, on behalf of its promoters, by Sir Charles Forbes, Baronet, A. J. Lewis, Esq., F. C. Brown, Esq., George Forbes, Esq., and other gentlemen. We have now the pleasure of laying before our readers Mr. Sullivan's reply. The address was accompanied by a petition to the Court of Proprietors, which was presented, by Mr. Sullivan, at the last meeting of that body, and is to be taken into consideration at the next general court. Next to a sedulous attention to the acquirement of the qualifications necessary for the public service, the natives of India can adopt no better mode of advancing their cause than that of transmitting to this country such documents as those we have printed.

(COPY.)

Richings Lodge, 23d Feb. 1844.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg you will accept yourselves, and convey to the other native gentlemen of Calcutta, my hearty thanks for the address which they did me the honour to vote at a public meeting held in that city on the 18th April last, and which I have just received from the committee of gentlemen in this country, upon whom you had devolved the duty of presenting it to me.

In advocating in my place in the Court of Proprietors, the claims of the natives of India to be entrusted with a large share in the administration of the affairs of their own country, I did little more than give prominence to the opinions of Munro, Malcolm, Elphinstone, Metcalfe, and other honoured names, who from their characters and experience, were entitled to speak authoritatively on the subject.

Fortified by such high authority, and convinced, by my own experience, that natives, from their intimate knowledge of the languages, manners, customs, and habits of their own countrymen, as well as from the advantage they possess in working in a climate which is friendly to them, but inimical to strangers, are not only qualified but better qualified than Europeans for conducting the civil administration of India,—that from the permanent interest which they have in the country they have a better claim than Europeans to be entrusted with the largest share in that administration, and under a firm persuasion that we shall never have a pure or an efficient government in India until natives are allowed to participate in those offices which are now exclusively filled by Europeans, I felt it to be my duty to press the subject upon the

attention of the authorities in this country through the only channel which was open to me.

I shall take an early opportunity of presenting the petition which you have forwarded to me, to the Court of Proprietors, and you may depend upon my giving the prayer of it my strenuous support. I shall do this in the earnest hope, that the authorities in this country may be induced at no distant period, to act upon the advice of the great Munro, and declare the natives of India to be eligible to almost every office under the Government.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

With gratitude and respect,

Your faithful and obliged.

(Signed)

J. SULLIVAN.

£285 PER CENT. AND NOTHING TO DO.

SUCH is the present enviable position of the sixteen hundred gentlemen and ladies who have their loose cash invested in the bubble stock of the old exploded monopoly of the India Company.

In the year 1832, both the great city jobs—the lady of Leadenhall, and her elder sister in Threadneedle Street—were on an expiring lease, the stock of each was at the same low ebb, 191; bank stock has never recovered, but India stock is now at 285. The Affghan war was made a plea for suspending the completion of the Doab Canal, and withholding every other useful expenditure of revenue in India, as well as for increasing the remittance of tribute, enlisting recruits, and purchasing shots and shells, bayonets, and cannon; this war also greatly augmented the patronage of the Company, and powerfully aided to keep up the price of stock. Now, Scinde promises fairly with regard to patronage, and Gwalior is a new scene for plunder, over 33,000 square miles.

The India Company was never in a more palmy state than at the present moment. One writer seriously attempts to prove, from Scripture, that our India Directors are “the kings of the East.” Not a word about king, lords, or commons; they merely rule these isles, but the Directors are the divine agents of empire. But even this rank flattery is all liberally paid for, out of the treasury in Leadenhall Street, at the option of the sycophant, either in hard cash, in rank jobs, or in valuable patronage.

But this is not the most galling application of the superfluous crop of the too fruitful valley of the Ganges. We can afford to pay for songs in praise of our tallow-chandling Directors, but it is indeed most vexatious to have to pay for every libel upon the people and institutions of India, that incense which most delights the Company. Every tyrant proclaims the degradation of his own slave as the vindication of his own tyranny, though that tyranny is the cause of the degradation.

The quarterly general court of the Proprietors of India Stock, held on Wednesday, the 20th of March, 1844, exhibited in the most glow-

ing colours the extreme insolence of the tyranny of the "Kings of the East," for, overwhelmed as India is with mis-rule, in every shape and degree, her Parliament was not allowed to touch upon any one single topic. "The Kings of the East" demanded the most implicit confidence from their own constituents, and the latter could not resist the insolent demand. In less than one hour each proprietor had to put on his hat, and vacate the general court room, for "the Kings of the East" had retired into their own parlour, by the side door, there to chuckle over their own impertinence, and their secretary's cunning management of public business.

But, *revenons a nos moutons*, the *dramatis personæ*, the corps de ballet, corps diplomatique, or whatever else they are, who exhibit in Leadenhall bubble-stock market, consisted as usual of Jack-in-the-box, seconded, prompted, and advised as usual; and, as usual, backed by the Father of the direction, M. P., but not the representative of the Company, President of the Russia Company, and name-sake of a Director of the South Sea Scheme,—if that be any honour.

Then, outside the bar, the Chair had its echo duly stationed in all parts of the room, so as to produce the most natural effect, each mouth piece being duly labelled "an independant proprietor." The invisible girl herself could not look more natural than these dear old gentlemen do; but, in our travels, having had the misfortune to get a peep behind the scenes of more than one despot's throne. we are up to trap, and whenever Messrs. Fielder, Weeding, Marriott, Twining, and the other members of the Bye-Law Committee, pass the word from the Chair, we remember the old story of Bel and the Dragon, and also a modern miracle, which excited great admiration in India, a weeping idol, until the operative, being disgusted, turned traitor to the concern, and proclaimed that it was an imposture effected by that very simple hydraulic apparatus, a syringe.

The Crown has not the means of thus tampering with a Parliament, *ergo*, the Company only can govern India! Such is the march of intellect, the progress of the schoolmaster in 1844. Daniel pitied the Babylonians, and like him, we also pity the deluded votaries of the syringe, but most assuredly the very next generation will pity this age as having been equally disgraced in tolerating the grosser imposture of our India Company.

This insolent usurpation of power convinces us that if the Pope of Rome would but open a company for the sale of indulgencies, or for any other purpose that would yield a dividend, without any regard to the security of the principal stock; he might establish an unblushing inquisition even in London, where gain is godliness. Puseyism is assailed because it is unprofitable, therefore unpalatable. The worship of Juggernaut is less profitable than formerly, therefore not so popular with the Proprietors as when it was taxed for their dividend. Now, they tolerate Mr. Poynder, and even the Chair behaves civilly towards that Proprietor in the bubble. He was in his place, as a matter of course; he would rather omit dividend-day than court-day—not so the Clerical Proprietors, they were ALL absent. This is the season of Lent, were they, therefore, afraid of being tempted to dine with the

Directors at the expense of the rack-rented converts of Kishnagur and Tinivelly?

Again, to our corps—THE BRITISH FRIENDS OF INDIA! “My poor little fleet. Can these few galleys oppose the Invincible Armada of proud Spain?” Yes, the Lord blew, and the sea swallowed up the carracks; they sank as great stones in the mighty deep. And even now we see the tyrant-house-list sinking under the weight of its own corruption. The general court is reduced to a mere farce; the Proprietors will not attend to be brow-beat by the confederated directors, who now are no longer content with life-seats, but seek to render them hereditary in their own families.

Messrs. Lewis, Gaselee, and Sullivan, were in their places to do what might be in their power for India. But would it not be a better service, were the friends of India totally to desert the Court, and leave the Committee of Bye-Laws in undisputed possession of the body of the court-room? The standing counsel could then advise, the secretary prompt, the chairman speak, the deputy second, the court echo, the gallery wonder, and the reporter's box become useless. Silence is the paradise of tyrants.

Apropos of the reporter's box. We could not hear any one speaker distinctly, being behind them; the reporters ought to have the table under the sky-light, in No-Man's Land.

As many minutes as possible were wasted in the customary formalities, only, as usual, omitting the election of a chairman, the ready made double-patronage directors of the year being placed in the two chairs provided for them, as governor and deputy of the general court.

The first job reported was that very rank one of billeting on the rack-rented ryots of India Captain Pattison, who commanded one of the Company's trading vessels; he is to have £200. a year, from the 22nd of January, 1834; his pension is dated ten years backward. He knows that if it had to come out of the dividend he would never have even troubled himself to ask one cowrie. The Company never grant a fraction of their own money, but they lavish lacs and crores of the public money entrusted to them. Never was so perverse a government imagined; its function is to gloat over the misery of India, to gorge on the poverty of its subjects—it is the millstone which sinks that empire in the depths of poverty, famine, cholera, and war. When will any native knockedar or country captain experience a similar profuse grant out of the surplus share of the crop of India?

Then came on the £6,000 which Lord Auckland granted to Juggernaut, in the teeth of all his Council, in wanton defiance of God and of all Christians, Turks, Jews, and Infidels. Again, and without blushing, Mr. Cotton told Mr. Poynder that information had not yet been received from Calcutta, although the mail travels in forty days, and it must be above forty weeks since he mooted the crime. Last quarter-day, the Company seemed ready to become good Christians, and “assume” the allowance; but now the treasury is replenished by war, and stock is well up, Juggernaut is still to enjoy the luxury of the Company's salaried servants, flapping the flies off his food. “The

Lord of the World"—the God of the Company—is still to enjoy more splendour than Babel ever thought of conferring upon either Bel or the Dragon.

Such are "The Kings of the East" in their largesses, towards those whom they delight to honour, whether ship-masters or carved logs of sandal-wood.

Mr. Lewis was the next on the list; he protested against the monstrous absurdity of appeals from India to England, which surely nothing can palliate, except the necessity which exists of permitting the Indian to appeal from our profligate company, and her factor judges, to the Crown here in open court.

The principal collector and sole magistrate of Negapatam replied that this subject was also under his most serious consideration, and that the Board had consulted the highest law officers of the crown, with a view to some alteration in connection with Lord Brougham's bill. Mr. Lewis replied "I will wait to see the result of that Bill; but my motion is for an ultimate court of appeal in India. The Company are now compelled to work out appeals to the Privy Council, after two years, at their own expense."

Mr. Fielder.—"The honourable Proprietor completely mistakes the law, because he is a lawyer, but I, not being a lawyer, understand the law, because I am not a lawyer. The act says that the Queen may order the Company to work out appeals after they have been two years lying before the Privy Council."

Mr. Lewis.—"That, in fact, is obligatory; it is tantamount to imposing the duty of doing so. As recommended by the honourable Chairman, I agree that my notice of motion shall lie over until our next quarterly court-day."

The next motion on the paper was that of Mr. Sullivan, for a copy of any minutes of Directors on the invasion of Scinde. The honourable Proprietor, in the course of his speech, said that, "the Chairman told us that the Court of Directors had made a representation to the Board on this subject also; but what is the nature of that representation? Is it an acquiescence, or is it a remonstrance? Shall we leave this subject so entirely in the hands of the executive? The public ought to know how the Court of Directors have acted, (hear)—how it is that Scinde has been annexed to our empire, especially as not a single Director who sits in Parliament said one word upon the subject when it was under discussion in the House of Commons—(hear, hear.) Not one of our Directors has taken any active part in any discussion of the affairs of Scinde—(hear, hear); although, heretofore, it has been the custom, and indeed the universal policy, of the Court of Directors, when so situated, to speak upon important questions relative to the affairs of India, and to take an active part in such matters in the House of Commons. Three of our Directors in that house voted thanks to Sir Charles Napier, and the other one opposed that vote. The Prime Minister has asserted that a principle is in active operation which alarms me; the more recent aggression upon Gwalior is as bad as the invasion of Scinde. A most dangerous principle has been patronized in other

quarters. The annexation of Scinde is a very dangerous policy, especially after what has subsequently followed in Gwalior, and a public vote of this court, backed by the Court of Directors, will have more weight with the Board of Controul than a simple representation from the Court of Directors."

Chairman.—"I am sorry to say that I cannot accede to the propriety of this motion, and that on two grounds; in the first place, it is unnecessary for the public, and would do no good; and, secondly, the subject of Scinde is still under the consideration of the Court of Directors; it is of importance connected with the interests of India. The motion is altogether unnecessary. I have nothing more to say. I must, therefore, object to the motion—accordingly, I resist the motion."

Mr. Fielder.—"I am but a young proprietor. However, during the twelve years that I have had the honour of a seat in this court, I have never heard of any precedent to justify this motion. No good can possibly arise from carrying it, but much harm must ensue. In my seat in the Committee of Bye-Laws we have often considered this subject, but every proposal to adopt such a principle has always been overruled. Our code of Bye-Laws does not contemplate any such power. There is no precedent of calling for any protest of the Court of Directors against the Board of Controul, and we are not competent to do so, for WHAT WE DO ONE WEEK, WE UNDO THE NEXT!!! If we grant this then we grant everything, and we establish a most dangerous precedent."

Mr. Weeding.—I am opposed to this motion. Do we possess so little knowledge of India (and of the geographical position of Tanjore) that when we have all the Directors' information, we want also their opinions, to guide us in forming our judgment? But I differ from my honourable colleague (Mr. Fielder) for we have the power to call for all papers."

Mr. Fielder.—"I deny it."

Mr. Weeding.—"The exercise of this right is a very different question; this right, which on former occasions I have maintained, ought only to be exercised on very important occasions, for instance when our rights are invaded, when the Directors are suspected, or when the Court of Directors refuse us other sufficient documents. Mr. Sullivan is dissatisfied with his own second argument, therefore now he wishes to find a dissent behind the bar. There is so little occasion for this motion, that I hope the Court will reject it."

Mr. Serjeant Gaselee supported the motion, but our want of space compels us to omit his very able speech.

Mr. Fielder.—"I said that because I am not a lawyer I understand the question, and because the learned Proprietor is a lawyer, he mistakes the whole question." I find no precedent." Here the Chairman called the speaker to order; but he replied that he was merely speaking in explanation, and continued,—"We have not by practice the right to call for those papers."

Mr. Marriott.—"I oppose the motion, for I doubt if we in this court can call for any protest made by a Director without his own consent.

Mr. Sullivan.—"I am fortified with many precedents; for instance,

in 1803, on the abuse of patronage, all the dissents were read—in the case of the Madras dissensions, and in that of Lord Hastings, the same, so that there can be no doubt of the principle. The public think the Court of Directors lukewarm."

Chairman.—"The whole proceedings are yet under our consideration, they are of particular importance to the welfare of India."

Mr. Sullivan.—"Then I will not persist."

Mr. Lewis.—"Is the invasion of Scinde under consideration?"

Chair.—"Yes; all the proceedings. Then you withdraw your motion."

Mr. Sullivan.—"No, Sir; but I consent that it shall lay over till next court."

Mr. Serjeant Gaselee asked for any further papers about the Hill Coolies, and the Chairman had no objection, but Mr. Astell told him that all papers laid before Parliament are laid before the Proprietors; and if this were not done, he might give notice of motion for their production.

Mr. Sullivan presented a petition from Calcutta, which was read at full length by the clerk, and is to be considered next court-day.

Mr. Sullivan then asked for certain papers relative to Gwalior; viz. the instructions of Lord Cornwallis in 1805, and some treaties, but the gentlemen behind the bar were already on the move; they had to dress for the Queen's Levee, to be held at two o'clock, and where the Chairman, with General Lushington, and other Directors, figured. Whilst they were on their legs, passing into their own parlour to refresh themselves, after their fifty minutes public exposure, they said something about papers before their secret committee, and off they went to the utter astonishment and complete dismay of the astonished Proprietors, reporters, and spectators, who, from the several important notices, and the present aspect of Indian affairs, both abroad and at home, had come to the India House expecting a three day's debate.

Three quarters of an hour in three months governs India! This is the quarterly Session of the Parliament of India as regulated by the "Kings of the East."

The appeal for justice to the army in India advertised by Mr. Hollis in the *Times* of the 22d January, was not considered worthy of any notice. What do the stock-holders care for the soldiery now their stock has improved cent per cent in the face of loss of army after army? Next to the death of an officer, his dismissal, whether legal or illegal, is the most welcome intelligence that can be received at the India House; for it adds to the valuable patronage so greedily coveted by the Directors, and so frequently sold for cash by their nearest and dearest relatives, whereby the money comes into the Directors' own pocket, without the aid of more than an ordinary knowledge of legerdemain.

The great lesson we have learned by indefatigable attendance in the Grand Electoral College of India is this, that the Court of Proprietors have the right of calling the Court of Directors to account for everything! with two trifling objections, two points which the Court of Directors themselves have Tabooed. Firstly, subjects still under consideration; and lastly, subjects already decided. With these two trifling exceptions, the executive is amenable to the constituency.

The overbearing power of the house list faction, is exhibited very strongly by the fact, that not one of the score of candidates in the field for a vacancy in the Direction, has dared even to send his name in as a candidate for the annual election, which takes place on the 8th of April. The list contains only the six old Directors, namely, Messrs. Campbell, Hogg, Lindsay, Robertson, Sykes and Willock. Imagine the odds; Sir Robert Campbell and the Hon. Capt. Hugh Lindsay, against the whole world as Directors of India in 1844. They point to 290 as the result of their own able management, and confidently demand to be re-elected as the Kings of the East.

And well may Sir Robert and the Captain resume their old seats in the Direction, when they see the Crown advised to stultify the law of the land, by virtually annihilating the Board of Control by the appointment of a single officer, and he totally ignorant of India affairs. Prosperity Robinson is just the President who may be expected to join the Kings of the East, in boasting that India stock is up as high as 290, and that there is nothing more to do or to care for.

P.S.—Whilst this article is going through the press, we find that India Stock has risen to 290, and seems inclined to rise still higher!!

THE NIZAM.

THIS State puppet of the Company is now accused by them of the crime of being rich enough to become their prey; of having four millions sterling hoarded up in his treasury at Golcondah; of which he will not lend one half crown to the Company's agent, to pay the Nizam's own troops, some of whom are six months in arrears. Mark well! imagine the French Ambassador paying the British army. The Nizam will not diminish his hoard for the benefit of the State, but tells the Company that, provided they secure to him his own wealth, they may do what they will with his country; for, of the coin he has a beneficial possession; of the country but a mock, a merely nominal sovereignty. What a counter part to the Company's own negotiation with the Crown in 1832! The proprietors cared only to secure the 10½ per cent. annuity, as long and and as well as they could; that was their sole stipulation; their executive cared only for the existence of their number thirty, and their patronage; they cared nought for the country. It is expected that the Company will assume either the richest portion or the entire of the Nizam's dominions.

Critical Notices.

THE CHINESE WAR; an Account of all the Operations of the British Forces from the Commencement to the Treaty of Nanking. By Lieut. JOHN OUCHTERLONY, &c

Saunders and Otley, Conduit Street.

This is a very bulky, but very interesting history of one of the most remarkable wars in which, in modern days, we have ever been involved, whether we regard the magnitude of its present effects upon our mercantile intercourse with, or the future important consequences which may arise to the political and social stability of the Celestial Empire. And, perhaps, it may not be entirely inopportune in our consideration of the present volume, to glance at some of the probable results of this warfare on our commercial relations with China.

Although trade with the Chinese has been forbidden, except at Canton and our military stations of Koo-long-soo and Ting-hae, yet it appears, and on good authority too, that since the cessation of hostilities, British manufactures, Straits and Indian produce, exclusive of opium, to the amount of some 1,600,000 dollars have been sold at Chusan, Amoy, and other parts of the East Coast.*

Hitherto the consumption of British manufacturers in China has been singularly insignificant with reference to its population and resources. The declared value of British and Irish produce exported to that Empire during the year 1841 was merely £862,570, a sum considerably less than the bare cost of the raw cotton now imported from India, and not one-fifth of the value of the opium sold to the Chinese during the last year. But, whilst we reasonably look forward to a vast augmentation of our commerce with China, as a consequence of our new relations, it must, nevertheless, be constantly borne in mind, that its natives are a manufacturing people, and that almost every article of import is very cheaply produced by themselves, so that we shall have to supersede and extinguish an existing branch of trade, before we can expect any very considerable extension of the demand for British manufactures.

Modern science, as applicable to the cheapening of most kinds of fabrics, especially those of cotton, will guarantee our successful competition with the Chinese, and if, as it is said, the fair Celestials prefer our white long-cloths for their under clothing, an early increase in the consumption of this article, may certainly be expected. Others will shortly follow in due time, and as to any supposed inconvenience which may accrue to the native industry by our competition inducing the Emperor to augment the duties: we consider such an apprehension as extremely chimerical; for, irrespective of the faith due to a public treaty, we think and trust it will be seen by the sovereign or his ministers, to be the interest of the people, and in consonance with the national policy, to disregard any such popular outcry, should indeed, it ever be raised. We have heard that the late Emperor forbade the cultivation of cotton in some districts, fearful lest a dearth should arise from such an appropriation of the rice grounds. Now, by the extended use of British cotton goods, and the larger import of raw cotton, much of the land cultivated with that produce can be used for rice, and it is sufficiently well known that the Chinese would rather be dependent on foreigners for a staple article of manufacture, than for a similar article of food.

As a natural consequence also of the introduction and use of British goods, will be the necessary diversion of the capital and labour of the Chinese into

* *Friend of China*, October, 1843.

other and more profitable channels. A very slight acquaintance with that people and country will suffice to convince us that there are many articles (and some of great value and extensive consumption in Europe and America) which under such circumstances, could be more cheaply produced in China than in any other part of the world. The consideration of this subject, however, would employ more than enough of our present space, already perhaps too lengthily occupied with somewhat extraneous matter; we must, therefore, reserve its discussion for a future occasion, and resume our notice of Lieutenant Ouchterlony's book, which may be very shortly described as supplying an honestly written, continuous, and connected narrative of the war; in which the several accounts of events, furnished at the various periods of their occurrence, are rendered satisfactorily coherent and intelligible, as well to the soldier as the civilian. Such a history was much wanted; for with the exception of a few disjointed and fragmentary notes on the several military operations, incompletely doled out and, for the most part incorrectly compiled, we have heretofore had no work, possessing the slightest pretensions to mark or authority, to which we might refer for anything like authentic and detailed information. The present volume commences with a succinct recapitulation of the most remarkable events that occurred in the latter part of the year 1838, and during 1839—events which led immediately to the formation of the first armament directed by the British Government against the shores of China; Lieutenant Ouchterlony's remarks being judiciously restricted to such a brief retrospective summary as may suffice to connect the details of the war with the train of causes by which it was produced. The gallant author writes in a lively and agreeable manner, and, profiting by his opportunities, for he was an active and observant participator in most, we believe, of the scenes he describes; his narrative possesses a degree of vraisemblance but rarely to be met with, in works of this description; whilst the occasional and unavoidable matter-of-fact and statistical details are copiously relieved by the relation of adventures, alike tinged with the marvellous, the pathetic and the humorous.

We can afford room for two or three extracts, and, in laying them before our readers, beg, at the same time, to commend the work itself—*exclusively*, however, of its embellishments, which, consisting of engravings on the wood, by a Mr. Wigan, are really abominable—to their very best attention.

The landing of the British troops at Chin-hae, and the subsequent engagement, were attended with a frightfully wanton slaughter on the side of the Chinese, Lieutenant Ouchterlony thus writes:—

Early on the morning of the 10th October (1841) a strong column of infantry and artillery was landed upon a sandy beach, far to the right or eastward of the Chinese position, and made a circuit round the base of the hills on which the main body of the enemy were posted, so as to get well in their rear, while their attention was diverted by the attack of another column, which was landed near the mouth of the river, and by the fire of the men-of-war and steamers, which were anchored as close in shore as the shoaling of the water would allow, in order to demolish the defences of the citadel, and to throw shells into the batteries and intrenchments on the heights. A small detachment of sappers and miners, under Captain Cotton, of the Madras engineers, having been attached to Sir William Parker's column, the naval portion of the force was assigned the duty of carrying all the enemy's works on the left, or west bank of the river; and accordingly, after a brisk and effective cannonade of the works of the citadel, the boats of the squadron pushed in shore with the small-arms men and marines, who, scaling the rocky heights on which they were situated, entered by a gate already partially ruined by the well-directed fire of the "Wellesley," and speedily made themselves masters of the position, from which the Chinese fled as they approached. The scaling-ladders were then planted against the ramparts of the city, at a point favourable for escalade, and the naval column was speedily in possession of the place, no resistance being offered by the enemy, whose discomfiture on this side the river was now complete.

In the meanwhile, a dreadful scene of slaughter was enacting on the right bank of the river, where the Chinese troops, retiring before the advance of the centre column, under Sir Hugh Gough, in the hope of retreating across the river by a bridge of boats, which had been left uninjured a short distance up the stream, came suddenly upon the head of the left column, which, having overcome all opposition in its course, had completed the circuit of the hills, and was debouching upon the banks of the river, so as effectually to intercept the retreat of the dense mass which was then crowding towards the bridge.

It is not difficult to conceive the scene which ensued. Hemmed in on all sides, and crushed and overwhelmed by the fire of a complete semi-circle of musketry, the hapless Chinese rushed by hundreds into the water; and while some attempted to escape the tempest of death which roared around them, by consigning themselves to the stream, and floating out beyond the range of fire, others appeared to drown themselves in despair. Every effort was made by the general and his officers to stop the butchery, but the bugles had to sound the "cease firing" long and often before the fury of our men could be restrained. The 55th regiment, and Madras Rifles, having observed that a large body of the enemy were escaping from this scene of indiscriminate slaughter, along the opposite bank of the river, from the citadel and batteries which the naval brigade had stormed, separated themselves, and pushing across the bridge of boats, severed the retreating column in two; and before the Chinese could be prevailed upon to surrender themselves prisoners, a great number were shot down, or driven into the water and drowned.

The loss of the Chinese was immense in killed and wounded. A vast mob of prisoners was captured, besides numerous pieces of cannon, many of which were brass, an immense quantity of camp equipage, ammunition, arms, and stores of all descriptions, and a considerable number of junks and armed boats. The prisoners were all set at liberty on the following day, deprived of course of their arms, and some also of their tails, which, though an accident easily remedied by the humblest of their tonsors, (by plaiting a new tail into the root of their old one) was a mark of disgrace that did not fall to the province of the victors to inflict, and was a wanton outrage on the feelings of the Chinese, which could only serve to exasperate them against their invaders. Sir Hugh Gough, when informed by an officer of what was taking place, sanctioned his interference, and ordered that the prisoners should be merely disarmed, and released without degradation of any kind. When, however, this gentleman, who had followed Sir Hugh Gough in a boat, reached the shore, the last man of the Chinese *détenu*, was under the hands of the operator, a tar, who, upon being hailed to cease his proceedings, hastily drew his knife across the victimized tail, exclaiming that it was a pity the fellow should have the laugh against the rest.—p. 192.

At Shang-hae, one large detachment of our forces was quartered in a pawn-broker's shop, very different we are told, in style and extent to the well-known houses designated in this country by the armorial bearings of the ancient Lombards, but in all other respects resembling them so closely, as to render the comparison exceedingly amusing. A very humorous scene was enacted at one of these receptacles.

The quantity of goods collected in these establishments, judging from those which came under the observation of the force, (and a very destructive observation it usually proved) is enormous. Wearing apparel of all descriptions constituted the bulk of the stock of this Shang-hae concern, and as it had to be cleared out of the way to make room for the soldiers, grievous havoc was of necessity made among the strange collection of odds and ends of which it consisted. Rich furred mantles and embroidered ladies' crape dresses, were heaped up to form a couch for some brawny dragoon, whose costume had been culled from heaps of pledges, the detail of which defies all power of description: a handsome blue button mandarin's cap, decorated with the honour-bestowing peacock's feathers, might be seen surmounting the bronzed visage of some hardy Briton, its abrupt redemption and new ownership being attested by the blackened tobacco-pipe stuck through an extempore hole in its rich silk cover, the hands of its new proprietor, perhaps, emerging from the folds of a delicate silk mantle, the said hands being still red from the deed they had just done, in assisting at the sudden demise of a hen, whose mortal remains were being converted into a savoury grill, by means of the broken legs

and ornaments of a carved satin-wood chair and some lighted paper, torn from a book, perhaps of inestimable value; and, furthermore, the said hands might be afterwards seen undergoing the detergent process upon the skirt of a robe which erst had graced the form of a high priest of Fo!

Shocking, indeed, to the antiquarian, the geographer, and the lover of science and virtue, were the destruction and spoliations entailed by these promiscuous quarterings of the troops in the towns successively occupied; for although, in cases where, as at Shang-hae, no resistance had been offered, they abstained from plunder (or *loot*, which is its popular *nom de guerre*) in such of the private dwellings as were left untouched by the quarter-master general, the contents of the houses in which their billets had chanced to establish them were always looked upon as the lawful property of the new incumbents, and treated accordingly, that is to say, carried off as legitimate "loot," if the means of transport were available, and if not, "used up" in all sorts of ways.

In this manner must have been destroyed many hundreds of books, which, could they have been collected and preserved until the return of peace allowed their contents to be translated and explained by native linguists, might have thrown much valuable light upon the history and present state of Chinese literature, geography, and fine arts—upon all, indeed, that is of interest, connected with this wonderful empire. Couches used to be made with the torn-up leaves of books, fires fed with them, rooms cleaned with swabs made of them—all sorts of horrors, in short, were perpetrated with these precious pages; and excepting by the very few who had no regular and urgent duties to attend to, and could always command means of transport, very few can have been preserved in an entire and available form.—p. 315.

Of the famous porcelain tower of Nanking, we have a very elaborate and lengthened description, a portion of which we subjoin:—

The tower stands in the centre of an elevated quadrangle, whose inclosing walls are formed by the front elevations of several large temples and halls, ruised upon a basement story, representing its pedestal, from which it rises to the height of nearly 200 feet, in nine elegantly and justly proportioned stories, constructed in an octagonal form. The principal material is porcelain; for, although it is only used to make an outer casing and an inner lining to the walls, it still forms the chief constituent of the fabric, and is the only substance which meets the eye. The central mass of the walls is common clay bricks, set in mortar; the porcelain, in the form of a plinth of pure white, glazed on the outer surface, and of the regular standard dimensions, but with a deep key or shoulder cast on its edge, to maintain its hold in the wall, is built in on the outer and inner faces of the edifice, so as to form an entire casing, and to exclude from view the inferior material. On the platform of each story, there are four doors, corresponding with the alternate octagonal faces, opening upon a terrace, which runs round the tower, bordered by an elegant balustrade of green porcelain, fancifully diversified with figures of different hues, and paved with flat square tiles. The doorways are set in a frame of glazed tiles, brown, red, green, and yellow, according to the figures or plants represented, and although, perhaps, grotesque and striking, rather than tasteful or pleasing, on a close inspection, they contribute much to the beauty of the *tout ensemble*. Overhead, the doorways are finished by a gothic arch of moulded tiles, set in large masses, each weighing thirty pounds and upwards; and a short roof of the same material, brilliantly glazed and coloured yellow, projects over the summit of each story, terminating at the angles with that peculiar curve which characterizes the roofing of all Chinese edifices, and having on their extreme points a bell of about eight inches in height, and six in diameter, suspended by a twisted wire. On each of the eight faces there is also a lantern suspended, made of thin laminæ of oyster-shell, set in a light wooden frame, which, according to our informants, is illuminated on gala occasions by the priests who have charge of the pagoda, producing an effect, which we could well imagine must be most brilliant and extraordinary. On the highest story of all is placed a lofty cowl or pyramidal structure of tiles and wood-work, terminating in a richly gilt pine-apple, which has been pronounced by many writers, deceived by its beauty, to be solid gold. Long chains of brass, ornamented with numerous balls, descend from this crowning decoration down to the roof, passing through a number of concentric rings of metal, which are carried round and round the apex of the pagoda in a singularly fantastic manner. The building is strengthened by a gigantic spar or tree, which passes, as

far as we could ascertain, down a considerable portion of the centre, in one entire piece, receiving, in a mortise at the foot of each of the nine stories, a set of stout radiating frames, which support the floor and staircase, and add strength to the adjacent walls. The wood-work has the appearance of great age, but no material decay or failing is visible in any part of it, nor in the body of the work itself, although, from the lines of new cement here and there in the outer and inner facings of both porcelain and brick and glazed tiles, we were led to suppose that repairs are continually going on.—p. 475.

SCRIPTURE TRUTHS IN VERSE FOR THE USE OF THE YOUNG, ETC.

S. Bagster and Sons, Paternoster Row.

We have always been of opinion that, for the use of the young, the Bible in its severe integrity and majestic simplicity is to be preferred far beyond any new version; and a perusal of the present work has certainly in nowise tended to induce us to alter our sentiments on the subject. Nevertheless, the book is, with some exceptions, perhaps one of the best of its class that has lately come under our notice. Its authoress, it would seem, has been for many years engaged in the spiritual instruction of the young, and having had ample opportunities of observing the effect of various modes of imparting divine knowledge to them, arrived at the conclusion that poetry is the medium through which the truth can be most fittingly conveyed, and most forcibly impressed upon the youthful mind. Along with this conviction, however, arose a feeling of regret that there existed no volume of hymns written simply on Scripture—a dread of putting experimental truth in the lips of those who never felt its power, deterring our authoress from the use of the many hymn books within her reach—and thus, to supply this deficiency, the volume before us has been prepared and published.

In the accomplishment of this task, the writer has, on the whole, been successful, although her poetic efforts are, perhaps, to be recommended more by their rigid adherence to the sacred text than by any originality of thought or distinguishing talent. But, the exceptions to which we have previously referred, it is really impossible not to make, to many of the verses, the construction of some evidencing much reprehensible heedlessness, whilst others possess a jog trot sort of indigent plainness, amounting, in several instances, almost to vulgarity.

Stanzas, like the following, which we extract, but not select, will surely but very slenderly facilitate an acquaintance with the awful and impressive truths contained in the holy writings.

Then in the waters wide and deep,
He made the fish, to swim and leap;
Furnished their slippery sides with scales,
Or gave them strength in fins and tails,
To guide their way as each avails, &c.—p. 3.

What wonderful things does the Bible declare,
We should never have thought, if it had not been there,
That men could be old as the Patriarchs were,

Whose histories there are supplied.
There was Adam, and Canaan, and Enos and Seth,
From the day of their birth, to the day of their death,
Lived nine hundred years, and more too, the Word saith;
Yet at last they all sickened and died.—p. 15.

And Moses did the Lord's command.
(Now Pharaoh knew,
Moses could do
Some wonders with that rod in hand,
H'd seen the feat,
When it did eat,
His sorcerer's serpents up complete.)—p. 85.

The funeral dirge of sin's certain knell,
 Had hardly reached his ear, when
 The poor old man from his way-side seat fell,
 And broke his neck, and died then!—p. 269.

We would not willingly put the amiable authoress out of conceit with any one portion of her laudable and disinterested labours, for we well know the truth of the adage "*ad ogni uccello, suo nido è bello*;" but, in the event of a second edition of this volume being demanded, we do trust that some powerful expurgatory process may be employed, by which the above and sundry other verses of a like unbecomingly mean and familiar description may be effectually removed;—they seriously tend to lessen the value of a well printed volume of well meaning verse.

PEREGRINE PULTUNEY; or, Life in India. 3 vols.

John Mortimer, Adelaide Street.

These adventures were written for, and originally appeared, in the columns, we believe, of a Calcutta journal; and their very great merit deservedly entitle them to their present distinction of a second and distinct publication. The author's name is not given, but assuredly they are the work of no common mind and hand: in the delineation of the various characters, with many of whom our Anglo-Indian friends must be tolerably familiar, he exhibits an extraordinary degree of acuteness, and power of observation, with an abundance of gentlemanly, but not the less pungent, satire; whilst, in describing manners, figures, features, and other "external eccentricities," he notes their distinguishing points with skilful distinctness. These qualities have combined to give reality, and a vast deal of novelty, to his volumes, enabling him to divest life of its varied and disfiguring disguises, and regard men and things in their own plain and proper light.

Who that has ever visited the Rooms, can fail to acknowledge the accuracy of the following sketch—worthy of the observant and minutæ-loving Dickens himself—of "Captain Grindaway's famous philanthropic establishment in St Martin's Place, where Company's officers get all manner of things done for them, without having anything to pay."

Peregrine Pultuney walked up stairs, entered the reading-room, looked about him, saw nobody he knew, and finally settled himself with his back to the fire, the tails of his Petersham under his arms, and his rearward man in the full enjoyment of half-a-chaldron of blazing coals. This posture of affairs, to all outward appearance, was favorable to the serenity of mind, which Peregrine Pultuney, like a true philosopher, took especial delight in encouraging, for he was in nowise inclined to disturb himself, or to take the least notice of certain black looks, which an elderly gentleman, who had just come in, with a Prussian blue coat, and a nose of the same colour, seemed very much inclined to cast at him. On the contrary, he appeared perfectly satisfied with his position, and began, with the utmost placidity of countenance, to scrutinize the scene before him. He looked about, and saw two or three tables, on which were two or three dozen books relating to India, six directories, four army lists, several newspapers, and half a quire of writing paper, with a lithographed advertisement in the corner of each sheet. At these tables were seated a number of odd-looking men, most of them writing letters, for it is a singular fact, that at least two thirds of the letters written by the East India Company's furlough establishment emanate from Capt. Grindaway's Agency Rooms—a phenomenon only to be accounted for by the circumstance that at this emporium of gratuitous advantages, paper, to any amount, is to be had for nothing.

Hung round the walls were various painted maps of the continent of India, which Peregrine Pultuney regarded with an intense interest only to be equalled by that, with which he saw a number of men, upon first entering the room, peruse, or pretend to peruse, an interminable sheet of parchment, which was sprawling over one of the tables. Peregrine, who was a youth of the keenest observation, was particularly struck by a remarkable feature in the behaviour of all the gentlemen, who

stopped before the parchment expanse, and that consisted in the singleness of purpose, which they all exhibited in writing, one after another, certain words at the bottom of the parchment, the object of which he could not for the life of him define. Curiosity at last triumphed, and he abandoned his position before the half-chaldron of coals, very much to the satisfaction of the blue-nosed gentleman, who instantly drew his chair close to the fire, and put his heels upon the grate.

Peregrine Pultuney was not long on ascertaining that the mysterious parchment document, on the table near the door, was a thing that is called a *memorial*, like *lucus à non lucendo*, because it never reminds anybody of anything. A little time sufficed our hero to learn that the object of the memorial was to induce the Company to pay their army a little better, which Peregrine Pultuney esteemed so very rational a request on the part of the army, that he forthwith added his name to the document, after which he made his way towards a sort of a high reading desk, whereon was a file of Calcutta papers,—the *Bengal Hurkaru*, or some such thing, and after wondering whether *Hurkaru* meant a newspaper, he turned over the leaves before him, and ascertained, amongst other interesting facts, that Messrs. Tulloh and Co. were to have sold by auction, six months before, a new batch of pine cheeses—that the last Rennion was to have taken place about the same time—that Ensign Snooks had been promoted to the rank of lieutenant—that Mrs. Pereira had got a little boy, and Miss D'Souza a little husband—that the society of Calcutta were very loud in their complaints about the dust, and that the secretary of the theatre was about to take a benefit;—all vastly important circumstances, which Peregrine Pultuney did not fail to treasure up in the storehouse of his memory, before he walked away from the reading-desk, for the purpose of learning, from some cards over the mantelpiece, that two knives, a pencil-case, and a pocket-handkerchief, had been found in the Agency Rooms, without owners—that the latest news from the three Presidencies, were such and such dates, Mrs. Witherstall had opened a boarding-house at Brompton, and that the addresses of three captains and a lieutenant were particularly wanted by somebody or other, who requested information from anybody who possessed it.—p. 116.

At the commencement of the second volume, Peregrine Pultuney and his ship-board associates—a merry, but motley crew—arrive safely at Calcutta: the dismal Hooghly is here admirably described.

What an uncommonly fine thing in poetry is the rolling tide of the sinuous Ganges, but how wretchedly unpoetical is this said Ganges in reality, as you enter it from the Bay of Bengal. It is not common place, for the utter absence of one redeeming feature, to render it, in the least degree, picturesque, prevents it from being that. It is, in fact, almost sublime from the utter absence of beauty it exhibits. It is so desolate, so unlovely, so unearthly in its aspect, that as you look upon it, you can scarcely believe it to be a part of that world which God made, and said that it was good. After a sojourn of months on the great waters, the first sight of land, if there is anything about it that wears the least look of gladness, is hailed by the weary voyager as a very paradise, and is decked out, as he views it, with the eye of beauty; but for the voyager, as he enters the Hooghly river, though there be youth on his cheek, and hope in his heart, and abundant fancy in his brain, there is not one object to gladden his eyes, not one sight to raise pleasant expectations. All seems characteristic of the world he is about to enter, where sickness, and death, and desolation are the grand ingredients of the cup that is offered to him.

That Peregrine Pultuney looked upon the low, barren land upon either side of the muddy river, with such gloomy anticipations as those which we have set down in this last paragraph, we do not very confidently state; but that he, in common with every other griffin in the ship, was grievously disappointed, is undeniably true. It was in the month of August, and it rained, as it always does in August, with a perseverance that would be highly praiseworthy in anything, or any person, less objectionable. The river was swollen and brown; the sky black and lowering; and the country on either side looked for all the world like the flower garden of the gaunt Fever King.

It is a pleasant thing to be very young—young in heart, we mean—for there are, alas! too many, who grow old in their very teens; but Peregrine Pultuney was not one of these. Suffering and he had never shaken hands, and so joyous

was his disposition, that neither the rains of August, nor the low jungles of the strange country he was entering, nor the dirty river, nor the wet deck, nor his leaky cabin, could chase the smile from his rosy lips—the sunshine from his glad-some heart. It would be worth while being a griff again, if only to recover the rosy lips and the glad-some heart, for the year and the day, which are said to mark the period of griffinage.—p. 3, vol. 2.

A chief animating ingredient of all our author writes is the spirit of a hearty sincerity. He works his way through his adventures with as much apparent earnestness, as if he were really one of the participators in them. There is no needless dallying on the road over which he conducts us; no dull episodic detainments: all his ornamental passages are for use, as well as ornament, and this it is that makes the whole road like actual life. The Poggleton family—the Misses Gowanspec—Major Lackywell, the ex-A.D.C.—Colonel Coleloll—in fact, all the actors in the story, are admirably drawn, and sustained throughout with the most unerring fidelity and verisimilitude, whilst the various scenes in which they appear—the theatrical entertainment on board the *Hastings*—Peregrine's visit to Mrs. Parkinson—the account of Dum-Dum, and Life in Cantonments, and beyond all, the Fancy Ball at the Town Hall, Calcutta, are inimitably well described, and abound in humour and fun of the joyousest sort.

Relating to this latter affair, we cannot resist making one short extract; it must unfortunately be our last, but enough, we trust, has been quoted, to enable our readers to form some idea as to the many excellencies of the work—a work which will gain for its author a high and well-deserved reputation—and, at the same time, induce its immediate purchase and perusal.

But on the night—the memorable 25th of January—which the onward progress of our history has now reached, the Town-hall was “dedicated to Terpsichore,” as fashionable novelists would say, and its doors were thrown open for the consummation of the long-talked of and much thought of fancy ball. Who shall describe the lights, and the garlands, and the rosettes at the stewards' button-holes? Who shall tell, in adequate language, the number of wall-shades, and chandeliers, and ring-lustres, which were lighted on this memorable occasion, or the pains which were taken to render the Town-hall as unlike a Town-hall, and indeed as unlike anything else as it could be, by wreathing the pillars with evergreens, and tricking out the ends of the room with real leaves and sham flowers, in an ambitious attempt to emulate the arbours in a suburban tea-garden? Who shall tell of the ingenuity which devised, and the labour which executed, the gigantic V. R. at the bottom of the room?—(for the bachelors of Calcutta, with a nice perception of loyalty and gallantry, had given the ball in honor of the accession of Queen Victoria to the throne,) and what pen can do justice to the *tout-ensemble* of pillars, and chandeliers, and evergreens, and red ribbands, which struck the eye of the beholder, as he entered the room, reminding him, at the same moment, of Jacks-in-the-green, and other appendages of chimney-sweepers' day, to say nothing of chemists' shops, Vauxhall, and small concerns of that kind.

But the people—men, women, and children, (of a larger growth,) what are we to say to them? Such a motley assemblage rarely was seen.—gentlemen unpicturesque, very, in black coats, and ditto unmentionables, were herding with officers in uniform, Swiss peasants, and Arab horse merchants. Sir Giles Overreach was talking to Dr. Pangloss about the last race meeting, whilst Oliver Cromwell was carrying on a desperate flirtation with a very pretty Henrietta Maria, and the Earl of Leicester, having deserted Queen Elizabeth of England, was promenading with Mary Queen of Scots. The Duke of Buckingham happened to be in his right place, arm-in-arm with Anne of Austria, but somehow or other, Sir John Falstaff had hooked himself on to Harry Hotspur, and Robinson Crusoe was precisely where he ought not to have been, in the centre of a huge crowd. There was a Red Cross Knight, between a Jew and a Saracen,—a Knight of Malta walking with his wife and a Virgin of the Sun, who manifested most unequivocal symptoms of a speedy increase to her family. Besides these, there was the usual complement of Greek dresses, two or three Amy Robsarts, as many Anne Pages, a great

variety of Highlanders, (all suffering very much from mosquito bites about their crural extremities,) and a very pretty assemblage of Highland, Polish, Tyrolese, and Georgian damsels, all looking very smart and fascinating, and committing much cruel havoc amongst young gentlemen in the civil service, not out of college, and subaltern officers from Barrackport,—p. 176, vol. 3.

THE HISTORY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND. Part 8. By THOMAS STEPHEN, Esq.—John Lendrum. Warwick Square.

In this eighth part, Mr. Stephen conducts us to the contemplation of a period, the events of which, form one of the most remarkable eras in the present history; for, amidst the many momentous proceedings of the Church of Scotland, the solemn league and covenant of 1643 will ever be regarded with undecaying interest, in reference to its most infinite importance to the welfare and stability of that venerable and venerated establishment. Noble in its principles, for they were based on the simple and sure foundations of Scripture; lofty, and even sublime in its anticipations, for they were centred in, and hallowed by that pure and bright focus of Christian unity, for the full participation of which, the true Church throughout the world, at the present day still most earnestly craves; it was not the *nature* of the Covenant, but the unfit state of the nation, at that particular juncture to be influenced by its government, that caused the high expectations of its able and enthusiastic founders to be postponed and seemingly disappointed:—as a modern Presbyterian author, on the subject of this League, very eloquently writes, “a sacred principle was *then* infused into the heart of nations which cannot perish: a light shone *then* into the world’s darkness which cannot be extinguished; and generations not remote, may see that principle quickening and evolving in all its irresistible might, and that light bursting forth in all its brightening glory.”

Mr. Stephen endeavours to attain the Covenanters with the charge of essaying to *force* Presbyterianism upon the people of England, but of this there exists *no* specification in the League. Indeed, this compulsory attempt upon the consciences of their Christian brethren, would have been utterly inconsistent with the steady principles of those who had so repeatedly and boldly withstood the many efforts, as well strategic as undisguised, practised upon themselves, with the view of influencing or enforcing a renunciation of their own mode of worship. When, at the solicitation of their English brethren, the Scotch divines attended the memorable “assembly,” does Mr. Stephen conceive the simple compliance with that request to constituted a species of “forced Presbyterianism upon the people of England?” Scotland had gained by a protracted but bloodless struggle, her own religious liberty, and she feared that in the loss of England’s civil rights, the destruction of that priceless privilege might be involved; impelled therefore by this one, this all-absorbing motive—“*esuriente leoni ex ore eripere penates*”—she became the unwilling and blameless participator of many of the sanguinary contests of the more powerful nation; in a word, the Covenanters overlooked the fact that the struggle then convulsing England was *exclusively* of a civil nature, and they were thus unwarily hurried along in its impetuous and inundating tide of bloodshed and of death. Hetherington draws a marked distinction between the strivings of the two countries at that period: he says “England’s fierce wars for civil liberty laid her and her unfortunate assistant prostrate beneath the feet of an iron-hearted usurper and despot. Scotland’s calm and bloodless defence of religious purity, revealed to mankind a principle of truth and might, and poured into her own crushed heart a stream of life, sacred, immortal, and divine.”

But if Mr. Stephen is unsuccessful in his interpretation of the League and Covenant of 1643, he is still more unfortunate in his dissertation on the

Revolution of 1639, the substance of which may be gathered from the following extraordinary passage with which it is commenced. "Throughout all history we invariably find that revolutions and rebellions have been more frequently occasioned by the unreasonable licentiousness of the people than by the tyranny or mal-administration of the prince." Now, can anything be more audaciously false or absurd than this dictum? Its utterer must surely have studied history but indifferently enough, if he be not aware that the real authors of nine-tenths of these revolutions which have disturbed the world's quiet have been the absolutism of the sovereign, the despotism of ministers, the rapacity of favourites, and the insolence of the aristocracy. M. Guizot, in his "*Histoire de la Revolution Anglaise*," writes so appositely on this subject, that we shall content ourselves with reprinting that eminent author's remarks, as an unrefutable reply to Mr. Stephen's ridiculously incorrect assertion. And let our readers in their perusal of the following extract, remember that M. Guizot is the chief of the *doctrinaire* party, that his political leanings are conservative, and that the great objection which his adversaries bring against him is, his supposed admiration of England, and his general bias towards that country. Sprung from a royalist family, whose fortunes were ruined by the revolution, and driven into exile after his father had perished on the scaffold, few have less reason than he to speak favourably of that event. Still, without denying its immediate evils, he, with the candour inseparable from great intellect, acknowledges not only that it was inevitable, but that it has conferred immense ultimate advantages on his country, whilst the English revolution he regards as a great, though less advanced step in the progress of civilization; and which, left incomplete, has to be followed up by other changes, amongst which are the simplification of the laws in general, &c. M. Guizot thus writes:—

"In the seventeenth century in England, and in the eighteenth in France, all contention amongst these three powers (royalty, the feudal aristocracy, and the clergy) had ceased; they lived together in a state of lethargic peace—it might be said they had lost their historical character, and even the very recollection of the efforts which had constituted their strength, their renown. The aristocracy no longer defended public liberties, nor even their own. Royalty no longer strove for the abolition of aristocratical privileges, and seemed even to look with favour on their possessors in return for their servility. The clergy, the spiritual power, was afraid of the human mind and no longer knowing how to direct it, summoned it with menaces to stop in its career. Still, civilisation pursued its onward course, and became every day more general and active. Abandoned by its ancient leaders, surprised at their apathy and their irritation, and perceiving that less was done for them in proportion as their strength and demands increased, the people came to think that it behoved them to take their affairs into their own hands; and charging themselves alone with those functions, which no one now discharged, they demanded at one and the same time, liberty from the crown—equality from the aristocracy—and the rights of human intelligence from the clergy. It was then that revolutions broke out."

And so much for Mr. Stephen's theory of revolutions.

THE SABBATH COMPANION, &c. By the Rev. T. DALE, M. A.
Bowdery and Kerby. Oxford-street.

This very excellent volume is designed by its reverend author more especially for the use of those young persons whose time is much engaged during the week by their secular pursuits and occupations, and who, it may be expected, are the more solicitous on that account to redeem a portion on the Lord's day for religious reading—such reading as may profitably and,

properly fill up the intervals of private devotion and of the public services of the Church. And this great end of Christian instruction, Mr. Dale has indeed most powerfully advanced by his present work, which—rather than as a course of sermons addressed immediately to the young—he has written in the shape of short essays on important and interesting topics, both because these latter require less time in their perusal, and because they are less likely to repel by formality of arrangement and address. The subjects have been selected with much care and judgment, and mainly referring—to the exclusion of all questions or arguments which might tend to controversy—to the first principles both of Christian doctrine and of Christian practice, exhibit much of that manly and vigorous eloquence, for the pulpit display of which, Mr. Dale is so very justly celebrated. In the essay entitled “The State of Man after Death,” occurs the following singularly fine passage:—

Now there is one sense in which we can, and another in which we cannot, determine the question. We can tell what are the circumstances of the disembodied spirit—whether its abode is irradiated by the splendours of the Divine countenance, lifted up on love, or is placed “in outer darkness, where there is weeping and gnashing of teeth,” but we cannot pronounce upon the locality of the receptacle of departed spirits, whether it be the central concavity of earth, or whether it be some distant planet revolving around a remoter sun; or whether it be as some have imagined, a vast portentous comet, now advancing within the range of the sun’s intolerable heat, now tracking its eccentric course where intense cold and unbroken darkness must annihilate all mortal existence. In this sense we cannot answer the question, *WHERE IS HE?* Nor would it be a question of importance, if we could. All that we are concerned to know is this, that the wrath of God, developed to a conscious and intelligent being as directed against himself, would make any spot, within the infinite of space, the locality of hell. For it is at least possible, yea, as probable as any other hypothesis, that the place of guilt may also be the place of punishment: it is possible, that the very scenes may be hell where the voluptuary has spread his most intoxicating banquets, and where the infidel philosopher has levelled his demon plots against the faith of mankind—where the gambler has staked his patrimony on the cast of a die, or the turn of a card—where the drunkard has breathed out accents of defiance to God, and of insult to mankind—where the seducer has whispered the base deceit into the ear of his too confiding victim, and the felon, surrounded by his associates, has urged on to darker villainy those who were practising an apprenticeship to crime; nay, it is possible, that the very home, which has witnessed the undutifulness of a froward child, or the total negligence of an ungodly parent, or the heartless excesses of a daughter’s vanity, or the shameless prodigality of a perverse and rebellious son, who has brought down the grey hairs of his parent with sorrow to the grave;—it is possible that were our eyes opened to the secrets of the invisible world, we might perceive hell in such places all around us. It is possible, that wherever a deadly sin has been committed—a sin not washed away by the blood of Christ—and still more, wherever a systematic course of sin, of alienation from or defiance of God has been formed, *HERE* may be the penal abode, *HERE* the local hell of some guilty spirit; *HERE* may the flame be burning that “shall never be quenched,” and here may the worm be gnawing “which shall never die.” Equally possible too, is the reverse of all this, so that the departed husband, or wife, or parent, or child, or friend may be, for aught we can tell, among “the ministering spirits” who minister invisibly to them that shall be heirs of salvation.—p. 343.

The very favourable reception which, we are confident, will be bestowed on this volume, will, we trust, induce, on the part of its author a realization of his intention, expressed in the preface, to follow it, at no distant period, with a second, containing a sufficient number of essays to make the entire, commensurate with that of the Sundays in the year. We know few works written expressly for the “cleansing of the young man’s way” in which there are to be found more wholesome instruction, and a deeper wisdom, than in this “Sabbath Companion.”

WESTERN AFRICA; its Condition and Christianity the Means of its Recovery. By
D. J. EAST.

Houlston and Stoneman. Paternoster Row.

To entreat attention to the miserable and degraded condition of Africa—a moral wilderness, and her inhabitants, as they have been but too correctly described, wolves to each other—to lay its unhappy and calamitous case before the Christian world, and to furnish an additional impulse to that vigorous exertion which it so imperatively requires, are the objects of the present work. These momentous, and, to the true Christian, imperative objects, Mr. East has, in our opinion, very successfully and importantly furthered, by exhibiting in a connected form, and in a simple yet striking manner, a general sketch of the moral, social, and religious state of this wretched land.

The precise limits of Western Africa are not very accurately defined, and hence, mostly avoiding those parts of the Continent which obviously belong to other points of the compass, the author has confined himself to no particular boundary, and thus a considerable portion of what may more properly be termed Central Africa is brought under the notice of the reader.

Although of course the major part of the volume is devoted to the religious circumstances of the natives, and the means best calculated to ameliorate their condition, it, at the same time, contains considerable information of a more general and secular kind, as to their agriculture, manufactures, commerce, intellectual acquirements, &c. It would seem from Mr. East's remarks on this last topic that the African is not so mentally deficient as is generally and inconsiderately believed. He writes as follows:—

Be this as it may, certain are we, that for the power of imitation, and for aptitude in the acquisition of knowledge, the negro will bear a comparison with Europeans of any age or country. It is, indeed, true, that in the days of slavery, the children of Ethiopia, were reckoned by the planter amongst the most dull and stupid of mankind. But what room for mental development and growth did slavery afford? What incentive to learn had the hopeless captive, when a cruel task-master was to reap the fruit of all his toil? and yet, wonderful to say, the negro slave, amid these depressing circumstances did advance. Slaves in Africa, as we have seen, are not only the agricultural labourers; but, rude as may be their workmanship, are the weavers, the builders, and the smiths; while in Jamaica, "most of the houses and public buildings, churches, chapels, court-houses, were built chiefly by slaves; and to slaves, equally with the free blacks and people of colour, have the white inhabitants been indebted, not only for their common works of art, but for nearly every article of local manufacture." Give them no credit for originality in this, but still the imitative faculty must be acknowledged to be strong; and the case is plain, that the African needs only to be brought into contact with European civilization, under the direction of Christianity, to attain an equal standing with the European in the scale of social existence.

In the ready acquirement of general knowledge, the negro child is not to be surpassed. Of this, the mission schools on the coasts of Africa afford ample evidence. In the short space of ten months, several Timanee children have learnt to write and read fluently, not one of whom had previously seen a book. Nor is this a solitary case. It may be safely affirmed, that there is not a single efficiently conducted mission school on the whole of the Western Continent, which does not furnish similar instances; nor is this aptness to learn confined to the more elementary branches of knowledge. Some of the schools in Jamaica give instruction in Roman and Grecian as well as in English history, in the sciences of geography and astronomy and also in natural philosophy. In these studies the children make the most astonishing proficiency, while in some they manifest the utmost enthusiasm. But it is needless to multiply proofs of the negro's facility in the attainment of knowledge. The day is evidently not far distant, when the West Indian negro will vie with the most accomplished scholars of Europe, and contest with them the honours of literary fame. The same elements of mind exist on the shores of his father-land;

and brought under the same ennobling influence, shall, in future generations, afford similar developments.—p. 105.

It is a duty incumbent upon us all—a duty alike ordained by the Bible, and inculcated by our own inartificial and better feelings—to seek by all practicable and legitimate means, the amelioration of the spiritual condition of our brother man in every country and in every clime: as efficiently promoting the accomplishment of this object amongst the benighted natives of Africa, we warmly urge the extensive circulation of Mr. East's benevolently intentioned and very interesting work.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY REPORTER. No. 110.

The present number of this thorough going abolitionist contains several interesting notices, which concern the people of the East; there is, it would appear, a scarcity of food at Mauritius; a complaint as to the kidnapping of Coolies in Calcutta, Lord Stanley has referred to the Governor-General; and Lord Ripon, we are told, has promised to make a communication to the Court of Directors concerning the slave-trade being carried on in the Red Sea under the British flag. This is a strange system; volunteers are to perform the functions of government, and its officials are not merely permitted to dose over their desks, but to refer those who voluntarily work, from the colonial office to the government-house in Calcutta, and from the India Board to the Court of Directors. This shuffling system is too bad, even in idlers; but Lord Stanley surely has not become a drone; his nature, on the contrary, being rather waspish. The Earl of Ripon has been so short a time President of India that perhaps he has not heard of the slave bonds, which years since, Lord Cornwallis required of ships in India, in order to check the progress of the slave trade. The Company's monopolies of salt, opium, and tobacco, are most stringently guarded, and their revenue laws are jealously enforced upon ship-masters in India. Look at the recent measures to prevent the transit of foreign sugar through the several Presidencies of India into the United Kingdom, and contrast this jealous watchfulness over that branch of trade, with the supineness and apathy of the Indian Government as to the traffic in slaves.

We read, also, that the Chinese are allured to go from Singapore to labour in the deadly region of Demarara, at the paltry rate of four dollars a month, wages. In the healthiest and cheapest parts of India their wages are never below a rupee a day, which are about four times as much as those proposed in the West Indies; and, at Batavia, a dollar a day, with food, was, if we are not mistaken, what we paid for lumpers working on board ship. A wicked device is this Demerara inveiglement, to deceive these industrious people.

The frightful state of Slavery in Russia causes, the editor of the *Reporter* justly to exclaim, "In what a frightful state of menacing discontent must this vast empire be, if even a momentary safety must be purchased at such a dreadful cost! Can the few lords of these many millions of souls expect such a yoke of blood to be borne for ever?" If our Indian Government had looked on the power of Russia in this true light, it would have saved them from so convulsing all Asia, that even now our power rocks and reels in its dangerous instability. The Mussulman is alienated, as being the natural ally of Russia. This is absurdity upon absurdity.

NARRATIVE OF THE LATE VICTORIOUS CAMPAIGN IN AFGHANISTAN, UNDER GENERAL POLLOCK, &c. &c. By LT. GREENWOOD, H. M. 31st Regt.

Henry Colburn, Great Marlborough Street.

This volume, which comprises not only a narrative of such details relative to the late campaign in Afghanistan, as occurred under the writer's own immediate observation and experience, but also contains a record of his im-

pressions of the wonders that everywhere greeted him on his arrival in India, with his recollections of some seven years service in that once deemed land of wonder and romance, commences with a very pleasantly written autobiographical sketch. From this we learn, that Lieutenant Greenwood had been originally destined for the Church, but determining in his own mind to be nothing but a soldier, he repaired to Harrow, for the purpose of acquiring such a knowledge of military affairs as might prove of service to him in after years. In course of time—at least, in about a year and a half from the period at which his name had been placed on the Commander-in-Chief's list for an ensigncy—he was recalled home; and shortly afterwards arrived the “long wished-for” missive from the Horse Guards, addressed to Ensign Greenwood, of the 51st regiment of foot, then in Bengal.

With very many other officers, the gallant writer recommends those young men whomay be gazetted to regiments in India, not to join the *depôt*, but to obtain leave from the authorities at the Horse Guards at once to join their regiments. This, of course, is always granted on application, as well as the Government allowance of £95 passage-money, paid to the ship-master with whom they may make a bargain for a cabin. “For this sum,” writes Lieut. Greenwood, “a passage may always be obtained, with a separate cabin. * * * Chatham is decidedly anything but a good school for young men. The officers are mostly strangers to each other; here to-day and gone to-morrow; and belonging as they do to so many different regiments, will not be bothered with offering advice to young men, which probably would not be taken when they are not attached to their own particular corps. This is different when the regiment is joined. There is a species of freemasonry among the members of every corps, which will insure to the young recruit the advice of experienced heads, whenever he is disposed to seek it, and very often without his doing so, if his seniors take an interest in him, which they assuredly will do, in every gentlemanly and well disposed young man.”

Nothing of novelty occurred during Lieutenant Greenwood's voyage out; the few pages devoted to that important undertaking, being eked out with the usual and somewhat stale anecdotes about voracious sharks and indefatigable flying Dutchmen, now so customarily introduced into works of this description. He arrived, however, at Calcutta in full health and high spirits, and perfectly prepared for the complete enjoyment of “plain and jungle sporting,” of which we should pronounce him to be an ardent and industrious admirer. We have no space, nevertheless, for the mention even of his many and admirably described adventures in this line, but proceed at once to his account of the military operations, which we find detailed with much spirit and freedom; indeed the author possesses many qualifications and some peculiar advantages for the execution of such a work as this: his narrative also is flowing and intelligible, and, at times, picturesque. The following anecdote confirms the accounts we have previously heard as to the singular bravery and coolness of the Afghan soldiery:—

The gallant 13th were as successful on their side as we had been on ours. Among the enemy opposed to them, I observed one individual whose bravery was very conspicuous. He carried a large blood-red standard, which trailed on the ground behind him, as he sloped the pole over his shoulder. When the 13th were pushed up hill, the enemy retired, keeping up during their retreat a desultory fire on the advancing soldiers. The brave standard-bearer, however, would not leave his post, but continued standing in a very exposed situation on the pinnacle of a rock, brandishing his tulwar in his right hand, and daring the soldiers to come on. They did not want much invitation; but the ascent was very steep, which rendered them unsteady in their aim. Fifty muskets were fired at the gallant Afghan, who still maintained his place, until three or four of the most active soldiers got within about a hundred yards of him. He then slowly retired and disappeared amongst the rocks. Great was our surprise on seeing him when the soldiers had nearly

reached the station he had left, suddenly re-appear, flourishing his sword over his head with the most vehement gestures. The only answer they made, was by a discharge of their firelocks at him, but apparently without effect, as he turned leisurely away, and continued to retire slowly up the hill brandishing his sword and his flag until he disappeared over the brow of the mountain. I did not hear whether he subsequently fell or not, but certainly if he did escape, he deserved it for his undaunted bravery.—p. 218.

The concluding paragraph of this volume is sufficiently ridiculous, but on the supposition that the writer is a solicitous and hungry expectant for promotion, is not perhaps altogether out of place. Whilst, however, Lieutenant Greenwood deems it thus politic to belaud Lord Ellenborough—that doughty hero of the gates, sweetmeats, and oranges—we think he might at the same time have exhibited a trifle more of discretion in the expression of his raptures. The eulogy would not have been the less impressive, and—considering the age and extended experience of the writer—the less valuable, had its fervour and vehemence been somewhat more restrained. Anxiety for a captaincy, however, we suppose, overcame the lieutenant's habitual prudence, and he has consequently been induced to pen the following glowing passage, of which we can only say, "*Se non e vero, e ben trovato*":—

It is fortunate that at this crisis of affairs in India, the helm of government is held by so able a hand. Under Lord Ellenborough's firm and clear-sighted rule, we shall hear of no such exhibitions of folly and disaster as unfortunately took place in Afghanistan. His government commenced with a career of victory which has been ominous of future glory to the British name. He has the thorough confidence of the troops, who well know that when the right moment arrives, he will open new scenes of honour and conquest to them; and I doubt not, that the hour is at hand when the British standard will float triumphant at Lahore; and when to our late victories in Afghanistan, Scinde, and China, will be added the profitable (!) conquest of the Punjab.—p. 360.

THERMAL COMFORT, or Popular Hints for Preservation from Colds, Coughs, and Consumption. By Sir GEORGE LEFEVRE, M.D.

John Churchill. Princes Street.

This little volume contains a few general hints, designed—irrespective, for the most part, of any medical treatment—to diminish, throughout the range of our own moist and changeable climate, the exciting causes of that insidious and desolating malady, consumption; Sir George's observations being chiefly included under the heads of chamber warmth and protecting raiment. Indeed, these prophylactic luxuries he considers of the very highest importance; for "exposure to drafts, negligence in clothing, and want of thermal comfort," it is written, "engender catarrhs, and these tend to ripen dormant tubercles, wear out mucous membranes, and lay the foundation of many diseases of which flesh is made an heir." These, therefore, being the causes which engender and hasten the progress of phthisis, and this disease being, in a certain degree, palliatable, and perhaps even curable, Sir George points out the mode of obtaining and securing those artificial means which may be more immediately under our control. The basis of his preservative agents is warmth, and more especially bed-chamber warmth,—a luxury invariably to be met with in Russian houses—with the internal economy of which, by the way, our author is sufficiently familiar, having resided, we believe, for many years in the empire of the Czars—but rarely, if ever, encountered in our own exposed and frigorifically-contrived dwellings. His complaints on this score are uttered in a very ludicrously-lachrymose tone.

What are most annoying to me are, the constant drafts which prevail in English houses. Every gust of wind makes the casements rattle; and if the rain pelt

against the windows, it penetrates through the sashes, and runs down upon the window-seat. The sashes being constructed to let up and down by lead pulleys, it is impossible that they should fit close. I wish that Corporal Trim had robbed them of all their leads, when he wanted bullets to carry on the siege of Dendermont.

The drafts from the windows are dreadful. Thus you hear of crick in the neck from sitting upon the window seat. It is not from above, alone, that these drafts prevail, although constant puffs of smoke do unceremoniously make their *entrée*. The legs and feet are also exposed to a cold air-bath from drafts which come under the doors, and which make the carpet, if it be not fastened by nails, dance up and down. The drawing rooms are somewhat more comfortable; but then, when a party breaks up for the night, it is cruel to mount two pair of stairs to go to a miserably cold bed-room. The gusts of wind in ascending the stairs are sufficient to blow out the candle. Then, if there be no warming-pan, the dread of the cold ague which awaits you between the clean fresh mangled sheets, is ever before your thoughts at night. When once warm in bed, I cannot imagine how it is that human nature can muster up courage enough to leave it, considering what awaits upon doing so, as when you hear the rap at the chamber door in the morning, "Your shaving water, Sir," and you must get out of bed to take it from the intruding hand.—p. 18.

Double windows, fire places, so constructed, as to throw the heat into the room, and allow only the smoke to go up the chimney, with stove-warmed halls, corridors, and staircases, are the main expedients Sir George recommends for ensuring chamber-warmth;—amongst the desirable and caloric-diffusing articles of clothing, he enumerates flannel, in the shape of waistcoat and drawers, a woollen waistcoat, not to be dispensed with, even in the dog-days, and socks of the same material, to be worn during the night.

The two last chapters of the book are devoted to a cursory examination into the merits of the Stethoscope, with a few remarks as to the necessary precautions to be adopted by those afflicted with pectoral disorders; they also contain some observations on one or two points of German practice, considered as worthy of consideration in the treatment of such cases. Altogether it is an eminently agreeable little work, written in a very off-hand, lively, and unprofessional style, and comprises a world of valuable advice for the guidance of all careful eschewers of brumal dangers and discomforts.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S LIBRARY. No. I. The Primer,

E. Mackenzie, 2, Crane Court.

Anything so admirably devised, and so excellently executed as this very smart little primer, we scarcely remember to have seen. In differing, too, from its well-meaning but clumsily contrived predecessors, by presenting to the child a more copious and better selected assemblage of small words and suitable exercises, it will considerably obviate the difficulties which usually embarrass the learner in his first attempts to spell, and materially facilitate the up-hill and temper-trying labours of the teacher. The illustrations are very numerous, appropriate and pretty, and will of course tend to render *The Prince of Wales's Primer* a welcome present to the lisping, lilliputian book-worms of the nursery.

PAYNE'S UNIVERSUM, OR PICTORIAL WORLD, No. 2.

Brain and Payne, Paternoster Row.

A vast deal of skill and taste continues to be displayed in the construction of this periodical,—a work which may be summarily but truthfully described as a combination of all that can delight the eye and instruct the mind. The present number contains four highly-finished illustrations, executed in a

very masterly style, by Payne, from the drawings of Jacob and others: the elucidatory remarks are evidently written by one who has a just appreciation of the various subjects.

PLAN OF THE ACTIONS OF MAHARAJPOOR AND PUNNIAR.

James Wyld, Charing Cross.

We have here another proof of Mr. Wyld's promptitude and enterprise in matters of this kind; the present plan having appeared within a very few hours subsequent to the publication of the Government despatches. It exhibits very clearly the position of the various troops, the range of the guns, an outline of the surrounding country, with many other interesting matters adapted to satisfy, to its fullest extent, the curiosity of all stay-at-home enquirers into the details of these brilliant affairs.

INDIA AND CHINA NEWS.

The Overland Mail from India, *via* Marseilles, arrived in London on the 7th of March, bringing intelligence from

Calcutta to the	21st Jan.
Madras	24th „
Bombay	1st Feb.
Macao	28th Dec.

The intelligence by this mail is unusually interesting, two severely-contested battles having been fought in Gwalior, which have terminated in the total discomfiture of the enemy, though attended with great loss on our side. The first of them was fought by the right wing of our army, under the immediate command of his Excellency, Sir H. Gough, at Maharajpore; and the other at Punniar, by the left wing, under Major-General Grey. Both took place on the 29th December. The first intimation of these victories reached Bombay on Jan. 6th, and had been some ten days in circulation before the official accounts arrived, a delay ascribable to the non-completion of the documents by the commander-in-chief, and which has been a good deal censured by the journals.

On the termination of the engagements, for the lengthy details of which we have unfortunately no space, the Mahratta armies fell back upon the city of Gwalior, and were slowly followed by our force. Both the Bace and Maharajah came to the Governor-General's camp on the 31st December, offering unqualified submission and craving lenient treatment. Apprehensions were at one time entertained of further hostilities, but none took place. On the 13th of January, a notification was published; it intimates the conclusion of a treaty and the re-establishment of amicable relations.

THE PUNJAUB.

There is little of consequence in the intelligence from this quarter; rumour, as usual, however, affords us ample scope for conjecture. The Seikhs are said to have been greatly disappointed at our recent successes in Gwalior, they having intended crossing the Sutlej, had affairs taken a different turn. All the European officers have been dismissed the service; reports having been circulated impugning their fidelity to the state. The Lahore treasury has been greatly impoverished, and Heera Sing is generally pointed at as being chief of the appropriators, while others of the Sirdars are named as accomplices. Shere Mahomed is said to have written for assistance, and to have intimated that he was coming with an army of Candaharees for a descent upon Scinde. But his entreaties seem to have been rejected, or passed over in silence. Heera Sing continues very unpopular--

he is hated by the soldiery, and an object of particular jealousy among the rest of the Chiefs. He still carries on his persecution against those who were in any shape connected with the abduction of Dhuleep Sing; and Kooshyal Sing is suspected of being one of the chief instigators to the act, and has fallen into disfavour.

So fearful has the minister been of an encroachment on our part, that he has busied himself in the collection of plentiful supplies of the munitions of war, with large quantities of wheat, sufficient to victual an army for some considerable time. Certain proportions of these are demanded from the several chiefs for the service of the state. Goolab Sing is stated to be, this month, moving between Lahore and Jumboo, a portion of his troops being stationed at the latter place, and the rest lining the road between that and Lahore, apprehensions being entertained of civil commotion in the capital. A reconciliation has taken place betwixt Lena and Heera Sing.

BUNDLEKHUND.

A trifling affray has occurred here. Captain M'Donald, of the 61st, commandant of the Pass of Simmereeah, having been informed that a body of insurgents were meditating an attack upon his post, set out in pursuit with a party of irregular cavalry, and 250 rank and file. After accomplishing part of his journey he was compelled to send back the cavalry—the roads being quite impassable. When he arrived in the vicinity of the enemy it had begun to get dark, and he disposed of his little force so as to hem in the insurgents; but the neighing of a horse betrayed his approach, when they commenced moving. Ordering an immediate advance, he followed close after them, and the enemy, perceiving so small a force, fired two volleys, which were returned, and with such effect, that they immediately fled. The loss in this little affair, on our side, was two sepoy killed and four wounded; that of the enemy seven killed, but no account of the wounded. The country around Simmereeah is stated to be ripe for mischief. One prisoner mentioned that it had been their intention, when they had mustered 1,000 strong to have attacked the cantonments, though only 300 had as yet joined them.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Longinus, R. R.—their communications will be attended to.

An Invalided Major.—If our Correspondent with this signature will call at the office of the Magazine, his curiosity can very readily be gratified.

Notices of the following works will be inserted in the May No. of our Magazine:—An Account of Agriculture and Grazing in New South Wales, by Mr. Atkinson—Practical Instruction in Animal Magnetism, by Mr. Hartshorn—Human Nature—Mrs. Follen's Life of Charles Follen—Dr. Wiseman's Lectures on the Offices and Ceremonies of Holy Week—The Temperance Lancet—Part 10, History of the Church of Scotland—Part 1, of Cleave's Gazette of Variety—A Description of Wesley and Clark's Book Binding Establishment—Weippert's Collegian Quadrilles—Mr. Angell's Gresham Prize Anthem.

**.* All Communications, Books for Review, &c., addressed to the Editor of the "BRITISH FRIEND OF INDIA MAGAZINE AND INDIAN REVIEW," will be received by the Publishers, Messrs. SHERWOOD, GILBERT, & PIPER, Paternoster Row; or by the Printers, Messrs. MUNRO AND CONGREVE, 26, Duke Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.*

Bills and Pamphlets for stitching, and Advertisements for the forthcoming Number of the Magazine should be sent on or before the 27th inst., to the Office of the Magazine, 26, Duke Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

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Published by H. Renshaw, Medical Bookseller; sold also by the Author, at his residence, 27, Baker-street, Portman-square.

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See also *Athenæum, Spectator, Atlas, Observer, &c. &c.*

London: JOHN MORTIMER, Publisher, Adelaide Street, Strand.

ADVERTISEMENTS, MAY, 1844.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.—MAY, 1844.

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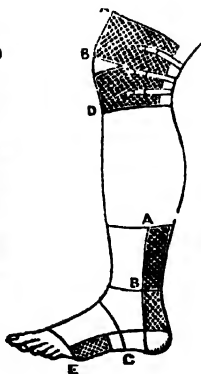
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THE BRITISH FRIEND OF INDIA *Magazine.*

No. XXVIII.]

MAY, 1844.

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THE
BRITISH FRIEND OF INDIA
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No. XXVIII.]

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[Vol. V.

THE PATRONAGE ABUSES.

THE prevalence of gross abuses in the disposal of the East India Company's patronage, has ever been a grievous source of complaint. In the year 1771, and again in the year 1790, the Court of Directors secretly investigated the subject; and in 1793, by the Charter Act, each director was bound by oath to refrain from receiving any reward whatever for any appointment or business of the Company. Their own bye-laws pretend to impose a penalty on the director who violates his oath, and they disqualify him from serving the Company. Moreover, on each appointment, the director, and the parent, solemnly declare that the nomination is made without any pecuniary benefit; and the resolution of the Court of Directors of the 9th of August, 1809 decrees ruin to any officer who is discovered to have purchased his appointment, unless a fair disclosure is made by the parties engaged in the corruption of any director.

In 1798, the suspicion of still continued abuse of patronage was so general, that the Court of Directors were compelled to institute another enquiry into the subject; the whole court thus acknowledging sufficient ground for such an investigation; but at the same time they did

their utmost to preserve secrecy : their object seemed to be merely to check that extent of abuse which the public would no longer tolerate. They called upon each director to declare upon his honour that he had not violated his oath.

In December, 1799, the chairman received a letter respecting the sale of a cadetship advertised in the newspapers. On the 31st of January, in the following year, the Committee of Directors reported to the court, that " they will now confess that the task assigned them has proved more painful than they were at first aware it would be." The committee proposed a circular letter, to the effect that " the Court of Directors of the East India Company have, for some time, understood, with great indignation and concern, that there are persons who profess to procure, by negotiation or purchase, appointments in their service ; and advertisements, openly tendering or requiring offices of this nature, are continually brought before the public eye." On the 25th of February, however, the court resolved that no further proceedings be had in this business until the 1st of May next ; and on the 18th of June, they resolved not to re-appoint their own Committee of Patronage, originally instituted on the 25th April, 1798, to investigate into the truth of the alleged sale of patronage. Ten directors protested against this decision. On the 24th of July, a letter appeared in the *Times*, which aroused the attention of the nation, and probably led to the trial of Hosking, *versus* Annealey Shee, who got a cadetship for Mr. Lewis.

Thus encouraged, on the 10th of September, 1800, a journal, entitled the " True Briton," contained an advertisement, offering a very large premium for a writership. This compelled a proprietor to mention in court, that the " rumour of abuse has spread abroad, and is now re-echoed throughout the country. This petticoat influence in the Company is a most curious circumstance. The public mind, and the minds of the proprietors, are agitated with the idea that the trust of patronage is abused." The unfavourable rumours which had prevailed in 1798, had been increased, rather than abated ; especially by the secrecy maintained by the Court of Directors. Sir Francis Baring objected to the oath, being " certain that it would lead to perjury"!! Another director refused to account for his disposal of his share of the patronage, saying " I feel it would be very impolitic to give the particular reasons that induced me."

And how do the directors and proprietors now manage their patronage of the offices of India?—do they act conscientiously or corruptly? The ten thousand tongues of public rumour all agree in asserting that this public trust is universally abused, and regarded as private property by every individual director; they all combine in browbeating the officer who puts in a claim for an appointment for his son on any meritorious consideration. The Court of Directors have repeatedly published orders against every such application from the army and civil service in India whilst, on the other hand, the court have taken every possible precaution to ensure the punishment of those officers who betray the practices of the corrupt directors.

The traffic is so well established that each appointment now has a known cash price, varying day by day, according either to the supply and demand, the tightness or abundance of money, or the means of profitable investment. Writerships vary in value according to the presidency, and cadetships according to their appointment, either to the cavalry, to Addiscombe College, or direct to the infantry in India.

Eight hundred pounds is notoriously known to be the present price of a cadetship; and people do not hesitate in telling one another that Sir ———, who commanded in Afghanistan, instead of patronising the son of an officer who fell there, paid his tavern bill at Cheltenham with a cadetship.

Sir R. J——, G. C. B., the member for S., it is well known has given offence to the Company's army by sending out a butcher's boy as a gentleman cadet. The appointment was his own official perquisite; he did not sell it for hard cash, he merely gave it away to a constituent—to a parliamentary elector:—this might prove bribery in Westminster Hall; but in Leadenhall Street it is understood as a very self-denying act for an East India Director.

Of another honourable baronet recently re-elected as one of the six fittest persons to govern India; it is openly reported that he sells his patronage for cash; and we most fully credit the assertion.

The venerable Thomas Clarkson is taking the Americans to task for despising their coloured brethren; but here, close to Broad Street Building, whence he dates his address, is a British Company, that will not admit into any branch of their service, clerical, medical, civil, military, or marine, a single native of the country over which they rule. They despise the Charter Act, abolishing distinctions of coun-

try, colour, and caste. The adopted son of Rajah Ram Mohun Roy was appointed by Sir John Hobhouse, a writer to India, but the appointment was cancelled, and now, to this day, no other native has had the full benefit of the Act of 1833. In fact, the very members of Parliament who concocted the section of this deceptive act, did it deliberately, with the avowed object of deluding the natives, by exciting hopes which they resolved ultimately to blast. In the Select Committee, with our own ears, we heard ministers say "the declaration will please the natives;" and we must do the directors the justice to acquit them of any co-partnership in the fraud, for *they* wished rather to act extremely, and continue the insult of the natives, by perpetrating their disqualification from every office by law.

The nation chatters away the government of India to a mercenary company, and knows that they are incorporated solely to promote their own sordid and selfish purposes; it is, therefore, the nation that is to blame for the corrupt abuse of patronage by the East India Directors, who merely follow their proper calling;—the sale of every office in India worth the selling, and the punishment of any officer who confesses and exposes the transaction.

We know a lady who boasts publicly that on the very day her son was born he had a writership bestowed upon him!

These are grave charges deliberately brought against individuals; but the crime is destructive, not only to India, and to Britain, but also to the peace and prosperity of the civilized world.

We have already quoted a public advertisement which appeared in the *Times*, on the 26th of April, 1842; but it shows so well how the sale of patronage is clandestinely managed, that we repeat it.—"To members of the East India Company, &c. A lady offers to receive into her family, and educate, a daughter of any gentleman, who will, in return, forward the advancement of her son in his profession, which is connected with the sea service. An enquiring party will find that the advantages offering are equivalent to those desired." It is this sale of the appointment of midshipmen in the Bombay marine which stultifies that Lilliputian navy; it is this sale of the appointment of a leadsman in the Bengal pilot service, which deters the old pilots from entering their own sons in that service, and limits the number of pilots to the minimum number that can pretend to do the duty.



CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.

From the last Report of the London Missionary Society, lately published, we find some interesting notices of the progress of the Gospel throughout various parts of India. In a condensed and somewhat altered shape, we now submit to our readers a portion of the report relating to South Travancore ; it affords additional evidence, if any indeed were required, as to the untiring zeal and energy of this very excellent and important association.

Nagercoil.—In forwarding the report of this station, Mr. Mault observes :—"Notwithstanding the formidable obstacles we have to encounter in the prosecution of our work, arising from the state of society, the moral degradation of the people, and the opposition manifested by the authorities of the country, some progress, I trust, has been made. In the midst of our labours and difficulties, we would devoutly acknowledge the goodness of God in sustaining our health, giving us access to the people, and crowning our exertions with his blessing. However dark the moral atmosphere may at times appear, we cannot but look forward with a lively hope that our labours will be attended with greater results. Our native agents are becoming, from year to year, more efficient, our machinery more adapted to accomplish the ends intended, and our acquaintance with the people more extensive and accurate,"

In addition to their ordinary obstacles, the Missionaries have had to encounter the pernicious effects resulting from the rapid and extraordinary career of a religious pretender, who has lately made his appearance in the country, and who asserts that one of the principal Hindoo deities has taken up his abode within him, by which he is enabled to perform the cure of all diseases, and to confer innumerable blessings on his followers. Numbers of the lower classes have joined him, and are distinguished by the observance of a few unmeaning superstitions. The avocation has become so profitable, that one or more persons in every district has been induced to set up as a disciple of this miserable fanatic, and each disciple uses all his endeavours to make converts.

This delusion has spread to an astonishing degree, showing, by its progress, the sad degradation of the people ; for the notions of this man and his followers are of the most contemptible kind, and their moral character awfully depraved. A tract on the subject has been published, and widely circulated, but not without meeting great opposition. It is hoped, however, that its perusal has done good, and that the minds of some have been fortified by it against the prevailing error. In the midst of so much excitement, our brethren have feared lest any of their

own people should be led astray by the numbers and zeal of these impostors ; but happily very few have fallen into the snare. The congregations, in the immediate neighbourhood of the leader in this movement, have afforded great encouragement by their steadfastness during this trying time, and, what is remarkable, a personal follower of the leader himself has joined the Mission.

Many of the people are regular and devout in their attendance on the ordinances of religion ; and, judging from their progress in divine knowledge, as well as their consistent life and conversation, it is hoped that the means of grace are accompanied with the divine blessing. Some of the women manifest a strong desire for improvement, and greater numbers are learning to read now than at any former period. Others continue with much zeal to assist the readers in teaching the catechisms, and portions of Scripture, to the females in their respective congregations, and to diffuse a knowledge of the gospel among their heathen neighbours. A few of the pious men in the congregations are also active in this labour of love.

After referring to the present depression in the finances of the Society, and the earnest solicitude cherished by himself and his brethren to aid the general extension of the Gospel, Mr. Mault observes :—

“ The subject has been brought to the notice of the christian people at Nagercoil, and I am happy to state that many of them are willing to contribute to the utmost of their power to enlighten those who are still sitting in darkness ; and a small beginning has been made. A Missionary Paper, published here the first Monday of the month, giving an account of the progress of the Gospel in other parts of the world, has had a very beneficial effect in arousing the minds of some to consider more fully the importance of the subject, and we hope that the feeling will still extend.”

The local Tract Society has prosecuted its work with increasing energy : more than 100,000 tracts, on a variety of subjects, have been printed during the past year, and circulated extensively in the Tamil country. The annual meeting, held in March. 1843 was well attended, and the large place of worship was filled with people from all parts of the Mission. Many of the heathen were also present, and afforded decisive proofs that they began to take an interest in this subject.

Mr. Pattison has returned to Quilon. During his stay at Nagercoil he bestowed the most assiduous care and attention on the Seminary, and had the pleasure to find his pupils improving by his counsels and instructions : “ At the close of the session,” he writes, “ all the lads except the youngest, were examined by the brethren Mault and Russell, who expressed themselves very much satisfied ; and I must say that some of the lads in particular passed their examination very creditably.

Since I have been connected with the Seminary, Mr. Mault has taken two of the lads into Missionary service, as assistant readers. They had not succeeded very well in English, but their conduct and disposition were considered good. Another I have made a teacher in the Seminary. This young man promises, both from his attainments and his general conduct, to be very useful. There are four or five others, who will probably soon be employed in the Mission—these are likely to make good readers, though only one of them has made any encouraging progress in English.

“On Sabbath afternoons the lads in the Seminary are formed into classes as in a Sabbath-school. The best of them are monitors, and engage not only in instructing the rest, but endeavouring to collect as many of the day-scholars (lads and men) who live around the Mission premises as they can. Thus not fewer than from eighty to ninety persons are engaged in imparting or receiving instruction every Sabbath afternoon.

Neyoor.—The attendance on the means of secular and religious instruction, in the schools and chapels belonging to that division of the station which is under the care of Mr. Mead, has been large and regular during the past year. Not less than seven thousand persons, who have publicly forsaken idolatry and demon-worship, are now in immediate connexion with the Mission. Several members have been added to the church. Congregations have been formed, and schools commenced, in some neighbouring villages, where the labours of the Mission had previously been only occasional. In many of the congregations there is an evident increase of vital Christianity, which is especially seen in the fact, that the native believers have of their own accord begun the practice of meeting together for prayer and mutual instruction. God is maintaining his own cause, and magnifying his grace in the sight of the heathen. Of the vast numbers who have abandoned the unholy and miserable service of idols, our brethren now seldom hear of any relapsing into heathenism, although the motives of a worldly nature by which they are urged to make shipwreck of their faith, are strong, numerous, and incessant.

In the hill-district a general spirit of inquiry continues to prevail. The chief obstacles to the progress of the work arise from a deficiency of native teachers, and the difficulty of obtaining permission from the native public authorities to erect places of Christian worship. An endeavour has been made to obviate the latter inconvenience by building dwelling-houses for the native teachers, in which the people can assemble for instruction and worship, but our brethren are not without apprehension that even this will meet with opposition. Another obstacle is found in the repeated attempts made by the officers of the

native government to take the people by force for the service of the Pagodas. Various forms of direct persecution are still maintained, with unabated violence, against the native Christians. A decree has been issued against one of the congregation at Neyoor, for holding the inalienable property of a Hindoo relative; and the proceeding has harassed the minds of many who have reason to expect that they will be treated in a similar manner; while their heathen relatives taunt them for having brought all this trouble upon themselves, by embracing the religion of strangers. Mr. Mead, however, firmly believes that permanent and extensive good will arise out of these sufferings and persecutions.

The abject class of persons entitled "slaves of the soil," principally inhabiting the mountain-district, manifest an earnest desire to attend christian instruction, but in most instances the masters interfere to prevent them from connecting themselves with the Mission, as they would then be protected, by the laws of the country, from the grievance of being obliged to labour on the Sabbath, and their masters know that the Missionaries would take care to have these laws enforced.

A few families of the degraded Puliar caste, some of whom are slaves, have been added to one of the congregations. These people are considered so impure, that a rule has been made not to allow them to come near a single individual belonging to the other castes, not even the lowest; and they are consequently obliged, on the approach of any person unconnected with their own body, to run away and hide themselves in the bushes. If Brahmins, or other high-caste personages, are seen approaching, so degraded are these wretched people, even in their own estimation, that they stand at the greatest possible distance, and call out to give notice of their proximity, lest any one should come nearer and be polluted. On the other hand, such is the pride of caste among the higher classes of natives, that it is no unusual thing in some parts of the country, to hear the Brahmins, as they pass along, crying aloud to warn passengers of their approach, that no one may come near them to defile them!

The labours of Mr. Abbs, in the western division of the Mission, have been attended with a very gratifying measure of encouragement. Six members have been added to the church, and there has been an addition of 150 to the number of families under christian instruction—an accession chiefly accomplished by the divine blessing on the zeal and diligence of the native teachers. Three of these in particular have enjoyed an extraordinary measure of success in persuading their heathen neighbours to abandon the unholy worship, and the superstitious fear, of the gods of their fathers, and to listen to the word of eternal life.

Mr. Abbs expresses the opinion that Hindooism, and the other false religions established in Travancore, will be overthrown, partly by the

efforts of their own supporters, as Popery was subverted in Europe at the period of the Reformation. The selfishness and worldly-mindedness of carnal priests expose their systems to the contempt of the multitude, and one vigorous effort only is required to burst asunder the chains of custom, and to excite an open war against error and imposition. The general feeling in opposition to Brahminism is very strong; and, if the people were accustomed to think and speak with independence, the honour and power of idol-worship would soon be annihilated.

The obstacles to the spread of the Gospel among the native population arising from the effects of Popery, aided by all those extrinsic and powerful attractions which it presents to the unrenewed mind, are thus noticed by Mr. Abbs:—

“ Long before Protestantism was introduced into this country, the Catholics had established churches along the sea coast and in the principal market-villages. The consequence is, that the priests of the Romish faith possess much influence over the minds of some of the people, and form one barrier among many to the extension of ‘ pure and undefiled religion.’ The attractive nature of the ceremonies they perform, their similarity in many respects to heathen customs, and the spiritual authority which they assume, allure many from simple idolatry to trust in saints and mortal men for salvation. Most of the proselytes to this form of religion are as ignorant and superstitious as those who never heard of Christianity. In a rude place of worship near Neyoor, there is a lamp kept burning every night at the expense of a rich Catholic in honour of the Virgin Mary. A man belonging to this sect once entered a house in which I was staying; and supposing me to be of the same order as his own minister, fell down on his knees, and, lifting up his hands, in a supplicating manner exclaimed. ‘ O Swamy !’ Although he was told it was sinful for him to apply the title of God to a man, he persisted, whenever I turned towards him, in bending down and intreating for mercy. He seemed to have an idea that it was my intention to try whether he could be persuaded not to pay what he thought to be the honour due to a clerical personage. Poor man ! he knew but little of the Gospel, for he was unable to tell me who was the Son of God. I am happy to say he now attends our chapel at Mullungnavilly, and is learning our scriptural lessons. Some of the professors of Romanism are, however, more intelligent, and can converse upon the merits of their own religion. There are several persons of this class at Faincodu, one of our out-stations. When I visit this place they often come to see me, offer me cocoa-nuts as tokens of friendship, and request to know what is the difference between our Vethum and the Lutthia Vethum (true religion) *i. e.* the Roman Catholic. I sincerely trust

that, by wielding the sword of the Spirit in the name of God, we shall conquer every foe, and bring even these deluded Romanists to the obedience of the faith."

Mrs. Abbs has continued her useful labours in the work of native female education ; and, although the indifference of the heathen parents to the value of instruction for their children has been a source of discouragement, the progress of her youthful charge rewards her labours, and cheers her expectations. As a proof of the capability of the children to profit by the means of improvement, it is stated that six of them who, on entering the school, knew not a letter of the alphabet, were able in a few months to spell and write correctly, and to read the scriptural lessons, with which they are supplied in the Tamil language.

Quilon.—By the gradual introduction of the marriage rite among the native population here, the Missionaries are strenuously endeavouring to lessen the vast amount of licentiousness and immorality, which results, to a large extent, from the absence of this important christian institute. The parties, who have sought the ordinance as a rule ordained of God, have met great opposition in departing from heathen practice, and continue to suffer unrelenting obloquy and outrage, as the consequence of following the dictates of conscience, and rendering obedience to the divine law. A general attention to the precepts of Scripture on this point would secure the removal of some of the most formidable obstacles which at present impede the progress and triumph of the Gospel,

The local press still contributes its powerful and appropriate aid to the cause of God at this station. Mr. Thompson reports that 5,000 tracts and portions of Scripture, chiefly in the Malayalim language, have been circulated during the year. The local Tract Society has published a small work, translated by Mr. T. from English into Malayalim, containing a review of the Hindoo system, and a refutation of the arguments usually advanced in its favour, which seems to have awakened great attention throughout the country, and is greatly sought by the native inhabitants,

The Seminary contains thirteen pupils : two were sent out in the course of the year to labour as schoolmasters, and promise to be useful in their spheres of exertion. Some of the elder students are growing in knowledge, and their general conduct is exemplary. They are in the habit of engaging in united prayer among themselves, besides attending on public worship : and they take every seasonable opportunity of explaining and enforcing the truths of the Gospel among their heathen neighbours and relatives. There is, however, no decided proof that any of them have yet undergone a real change of heart : for this our brethren have still to labour and to pray, in hope that He who is

able to subdue all things to himself will speedily appear in his renovating and saving power.

The work of education among the young continues to extend and prosper, and the labours of the native teachers have in the past year been of an improved and promising character.

Trevandrum.—Although the occasion for the exercise of faith and patience, in connection with the work of God at this station, are still numerous, Mr. Cox has enjoyed decided evidences of the divine favour in the prosecution of his Missionary objects during the past year. Among the most striking proofs of advancement, he reports, is the fact that an addition of more than 100 persons has been made to the native congregations under his care, thus augmenting the entire number to 524

Mr. Cox also refers to the arbitrary and oppressive conduct of the native government towards the people. Writing in the early part of 1842 he states, that although the members of his congregations were at that time free from any peculiar persecution, the whole nation was sick and spirit-broken by the evils which the native rulers were inflicting upon it. The principal grievance of which the people had to complain was their being forced to perform the heaviest kinds of labour for the government without compensation, and their inability, owing to the corrupt administration of the law, to obtain redress. Mr. Cox considers the system extremely injurious to the work of the Gospel, and earnestly urges the adoption of measures for the thorough examination and exposure of its evils, as the only effectual means of procuring their discontinuance.

Among the encouragements which Mr. C. has been enabled to report, it is gratifying to notice the formation of a church in January last. At that time it embraced only some of the native teachers, but two more members were shortly to be added, and there is reason to hope that the number will gradually increase.

The work of education is attended with many serious difficulties at this station. The want of suitable teachers is especially felt: still the prospects of the schools are improving, and in the department of female education conducted by Mrs. Cox, there is decided promise of good. Two additional day-schools have been established in the neighbourhood of the station, making the entire number 13, of scholars 370; and native teachers, 5.

THE GRAND MAGOR AND TOM THUMB.

How are the mighty fallen ! With Job, our pageant at Delhi may well exclaim, " Now, they that are younger than I have me in derision, whose fathers I would have disdained to have set with the dogs of my flocks. And, now, am I their song, yea I am their byword ; they abhor me, they flee far from me, and spare not to spit in my face." But subsequently, the wrath of the Lord was kindled against the treacherous friends of the patriarch. " Also, the Lord gave Job twice as much as he had before." This is God-like, and we are convinced that at this moment it is our own immediate and pecuniary interest, not only to fulfil the solemn engagements which exist between the British nation and the Mogul, but also fully and fairly to carry out the principle, and to seek sincerely, the welfare of every prince and of every peasant throughout India and the world. We are palpably convinced, that the peace and prosperity of every kingdom, nation, tribe, and people throughout the whole world, is the true policy of manufacturing Britain. It has been too truly said, that the worst commodity we export is our laws, and well may this be affirmed, especially with regard to their administration in India, where the company notoriously pervert their power to any vicious purpose which may promise to yield them a dividend, in the current year, without reference to any other consideration whatever. Our laws ought to be our most valuable export.

Firoz, the king, reigned at Delhi thirty-eight years, dying in the year 1382 ; he governed India with great justice, and thereby acquired a high reputation. Amongst the great public works which he accomplished, may be enumerated, fifty mosques, thirty colleges, twenty caravanserais, one hundred palaces, five hospitals, and one hundred bridges ; he also dug two canals, and many hundred large wells,—the latter, of the greatest utility in the culture of the lands, and the supply of good water to the capital ; the public gardens, and other memorials of his munificent goodness, are innumerable.

Where are the public works of our English company in India ? Not fearing its displeasure, Lord Wellesley *did* venture to build himself a house in Calcutta, and would have built a villa at Barrackpore ; but the company's protests against what they styled his lordship's extravagance are on record. So far from undertaking new works, all the old works are neglected, decayed, and dilapidated. Even the bunds, tanks, canals, and other water-works, necessary for the security and irrigation of the country, are grossly neglected. Where are our bridges in India ? Why did Sir Thomas Munro cross the Caveri, on the 11th of October, 1826, in a basket-boat ?—but because we had not thrown

a bridge over that prolific river. At Negapatam, the bridge of solid Dutch masonry was actually worn right through, in the very centre of the arch, because Mr. Cotton, the present chairman of the company, would not expend a hod of mortar in the salvation of that necessary public structure from ruin and decay.

Weighed in this point, and equally in almost every other point of good government, the Moguls governed India infinitely better than does now the company. But Europeans have cultivated the science of war, and overrun that empire. History, however, tells us of many a tyrant's overthrow; for instance, Adoni-bezek was justly requited, when he confessed, and said, "Three-score and ten kings, having their thumbs and great toes cut off, gathered *their meat* under my table; as I have done, so God hath requited me." So also may the company's bubble burst and cease to be saleable at 295 per cent.

Bishop Heber speaks of a savage so voracious, that when asked what animals he ate, he gave the following account of his table:—"Him eattee hog, him eattee dog, him eattee rat, him eattee flea, him eattee warrior, and old woman; but, no! him no eattee poor pussee cat!" Even this cannibal vermin-eater had a conscience, and felt indignant at the idea of eating cats; but what is there too gross for the insatiable maw of our Joint Stock India Company? The English Company actually farms out to certain tribes the exclusive privilege of eating bandicoot rats, and other such-like vermin; but, possibly, the jackall, the adjutant, the Brahminee kite, the vulture, the vampire, the leech, and the pulley-poochie are not rendered tributaries to the company; some of them are employed in torturing the natives, and others in devouring their carcasses. Lieut. Loveday introduced the bull-dog in hunting and pulling down the natives, and as we progress, no doubt, ere long each resident at a native court, will have his establishment of blood-hounds, as he already has of spies and informers.

The worthy bishop exclaims,—“Yet this eater of warriors and old women is said to be very docile.” And, like that cannibal, here, in Leadenhall-street, as well as at the several presidencies, restrained by royal courts, our monster monopoly is “very docile;” but, in the jungle, “blood! blood! more blood! human blood! innocent blood!” is still the cry of the insatiable demon of destruction—the monopolist of all power over all Asia.

Protestants smile at the superstitious absurdity of the Portuguese in flattering Saint Antonio, whoever that doughty personage may be, in invoking his special protection for their nation, and appointing his Saintship to the office of Captain of the First Regiment of Guards, and Field Marshal of the Army; but, certainly, it is infinitely more preposterous in the British nation to appoint their factors in India

to be their ambassadors and governors there. When Dr. Burnes told the Ameers of Scinde that the company paid nothing to the Crown for their exclusive privilege of plundering all India, they disbelieved the truism. The monopolist conciliates the favour of the royal comptroller by one fourteenth share of their patronage.

The entire history of our East Indian monopoly is one tissue of imposture and credulity; no plea has been too palpably false for the company to set forth, and none too gross for the people of Britain to believe; the company, however, has certainly generally gilded the bait; at one time, tempting the minister with the loan of a million, with a dozen thick and thin votes in the commons, and patronage enough to corrupt a dozen more members of parliament, whilst, at other times, its directors will buy over our distressed mining and manufacturing constituencies, by orders for goods, along with divers other similar temporary expedients.

The bishop of India, whom we have already named, has another tale of a conjurer who swallowed a clown, his shoes excepted—the same being very dirty—without the latter sustaining any injury! Now, this is a very modest specimen of our East Indian Company's charlatanism. Imagine a corrupt mercenary self-elected corporation of old sea-captains undertaking the government of India in 1844! Imagine their chairman in public court standing up and declaring, "I neither know anything about India, nor will I read or hear anything about India;" and, then, the president backing him by promising, "The crown will support the company in all they do, whether right or wrong," and then say, if this system of political jugglery was ever surpassed by any private impostor.

But what has Tom Thumb to do with the unfortunate King of Delhi? Nothing more than this, that when the Shah's letter, by Mr. Thompson, to Queen Victoria, is refused by her majesty's minister for the affairs of India, and left to the tender mercies of the monopolists in Leadenhall-street, her Majesty's ministers introduced to her Majesty the American Dwarf, General Tom Thumb, on Saturday, the 23rd of March; and announce the event in the *Court Gazette*, as a matter of state importance. Oh! the insolence—the infatuated insolence of office! Man cannot be dressed in a little brief authority, but he abuses his trust, and defies both God and man. Surely, such ministers are traitors, even to the cause of royalty, now, at this critical period, when men begin to doubt, not only its divine right, but its expediency.

Young Mr. Gladstone is encouraged by a powerful majority of the pretended representatives of the people, in burlesquing the movement of half a century, and his Royal Mistress is made to patronize a show, because the people's hunger for bread would otherwise make them

careless about paying to see the dwarf; but the Great Mogul himself cannot obtain leave, even to present a petition to any officer of the crown; he must deposit it in the hands of the Co-Hong merchants of the City; that is the extent of favor evinced to the Mogul; and the factors of India goods will, if they see fit, hand in the Mogul's letter to some commissioner of the crown, to be dealt with as he may see fit. Thus treated—access denied—what sort of answer can any petitioner hope for? But even injustice to a state prisoner may provoke vengeance. God—the God of Justice—has not been dethroned by the East India Company; they have only succeeded in outraging his long-suffering; even now, He is revealing their crimes to the public ear.

On the 24th January, 1825, Bishop Heber wrote to Lord Amherst saying, "I went, as your lordship is perhaps aware, to the court of the poor old prince, whose name was, in the time of our boyhood, associated as 'Great Mogul,' with every possible idea of wealth and grandeur. The palace, though dismally dirty and ruinous, is still very fine, and its owner is, himself, a fine and interesting ruin; his manner, and, I understand, his general character, is one of extremely courteous acquiescence and resignation, and in essential points, he has unquestionably good reason to think himself fortunate in the hands into which he has fallen." But what followed this, is omitted in the published copy; most probably it was some plea for more favor to the fallen prince.

"HUM LOGUE ROREE BUKKUR NAH JAENGE!"

THUS proclaimed the wise man of the East,—“From Simla, on the 1st of October, 1842; rajahs, sultans, naibs, khans, pundits, and moolahs,—Know! we, Edward, governed by moderation. India is the bound of our empire; we will withdraw within the natural limits which the God of Nature has set to our ambition. Other governors—they who misruled priorly to our advent—have appealed to the God of Battles as the only arbiter of their power; but we are otherwise minded; we dip not our golden foot in the water of the Indus!”

All people, and nations, and tongues applauded this proclamation; even “the most licentious press in the world” could not gainsay it, although by it their occupation was taken from them, for the governor-general of India was a moderate man. He, himself, had reined in the steed of ambition, and had, for the first time, set a limit to the rapacity of that insatiable monopoly, which, having devoured India, had crossed the Indus on a crusade against the crescent, and its champion, the Cossack Captain Vicovitch, or whatever “ovitch” his name is.

But, Lord Ellenborough's proclamations do alter; they even contradict each other. However, the sepoy has more of the Persian mettle in him; he says, "No! Edward; when the burra sahib of 1838 bade us, then, we crossed the Indus, which we can prove, for we left our bones behind us. Look at our new flags! 'Cabool' and 'Ghizni' are graven upon them, chiseled by the skeleton hand of death, who, mounted on his white horse, we encountered; but we could not withstand his power; he smote us, and we perished."

Whilst ruminating on the news just arrived from India, by the last mail—mutiny in all our camps—disgust at service in Scinde—a large placard struck our eye,—“Extraordinary advance in the price of bones!” This large posting-bill conjured up all the newsvenders' placards of “Our Success at Cabool,” as the Duke reads, what the vulgar tongue calls, “the entire annihilation of a whole army,” although Ackbar permitted one fugitive to fly with the horrifying intelligence. Then came up before us the bleached skeletons of entire regiments, and those of the entire army of Cabool.

Can such disaster be parodied—boasted of—by the Great Captain of the Age in the House of Peers!

Yes! the lying spirit of the god of war endeavours to delude the nation, and keep up the high price of India stock, by boasting of our successes at Cabool. Even in India the lie is echoed and gazetted, but it only repeated the fact of defeat, and disaster, and destruction. All the ridiculous attempts at vain-boasting are exposed by the following simple quotation:—“It is gratifying to think, that so far as it was possible to effect it, the skeletons and dried bodies of the unburied dead have met with decent burial, and where they can be collected together, those which still remain will be disposed of in like manner, on retirement of the armies from Cabool.”

These recollections of our successes at Cabool, and the *fait accompli*—the other stubborn fact—of an extraordinary advance in the price of bones—led us to wonder that the company has not appointed a Dry-Bone Committee of Directors to monopolize this article, which, under their exclusive charter of government promises to become so profitable an object of trade, that surely it is incumbent for the executive body of the monopoly to guard the interests of the constituents, the proprietors of India, by reviving the ancient committee of directors which existed for a century under the barefaced designation of “THE COMMITTEE FOR PREVENTING THE GROWTH OF PRIVATE TRADE;” and, now, to conciliate the disgusted public, a claim may be set up to humanity and also to patriotism, by telling the Friends that the monopoly will handle the bones more gently than free traders would do; and surely the lords of the soil, the aristocracy of England will be

secured with the prospect of more bone manure. The new title may run thus,—“The Committee of Directors of the old interminable India Monopoly, for Preventing the Growth of Private Trade in Dry Bones.”

What the bone trade may become, is best illustrated by the wool trade. Century after century the monopoly thoroughly persuaded King, Lords, and Commons, that the power of hanging interlopers was essential to the existence of every British factory in India. However, at length, in 1833, the spirit of the age and the march of events dissipated this illusion, and the monopoly was placed in abeyance. Up to this period, all India had never supplied one pound of wool to our staple manufacture; but, then, in the very first year of complete private trade, there were imported from Bombay 3,721 lbs. weight of wool; and, in the year 1841, the import of that article had already increased to 2,008,664 lbs. weight.

Cromwell's army had its printing press, and Buonaparte calculated much upon his bulletins, proclamations, bank-notes, &c., lies and forgeries as they palpably were; he, perhaps, over-estimated the power of the press on the untaught serfs of the czar of Muscovy, but still he duly valued the power of the press on his own army, their friends and their foes. The armies of India ought to have their own presses and their own printers, their own recognized editors, gazettes, journals, &c., as much as any other corporation, parliament or government; for, from want of this, in their recent campaigns, much misrepresentation has taken place; and often when the civil press of the presidencies has done justice to the army, the proprietors of India Stock have denounced the Press of India as the most licentious in the world.

Sir John Hobhouse, the very huntsman of the corruptionists who traduce the press of India, may perhaps respect the opinion of Heber, the metropolitan of all India, lying between the two great capes of the world, which he communicated in confidence to Mr. Wynn, the Royal President of India, on the rapacious iron rule of the London monopoly; in a letter, dated from Pertabghur, in March, 1825: Bishop Heber sums up his view of the mal-administration of India by saying,—“On the whole, a want of magistrates, a want of troops, a want of public expenditure, and a desire to augment the revenue,—arising from the necessity imposed on the supreme government of sending all the treasure they can scrape together to England, seem to be, at present, the chief dangers of our eastern dominions.”—“It is a system of delay, of weakness, of niggardliness, and of insulation. Every thing is done at the least charge, and to serve the present turn; in every thing the Natives are less and less consulted and conciliated; and I really do

not think the Company do all they ought to do, or all which is *necessary* for them to do, to preserve their Indian Empire !!!”

How is it that this confidential denunciation of the Company's most rapacious and insatiable, degrading, insulting, and dangerous tyranny never came before the select committee which sat year after year on the removal of the Charter. Can any evidence be more explicit, less suspicious, or more trust-worthy? the Bishop of India, in confidence to the Minister of the Crown; and, both of them, the most able and experienced officers who have ever filled either appointment; linked together in the most intimate and endeared friendship; their private correspondence, revealed only by a premature death. This sentence is an episcopal consecration of the royal standard whenever it shall be hoisted, in lieu of the flag of the monopoly, on the flag staff at Fort William, in compliance with the equally well expressed resolve,—“Hum logue Roree Bukkur nah jaenge!”

Has any officer been at the pains of examining how many of the directors have subscribed to the Affghan Relief Fund? We see it gazetted that the court of directors have, as usual, given a hundred guineas to the Marine Society; now, this is the cream skimmed off about five or ten thousand rupees screwed out of the cultivators of India,—even in seasons of famine;—and, the directors feast with the Marine Society and speechify and uphold their corruption. The London charities of the collective body of India directors are munificent, but the private charities of individual directors, for the benefit of their victims in India are utterly unknown and undiscoverable;—if they do put their right hand into their own breeches pocket, for the relief of the people of India, it is done so very stealthily that nobody can perceive it: their Toast Master does not proclaim it; the tongue of the world does not gazette it. In this they are unjust to themselves, for if the army of India saw how charitable their masters were, they then might again cross the Indus.

THE DEPOSED RAJAH OF SATTARAH.

THE pages of this periodical have contained many references to the case of this unhappy and much-injured Prince. PURTAUB SING, the deposed and exiled Rajah of Sattarah, is a Hindoo of illustrious lineage, and very rare moral and intellectual endowments. For many years his virtues as a ruler, were recognized and acknowledged at the India House, and as a testimonial of the high admiration in which his character and administration were held, a sword of 3,000 guineas' value was unanimously voted him. In the meantime the Rajah had been deprived, by the Government of Bombay, of some rich jagheers, which had lapsed to him by the death of their incumbents, and which had previously been awarded to him by a solemn treaty at the time of his accession to his throne, under the auspices of the British Government. The refusal of the Rajah to submit to the confiscation of these jagheers, brought him under the displeasure of the Bombay Government, and laid the foundation of his future ruin. Enemies of the basest character plotted against him, and found their calumnies greedily listened to by the Government at Bombay. Evidence was taken in secret, and he in vain asked for copies of that evidence. He was denied a trial, but told that if he would admit his guilt, he would again enjoy the favour of the Government—but must submit, however, to the loss of his jagheers, as well as of his character, and to the pensioning out of his own treasury, of those who had conspired against him. This the Rajah indignantly refused to do, telling the then Governor that rather than sully his name, relinquish his rights, or violate his religion, he would forfeit his kingdom and endure beggary. He was dethroned—spoiled of all his private property—and driven to a burning and unhealthy spot, 700 miles distant from his native hills, where he has ever since remained a state prisoner; his brother (his chief enemy) and his abandoned accusers, have revelled, in the meanwhile, in the wealth of which he has been cruelly robbed. Since his deposal, a vast mass of papers relating to his case have been printed by order of the House of Commons, in addition to those which from time to time have been forced from the authorities at the India House. Though these papers reveal a series of plots and villainies on the part of the Rajah's enemies almost unprecedented, even in the annals of Asiatic wickedness, the Rajah is still without a hearing, he is not so much as fur-

nished with the means of knowing what has been said against him—for the papers printed here, are in a language of which he is utterly ignorant.

We have been favoured with a sight of a paper, sent by Mr. Thompson, who has recently visited the Rajah in his exile, to the leading friends of that prince, in England. We believe we shall commit no offence by laying it before our readers. It contains a brief, but touching, statement of the present situation of the Rajah, and we hope it will have the effect of stirring up the lovers of justice in this country, to make some fresh exertions in behalf of a deeply injured man.

TO THE FRIENDS OF HIS HIGHNESS PURTAUB SING, THE DEPOSED
RAJAH OF SATTARAH, NOW IN EXILE AT BENARES.

Presuming that intelligence respecting the Rajah of Sattarah, from one who has recently had an opportunity of seeing and of enquiring into the circumstances of that unfortunate Prince, will not be unacceptable to those in England who have generously exerted themselves in his behalf, I shall give a brief account of two visits paid to his Highness, and state the impressions produced on my mind by the interviews I had with him, and by the conversations I had with others respecting him.

My first interview with the Rajah was on the 16th of June, 1843, which was the day of my arrival at Benares. In accordance with the orders of the Government, the meeting took place in the house of the agent of the Governor General Major Carpenter, who showed me every attention compatible with the duties of his situation, and the special instructions he had received in reference to the intercourse of strangers with the persons under his charge; and from all I could learn, that gentleman exercises his authority with the utmost consideration of the peculiar position of the Rajah, and the other Princes and Chiefs committed by the Government to his care. At this interview I was permitted to enjoy a free conversation with the Rajah for upwards of three hours. Major Carpenter acted as interpreter, and took great pains to communicate to the Rajah all I desired to say. His Highness manifested great joy at seeing me, and embraced me in the most affectionate manner. He expressed his deep gratitude towards all those who have taken up his cause in England. He brought with him a great mass of papers, and in the course of our conversation very frequently referred to them. These papers were in the form of bound volumes. He appeared to possess a minute and consecutive record of every important transaction connected with the affairs of his principality, from the time he was placed upon his throne, until his

removal. He conversed with great earnestness and fluency, and it was quite evident that his disposal, and his treatment before and after that event, by the British Government, was the constant and sole matter on which his thoughts were engaged. He dwelt particularly, and with great emphasis, upon the original misunderstanding with the Bombay Government on the subject of the lapsed jagheers, and seemed impressed with the belief that all his subsequent troubles had sprung from that cause. He appeared very imperfectly informed respecting the contents of the printed papers in the hands of parties in England. He spoke throughout as a deeply-injured man, and the victim of arbitrary and irresistible power. He had the air of one deeply conscious of his own rectitude, and convinced of his perfect ability to prove, upon a fair examination into the merits of his case,—not only his innocence of the misconduct imputed to him, but also that he had been previously ill-used by the Bombay Government, and had the strongest right to claim the protection of the Supreme Government for the redress of his original grievances. For every question put to him he had a prompt and sensible reply, and referred to his papers with the utmost facility. He exhibited several original letters from distinguished men, upholding his claim to the jagheers of which he had been deprived long before his deposition, and demonstrated that from the commencement, his desire had been to submit the question in dispute respecting them to the judgment and decision of those best informed regarding the true meaning of the treaty which the Government dictated in placing him upon his throne. He struck me as a man having no secrets. He never contradicted any former statement, nor in the slightest degree prevaricated, or attempted any evasion. All he seemed anxious for, was a fair, an honest, and a full enquiry; and he was evidently confident of a verdict in his favour. He said that owing to his mental anxieties, and the sickening suspense in which he had been kept, his life had become a burden to him, and he spoke with great seriousness of escaping from his troubles by voluntary death. He represented his sufferings under the circumstances of his exile, as extreme. Benares was of all places most unfavorable to his health, and the least likely to agree with his constitution, as its situation and climate were wholly different from those of Sattarah. During the previous hot winds, he had been reduced to great debility, and absolute lethargy, and his death at the time seemed almost certain. He dreaded the return of the hot months, and considered it quite improbable that he could sustain existence beyond a few more years in Benares. He was paying monthly instalments out of his allowance, to defray the expense of rebuilding his premises, which had been accidentally destroyed by fire, and he thought it a great hardship that his stipend should be diminished to repay the Government what they had

advanced for such a purpose. The soldiers originally appointed to guard his camp had been withdrawn, and he had been forced to maintain sepoy's at his own expense. The Agent had kindly offered to supply their places by burkundazies (common watchmen), but this offer he had declined, as he regarded the employment of such men, in lieu of regular guards, as degrading to a person of his rank. His income was far too small for his establishment. More than twelve hundred persons had accompanied him from Sattara to Benares, and the greater part of these were dependent wholly upon him for the means of existence. Many of his people had died every year from the unhealthiness of the place. If any of his followers had resources at the time of their arrival, those resources had become utterly exhausted: they had lost all they once possessed, through their faithful adherence to him in his misfortunes. They were now (though many of them were men of rank by birth) in a state of abject penury; but while he loved them for their loyalty, and had every wish to be their supporter, he had no means of assisting them. On his coming to Benares, he had requested Major Carpenter to take an inventory of every article he possessed, as well as of the jewels belonging to the ladies, and to annex to each its value. This had been done. He had often been obliged to sell things, in order to meet his expenses, but he had scrupulously followed the advice of Major Carpenter, and had abstained from borrowing, or getting into debt. He set his heart upon the adoption of the infant child of the unfortunate Balla Sahib Senaputtee, over whom I was informed, he watched with great tenderness and care. He expressed a strong desire to be permitted to contract a marriage engagement on behalf of this boy, with the family of one of the Oodepore Rajahs. The father of this boy, had been followed from Sattarah, by order of Colonel Ovens, and made to give up property to the amount of fifty thousand rupees, on the pretence of his being in debt that sum to the State, in the capacity of Commander-in-Chief and Paymaster of his Highness's troops. The Rajah considered this act as most cruel and unjust; and thought the matter should be brought under the especial notice of the authorities in England. He (the Rajah) had to support both the boy and his mother, and he hoped the Government would pity their condition, and restore to them that which had been taken from the Senaputtee, as the charge brought against that officer was wholly without foundation. If his case was likely to remain long unsettled, he wished to be permitted in the mean time, to remove to some more healthy part of the country, but he could not do so without the sanction and pecuniary assistance of the Government. His people were leaving him, and returning to their own country, or, going elsewhere. Many were sick and starving, and all were dispirited and desponding. He could not see these things,

and not be weary of his existence—he wished to die. Could he be assured of ultimate success, he could be patient, and he would try to keep up the courage of his people. He would wait, one, two, three, or even five years; but, hopeless suspense was insupportable. The chief source of his consolation were the letters of sympathy he received from England. His one desire was to return with his faithful followers to Sattarah, and die in the home of his ancestors. He had recently lost by death his favorite servant and secretary Balwunt Rao Chitneas, and he felt that he must die soon, or be left alone.

My second interview with the Rajah took place on the 24th November 1843. This was also in the house of, and in the presence of, Major Carpenter. He repeated many things which I have already stated. He was attended by a number of his followers, who were introduced to me as persons who would directly disprove many of the statements made against the Rajah, that had been sent from India, and printed in England. I declined to question them, or to hear them, as I had no means of using their testimony. They, therefore, made their “salaam,” and retired. The Rajah again made many earnest enquiries regarding the time that his case would be under discussion in England, and asked me to speak some words of hope and comfort to his people. I studiously abstained from saying anything calculated to raise false expectations. I merely assured his Highness, that whatever could be done for him by his friends here, would be done, and that he might rely upon it, that no lapse of time would lead them to abandon his cause, as long as he remained without a fair trial, and as long as they considered him the subject of unjust treatment.

I am confirmed by everything I saw and heard in the belief of the Rajah's innocence of the charges brought against him. The favorable impressions I had received respecting his character were greatly strengthened. He was frank, communicative and decided. He seemed a man with whom it would be easy to deal, if the simple object was to arrive at the truth. His manner was perfectly undisguised, and he appeared ready to render every assistance in his power in the way of promoting enquiry.

During the twelve months that I was in India, I mingled much with the natives of the country of all ranks, but met with no one who inspired me with a more favorable opinion of his character than his Highness the Rajah of Sattara.

BRITISH FRIENDS OF INDIA.

To the Editor of the British Friend of India Magazine.

London, 12th April, 1844.

SIR,—I perceive by a late number of "*The Friend of India*," that Mr Stikeman, the active and zealous secretary of the East India and China Association, has put himself in communication with Dr. Royle (who, I believe, is the home-botanist of the East India Company), for the purpose of introducing into India the cocoa plant of the West Indies.

Upon the maxim of "*sum cuique*," I beg to be allowed to state, through the medium of your journal, that it is now several years since I introduced that plant upon my property in the province of Malabar. It has there flourished, borne fruit, and is in course of being more extensively propagated. Prior to that I had introduced the Jamaica Pimento, and since then I have been successful in procuring the seeds of several fruits much prized in the West Indies, and hitherto strangers to India, but where I hope in time also to make them indigenous. I may mention that the coffee originally termed Malabar coffee, was produced from seeds which my father obtained from Arabia nearly half a century ago, years before Java coffee became extensively known in Europe as an article of import.

I am, Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

F. C. BROWN.

CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR IN THE KINGDOM.

A custom house return, dated 20th March, 1844, shews, that during the last fourteen years, 1830-43, the average annual consumption of sugar in the United Kingdom has been but 3,913,016 cwts., that being the net quantity actually retained for home consumption. In the first seven years of the period. it was 3,903,460, and in the last, 3,922,572; shewing a yearly increase of 19,112 cwts. The number of consumers has greatly increased during the fourteen years.

Our export of British refined sugar was 607,580 cwts. in 1830; and in the three first years of the period, it annually averaged 529,053 cwts.; in the next six years it sank to 288,214 yearly; the following year it was but 11,388 cwts.; in 1840, only 760 cwts.; in 1841, 436 cwts.; in 1842, 133 cwts.; and in 1843, but 155 cwts.; so that, in fact, in 1833, the trade fell to one-half of what it had been; and in 1839 it

became entirely annihilated. Competent authorities estimate that 108 cwts. of double refined sugar is equal to 129 cwts. of raw sugar ; 100 cwts. of single refined to 110 of raw ; 100 of bastards to 85 of raw ; and 100 of molasses to 39 of raw sugar.

Into the cause of this loss of an important branch of our industry, it is worth enquiring. Our operatives, have they become too idle, or too fully employed in other factories to continue to refine sugar ? Oh, no ; we see them seeking for employment. Our ships, also, leave our ports in ballast. Our chemists are daily making fresh discoveries in the refinement of sugar. Our capital is redundant. But our legislators have tightened the screw of our West India planter's monopoly of sugar to this kingdom ; they may have pretended to loosen it a little, but they witness the increase of the population, and the corresponding decrease of the supply from the Antilles.

The rate of draw-back on double refined sugar exported in British ships previously to the 5th of October, 1830, was 48s. 7½d. the cwt. ; on the 1st September, 1833, it was reduced to 43s. 2½d. ; and on the 10th of October, 1838, the draw-back was still further reduced to 35s. 8d. the cwt. ; so that we see that the Acts of Parliament which made these alterations in the scale of draw-back, operated as directly as if they had been so worded, that at first the half, and subsequently the whole of the factories, ships, capital, skill, and industry engaged in the export of refined sugar should become unemployed. So dependant are we for employment upon the acts of our law-makers. We do not say that they are deficient in wisdom, but we do nevertheless certify that they have most effectually ruined our export of sugar.

MR. STRACHAN'S PAMPHLET.

Ye've read (and shudder'd) of those rites accurst,
 Of Juggernaut, the Indian demon god ;
 Whose madden'd votaries struggle to be first,
 When yearly his dread chariot comes abroad,
 Headlong themselves or tender babes to dash
 Before the horrid wheels, as on they crash !

THIS *brochure* sticks in the throat of the executive. We thought the monster monopoly could swallow a kingdom at a mouthful, but we find the directors have *some* Protestant scruples about gulping down their Juggernaut, and have invited their Governor-General of India in Council to reply to the libel of a Proprietor, published against the Company's monstrous demon.

Mr. Willoughby, of the Bombay Council, recently called upon the house-list to prosecute a proprietor for something he had said in the general court, and now the house-list beg the Supreme Council of the Indies to silence another; so that, whether a proprietor of India stock manfully expresses his sentiments in open court, or responsibly publishes them in his calm moments, he is to be opposed, in thus discharging his sacred trust, by all the combined powers of the home and local authorities of a most mighty empire.

We cannot unlock the door of the directors' court-room, but we can peep and listen at the key-hole; we can discover turmoil within, and observe anxiety when the individuals make their exit. Moreover, on court days, at half-past 12, when a lump of decrepid mortality is wheeled into sign the despatches, we can get a peep into the cabinet of Leadenhall; and, again, when the brace of porters—bending beneath the load of their trays of luncheon and baskets of bottles of wine, for the directors—take their station in the council chamber, we can also guess what follows—unanimity in eating and conviviality in drinking to the inviolability of Juggernaut, and to the enjoyment of his £6000 a-year, and that in despite of fanaticism.

Her Majesty the Queen has nobly commanded Lord Ripon to present to Parliament as curious a document as was ever discovered in unwrapping a mummy. It is entitled, "A Legislative Despatch, relative to the Superintendence of Native Religious Institutions!"

Now, what in the world has "the Defender of the Christian Faith" to do with Juggernaut? The Queen superintend the bagnios of Juggernaut! That were, indeed, something lower than the lowest depth. The basest faction of our most corrupt corporation has hitherto outraged Christendom by superintending the worship of that log whose orgies are blood and lust,—but will nothing satisfy the cupidity of the monopoly save the involvement of their sovereign's name in pandering to their demons?

It is a fact beyond dispute, that the Company—in their "superintendence of native religious institutions"—seduce young women bedeck them with jewels, parade them in the temples, hire them out for prostitution, flog them if they scruple, receive the wages of their hire—and then, when their victims become diseased or aged, discharge them, destitute and unprovided for. Even our own Bishop Heber records the substance of this system. Does the Company now call upon the Queen to defend these their wicked practices? This is the superintendence willingly exercised by the Company for the sake of lucre.

This "Legislative Despatch," or "Letter," from the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Governor-General of India in Council," is dated on the 4th of April, 1843, but, concealed an entire

year; it is only now, on the 19th of March, 1844, that it has been presented to Parliament by her Majesty's command, and ordered by the House of Commons to be printed. We do not know if the Lords spiritual and temporal have printed it, or if the Bishop of London has noticed it.

Watching—as is our duty—the signs of the times, we observe that both the Company and Crown have moved in this matter in the spring of the year; the Company penned it early in April, 1843, on the very verge of the annual change in the direction; and the Crown produced the letter in March, 1844, just on the eve of the quarterly meeting of the General Court of Proprietors.

There is a place called Exeter Hall, much resorted to in the spring of the year, by a description of people in England, whom Lord Auckland was once pleased to denounce as “fanatics,” when they implored him to relinquish the revenue he derived from the taxes imposed on pilgrims. Now, despicable as is fanaticism, it really seems as if this despatch was penned by the Company, in 1843, to deprecate the wrath of the fanatics; and we suspect that it is *now* published by the Crown, to buy another year's truce in Exeter Hall; for if Mr. Poynder had not been conciliated, he would have already sounded the tocsin, and been responded to throughout the entire kingdom. The country is awake to the crime, and will no longer suffer it. The saints endure patiently, but they also persevere as patiently. They cannot bear this palpable abomination of “superintendence,” as it is called, in the margin of the court's despatch; they will no longer tolerate this interference of Government, and its officers, with the affairs of the temple of Juggernaut.

Mr. Strachan says,—That, notwithstanding the abolition of the pilgrim-tax, patronage and support are still afforded, ostensibly and substantially, to Juggernaut, in the following instances:—*Firstly*. In the annual payment of £6,000; for the perpetual maintenance of the establishment of the temple, the FEES of the PILGRIM-HUNTERS, the embellishment of the idol, and the pomp of the festivals.—*Secondly*. In permitting the trade of the pilgrim-hunters.—*Thirdly*. In employing the authority of the police to impress the labouring classes, in the surrounding country, to drag the idol's car, at the great festivals.

This is the protest of a proprietor against the system by which the house-list executive have plundered India in order to raise the price of India stock from 191 to 296; the quotation at which they bargained with Messrs. Grant and Macaulay for a renewal of their charter.

Britain looks on with apathy, because India is thus robbed for the benefit of the metropolitan monopoly; the people submit to have their income taxed seven-pence in the pound, for the worthy purpose of thus

keeping up the price of India stock ; the executive body of the East India Company boast of their ability to keep up the price of the Company's stock, as though it were some mighty feat of state-craft ; when it is so plainly to be seen that it is merely a simple robbery ; Britain supplies fleets and armies, thus to raise an annuity, which Mr. Macaulay persuaded the Commons still longer to charge on India.

The ability of the Court of Directors is both a matter of history and a matter of fact :—*Firstly*, it is recorded in the history of the year 1833, that they were originally monopolists, but so ignorant and corrupt, that they compelled Parliament to place their monopoly in abeyance ; it expired comatose, under the burden of their imbecile corruption ;—and, *secondly*, we who live in Leadenhall-street, daily, see visibly, and feel palpably, the very self-same, self-elected close Court of Directors, composed of ship-masters, supracargoes, bankers, merchants, pensioners, annuitants, and so forth, in every stage, from that of the decrepitude of old age, to that of all the rashness of unfledged manhood, pretending to govern India, but in reality combining together basely to plunder that empire.

Behold their most infamous annual round-robin to support each other against the proprietors. Is not this a matter of fact ? Is it not a truth that, even since the Queen commanded Lord Ripon to present to Parliament the court's despatch in behalf of Juggernaut, and since the Commons printed and published that last dying speech of the monopoly, no less than a score of East India directors have disgraced themselves by recommending for re-election all the six ex-directors, including Sir Robert Campbell and the Hon. Captain Hugh Lindsay, the redoubtable champion of Juggernaut—a man whose last energies have been spent in the service of the demon,—whose last breath was expended in singing the praise of the foul idol. Has not Major Oliphant signed the recommendation of Mr. Lindsay, who—something akin to the Hindoo god—is carried on a board between two men ? Is it not a fact that Sir Robert Campbell, also, is again brought into the direction, by the recommendation of the whole of the directors, except Messrs. Ellice, Mills, Shank, and Smith ? This crime was perpetrated so recently as the 10th of April, 1844.

But for more facts of the inability, physical as well as moral, of the Court of Directors to govern India. Is government a science, or is it a mere matter of trade—a stock-exchange juggle,—a lottery, a chapter of accidents, tested only by the price of stock—that political barometer, the thermometer of the money market ? Government is the most noble of all sciences ; it is that which is the most difficult of attainment, and which, when attained, requires the utmost skill in the selection and management of the agents necessarily employed in carrying

out its principles into execution and effect, and especially as regards India.

It is a mathematical fact that the Court of Directors consists of thirty men, all of whom have pecuniarily acquired their seats ; none of whom have been tested as to their fitness for their duties, except in the single point of their aptitude in corrupting the electors. Now, many of these directors are absolutely past their labour ; their respective ages disqualify several of them from the office they hold, so tenaciously, until death takes them to account for their abuse of the trust. The education, or rather want of education, of many of the directors disqualifies them intellectually ; their professional life also aggravates this evil. The banker may be a good accountant, the merchant an excellent penman, and the captain a good leadsman or drill-sergeant ; but these are not the qualifications we demand for the direction of India.

The Directors themselves are ashamed of their own history ; they find themselves as the Kings of East, and then blush on being asked the cause of their elevation, the steps by which they climbed to their musnud.

An East India Director is the most vigilant animal known, for scenting prey, and he is as versatile as he is vigilant. All the blacks, and Pagans, and Turks, were granted to the Company by Elizabeth in 1601, and the Stuarts added interlopers, &c. William and Mary, in their necessity, sold all else into the tender mercies of the Company ; during the rebellions of 1715 and 1745, the Company bought of the Hanoverians confirmation of all their powers ; the American war, and the French revolution, drew away from them public attention ; and since then the nation has had enough to do in placing in abeyance the monopoly of commerce with half the globe ; so that to this hour woe betide the victim whose rupee invites the Court of Directors to examine into his pedigree, his character, or his tenure ; for if fraud cannot secure the prey, then force will be brought to overwhelm him.

Bless your heart ! the Company is not a tyrant. The old lady of Leadenhall Street is as modest a matron as her sister in Threadneedle Street—a mere commercial company ; but just now she has shut up shop, sold her warehouses and ships, and merely confines her attention to collect the crop of India. No, the Company is not an oriental despot. It is the lineal male descendant of Shah Allum who wears the crown, and does all the mischief ; the Company is merely his perpetual Dewan, not his responsible minister ; merely his Majesty's cash-keeper. Every old lady who holds India Stock is equally innocent in her individual capacity as is the Company collectively as a corporate body. One and all, they wash their hands in rose-water,—not in innocent

blood. It is Mrs. Nobody, who went to Istalif, and graved that bloody page in history.

The director is not a pilgrim hunter, bless you. He has to write out to India to ask for a description of the animal. The protesting proprietor from Madras declares that these agents are "a class of men whose occupation is to travel over most parts of India to entice the ignorant and superstitious Hindoos to undertake a pilgrimage, which is attended with greater loss of life, and innumerable other evils, than any other superstition;" but the entire Court of Directors are surprised at the novel information. Dear old gentlemen, their next despatch will be to say that it is reported there is a hill in India, and that people call it Humaon or Himalaya, or some such name, and to ask if what these people say is true.

Pilgrim hunters have long figured very prominently in the records received from India; but, in public court, the chairman boasts "I have not read our most important papers, and I will not read them;" and his colleagues cheer him on, in thus outraging that decency of reserve which befits an ignorant corporation. The Crown might now command the minister of Indian affairs to lay before both Houses of Parliament all information regarding the hunting for pilgrims in India. Surely this matter must interest "London."

The Court of Directors sent out to the Governor-General in Council ten copies of Mr. Strachan's pamphlet, in which he, as a Proprietor of India stock, demands that they will withdraw the Company's patronage and support from the iniquitous system, under which the superstition of Juggernaut "is now flourishing beyond all experience," although the loss of life among the pilgrims is rated at fifty thousand pounds yearly!

So much for the success of Claudius Buchanan, old Charles Grant, Wilberforce, and the other Protestants of 1813, as well as for the still continued efforts of the Episcopalian and Dissenting Missionary bodies, against the Company's continued support of the bloody rites of their own Moloch, who is still upheld by the Company in his revelry of blood. The Company not only resists the pressure from without, but corrupts the controlling authority, and bamboozles both Houses of Parliament by withholding some returns, and by falsifying others.

The nation bids the Company divorce their idol, but naturally enough the latter refers the case to India, and thus gains delay; year after year, charter after charter, thus is gained. Colonel Galloway has been rewarded for his plea for Juggernaut by a seat in the direction.

When did any corrupt corporation ever purge itself? A corporation never regenerates itself by spontaneous energy; every corporation, when it becomes corrupt, therefore, requires the controul of some

hand from without itself to bring it back to the paths of duty and virtue.

The Company boast themselves that their government is a system of checks !—A system of checks ? Is not such a system something like a dead-lock ?—no motion, no vitality, no system at all. Where is the responsibility ? The minister blushes not to say, I can do nothing ; but, at the same time, he pockets one-fourteenth share of the patronage of the body he is salaried to controul. The responsibility of our rule over India ought to be borne on his shoulders ; it ought to be his boast, " My head would be the forfeit of my neglect." But, no, his base excuse is, " If I do not gratify the monopoly, then the monopoly will not fee me."

The chairman says, he is only the organ of his court and each individual shirks responsibility by pleading, that he is only a fraction of the court. Thus, we see, a body of men, moving in concert, and acting in a manner which they tell us does not fairly indicate the personal dispositions of the twenty-four or thirty individuals who compose the Court of Directors. And, in some degree, we are compelled to believe them ; for it is a palpable truism that individuals do *wrong*, but bodies do *mighty wrong*, and they do it too without remorse, for men singly have consciences, but a corporation can boast of none. A Board of Directors that can only retain office by a profuse division of that spoil of India which is within their reach, must be endued with more virtue than usually falls to the lot of any individual human being if it could withstand so great a temptation to theft ; and, as matters really stand, the Court of Directors cannot be honest ; plunder is their ostensible occupation ; they persuade themselves that their profession is legalized, just as the Thug deludes himself into a belief that his murders are sanctified ; he dedicates a tithe of his produce to Calce ; the Court of Directors conciliate the silence of Mr. Robinson by paying over to his exchequer a much smaller portion of their plunder, for a royal indulgence to sin more deeply, and against the convictions of their own more enlightened consciences.

The directors of any corrupt corporation cannot afford to keep a clear conscience. A rational morality would, indeed, teach us, that although a booty is divided into proportionate parts amongst the confederates, still the guilt of the wrong perpetrated attaches, undivided and entire, to each of the accessories. But it is not thus that directors are accustomed to think, and we see them rise from their iniquitous consultation board, calculating that their own individual fractional share of the advantage is to be the measure of their share of blame in the crime they have resolved to perpetrate. Look at Mr. Hogg in the Commons.

On the 4th of April, 1843, the Company demanded information as to the facts of what Mr. Strachan published, and all the world, the East India Directors excepted, knew to be true; but up to this hour no information has been received from the Supreme Government. The Court of Directors add "You will be careful that the Government does not by any act whatever cause it to be believed that it sanctions, or in any way gives countenance to, the proceedings of these people." "And you will understand it to be our express desire that the authority of the police may" *no longer* "be employed to impress the labouring classes to drag the car at Jagernat, or at any other temple," *but*, "on the contrary, that it may be employed on all occasions in protecting the labouring classes from any such compulsory service."

Extravagant ecclesiastical establishment of the Company! Are these your patrons? Are you dumb to this despatch of the year 1844? Juggernaut is not expected to speak, but you are salaried by the people of India to preach righteousness to the monopoly. Is it the result of your Protestantism, that in the middle of 1844 the Court of Directors are not yet informed that they themselves plunder the enslaved cultivators of India of six thousand a year for Juggernaut, hunt for pilgrims, and drag the idol cars? Who but the clergy of India ought to have preached against these crimes? Wherefore do they tithe India? For connivance at this crime of the Court of Directors.

LAW OF SLAVERY IN BRITISH INDIA.

SLAVERY in Hindostan is not sanctioned by British law, except in so far as it has been recognized as an institution by the various rules and regulations which have been issued by the supreme authority in India, from time to time, to mitigate or check it. It is, however, authorized by the Hindoo and the Mahomedan laws, as may be seen in the following extract from a minute on the subject by Mr. Colbrooke, inserted in parliamentary papers, No. 138, p. 311, 1839. He says:—"The Hindoo law fully recognizes slavery. It specifies in much detail the various modes by which a person becomes the slave of another, and which are reducible to the following heads: viz., capture in war; voluntary submission to slavery, for divers causes (as a pecuniary consideration, maintenance during a famine, &c.), involuntary, for the discharge of debt, or by way of punishment of specific offences; birth, as offspring of a female slave; gift, sale, or other transfer by a former owner; and sale or gift of their offspring by parents. It treats the slave as the absolute property of his master, familiarly speaking of

this species of property, in association with cattle, under the contemptuous designation of bipeds and quadrupeds. It makes no provision for the protection of the slave from the cruelty and ill-treatment of an unfeeling master, nor defines the master's powers over the person of his slave ; neither prescribing distinct limits to that power, nor declaring it to extend to life or limb. It allows to the slave no right of property, even of his own acquisition, unless by the indulgence of his master. It affords no opening for his redemption and emancipation (especially if he be a slave by birth or purchase), unless by the voluntary manumission of him by his master ; or in the special case of saving his master's life, when he may demand his freedom or the portion of a son ; or in that of a female slave bearing issue to her master, when both she and her offspring are entitled to freedom, if he have not legitimate issue ; or in the particular instances of persons enslaved for temporary causes (as debt, amercia-ment, cohabitation with a slave, and maintenance in consideration of servitude) ; or the cessation of the grounds of slavery by the discharge of the debt ; or mutual discontinuance of the cohabitation, or relinquishment of the maintenance.

The Hindoo law recognizes fifteen different classes of male and female slaves, viz.:—1st. *Girihgat*, that is, one born of a female slave, 2nd. *Kireet*, that is, one bought for a price, either from the parents or from the former owner : 3rd, *Lubdhi*, that is, one received in donation : 4th, *Dayado pagut*, that is, one acquired by inheritance : 5th. *Unakut bhirt*, that is, one maintained or protected in famine : 6th. *Aheet*, that is, a slave pledged by his master : 7th. *Bundus*, that is, a distressed debtor, voluntarily engaged to serve his creditor for a stipulated period . 8th. *Joodh puraput*, that is, one taken captive in war : 9th. *Punject*, that is, won in a stake or gambling wager : 10th. *Oofigit*, that is, one offering himself in servitude, without any compensation in return : 11th. *Purbburjeea busit*, that is, a Brahmin relinquishing a state of religious mendicancy, which he had voluntarily assumed ; an apostate mendicant, however is the slave of the Rajah, or government only : 12th. *Hrit kal*, that is, stipulated, or one offering himself in servitude for a stipulated time : 13th. *Bhuegul-das*, that is, one offering himself in servitude for the sake of food : 14th. *Birbar chirt*, that is one becoming a slave on condition of marriage with a slave girl: 15th. *Atmu bikrita*, that is, self sold, or one who sold himself for a price.

The Mahomedan law equally acknowledges slavery, originating, however, in fewer sources, viz.—capture of infidels in war ; birth, as issue of a female slave ; to which some authorities (who are chiefly followed) have added sale of their offspring, by parents, in a dearth or famine. The property is so absolute and complete, that it is assigned

as a reason for subjecting an owner to no worldly punishment or penalty for the murder of his slave ; he has, of course, entire power over his person, being restrained by no provisions of the law adopted to protect the slave from ill-treatment. Manumission cannot be exacted from the owner, unless in the case where, for some cause, the slave is already emancipated in part, in which case he is entitled to redeem himself by emancipatory labour equivalent to the remaining portion of his value. In all other instances emancipation depends wholly on the will of the owner. But manumission of slaves is strongly recommended as a pious act, and the law leans much against the slavery of Mahomedans. A female slave bearing issue to her master does not acquire freedom, but gains other privileges, of which the chief is that of not being liable to be sold to another person. Her issue is free, and ranks with other illegitimate but acknowledged offspring of her master. .

According to the most eminent Mahomedan law doctors, " All men are by nature free and independent ; and no man can be a subject of property, except an infidel, inhabiting a country not under the power and control of the faithful. This right of possession which the Mooslims have over heurbees (i. e. infidels fighting against the faith), is acquired by isteela, which means the entire subduement of any subject of property by force of arms. The original right of property, therefore, which one man may possess over another, is to be acquired solely by isteela (as defined above), and cannot be obtained in the first instance by purchase, donation, or heritage." Such slaves, and such only, " become legal subjects of property, and are transferable by gift, sale or inheritance."—" The same rules are applicable to slaves of both sexes." Children born of female slaves " by any other than by her legal lord and master, whether the father be a freeman or slave," are " subject to slavery," and " are called Khanazad, i. e. born in the family. .

It may be here observed, that the authority of Hindoo law in those parts of British India formerly under the dominion of the Mahomedans is not only questioned, but denied. By right of conquest their laws superseded those of the Hindoos. It may be further observed that the British government acquired its power of legislation from the Mussulmans ; and, in its turn, has asserted its right, and bound the people of this country, as matter of duty, to promote the interests and happiness of the native inhabitants of the British dominions in India, and has declared that such measures ought to be adopted as may tend to the introduction amongst them of useful knowledge, and of religious and moral improvement (vide 35 George III., cap. 155), provided that the free exercise of their religion be invariably maintained. If it be true that the Mahomedan has superseded the Hindoo law, and we see no reason to doubt it, then it follows that the slavery sanctioned by the Hindoo

law has no legal existence, and that the slavery permitted under the Mahomedan law may be legally abolished by this country, inasmuch as it is not a religious, but a civil institution. Indeed, so far from its being a religious institution, we have the best authority for saying, that the manumission of slaves is considered an act of piety and an expiation of divers offences by the natives of India, both Hindoo and Mahomedan. It would further appear, from the deliberate opinions of many eminent persons, that, if the Mahomedan law were construed strictly, and the letter as well as the spirit of that law were rigidly enforced, an end would be put almost immediately to the system of slavery in British India.

We have said that slavery in India is not sanctioned by the British law. Mr. Adam, however, thinks that the Hindoo and Mahomedan law of slavery, "with some modifications," is confirmed by it (*Law and Practice of Slavery, &c.* page 24); and such certainly appears to have been the general opinion entertained and acted upon by the government and judiciary in India. The opinion is grounded on the assumption, that the decision of the *Sudder Dewanny Adawlut*, the supreme court of civil judicature on all questions of native law, given in 1798, was the correct interpretation of the rule of 1793, which provided that "in suits regarding succession, inheritance, marriage, and caste, and all religious usages and institutions, the Mahomedan laws with respect to Mahomedans, and the Hindoo laws with regard to Hindoos, are to be considered the general rule by which the judges are to form their decision." The question referred to the Court was "concerning the succession or right of inheritance to a zemindary or other real property," according to native law, when it was determined "that the spirit of the rule for observing the Mahomedan and Hindoo laws was applicable to cases of slavery, though not included in the letter of it," and this construction of the rule was subsequently confirmed by the governor general in council, and is in full operation at the present day.

In the rule of 1763, passed by Lord Cornwallis, legal authority for the possession of slaves is withheld; the reason for which may, probably, be found in the fact, that, as far back as 1789, his lordship had notified to the Court of Directors, that he had "a plan under consideration which he hoped to be able to execute without doing much injury to the private interests, or offering great violence to the feelings of the natives, and which had for its object the abolition of the practice (of slavery) under certain limitations; and the establishing some rules and regulations to alleviate, as much as possible, the misery of those unfortunate people during the time that they might be retained in that wretched situation" (*Par. Papers, 1828, East India Slavery, p. 13.*)

This plan his lordship either never matured, or else abandoned, for we find no after reference to it in official papers.

But to return to the rule of 1793, and the construction put upon it by the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut. We venture to assert, that, neither upon principles of general reasoning, nor of strict legal interpretation, can that construction be sustained. It is admitted by the late Chief Justice Harington, that the "law and usage of slavery have no immediate connexion with religion." It is also clear that slavery is not included in the letter of the rule—in other words, it is not recognised, and certainly, not guaranteed, by that rule; therefore, when we consider that slavery required not the sanction of British law, on the ground of its being a religious institution, we conceive the silence of the rule on the subject ought to be interpreted in favour of freedom, not against it. To say that the "spirit" of that rule sanctioned tyranny and oppression, the inseparable incidents of slavery, is monstrous, and would for prevent the benefits of British legislation from being enjoyed by a large portion of the native inhabitants of India, whose "interests and happiness," as we have before seen, we are bound to promote.*

Whichever of these opinions may be correct, whether slavery in India be the creature of custom or of law—whether it be a civil or religious institution—whether it have the sanction of the Koran or the Shasters—the fact of its existence within any part of the territory subject to our control, must determine its fate. Like its sister abominations, infanticide and suttee, it must be abolished, and be numbered amongst the things that were.

At various periods, from 1798 to 1833, when the charter of the East India Company was renewed, various attempts have been made by eminent and distinguished persons in India to ameliorate the condition of the slaves, and to promote their emancipation, all of which proved, unhappily, unsuccessful. In 1808, Judge Richardson proposed "that the state of slavery throughout the British possessions should be determined by Mahomedan law, the British government having acquired the right of legislation from a Mussulman power, in previous possession of these territories for centuries; and having adopted the Mahomedan laws, particularly in all criminal cases, and indeed in all judicial cases, except those of heirship, marriage, caste, or matters connected with religion." (Par. Pap. No. 158, 1839, p. 316.) This would at once have terminated slavery among the Hindoos, who had, previously to our occupation of the country, been subject to Moslem power, and to a very great extent among the Mahomedans themselves. In Mr.

* Slavery and the Slave Trade in British India—Ward and Co. 1841,

Harington, then chief justice, the worthy judge of Bundelcund met with a powerful opponent, and his scheme was rejected.

In 1816, Mr. Leycester, a circuit judge, made a report to the supreme court suggesting the abolition of slavery. On this the court of Nizamut Adawlut passed resolutions, under date the 12th of June, 1816, in which they state that "they fully participate in the sentiments expressed by Mr. Leycester in abhorrence of hereditary slavery, and earnestly wish it could be discontinued with regard to all children born under British protection. But whilst it is allowed to remain with respect to the progeny of existing slaves born under the British Government in the West Indies and South Africa, the abolition of it, on general principles of justice and humanity, could not, the court apprehend, be consistently proposed for India," and his propositions consequently fell to the ground.

Nor were there wanting, in the presidency of Bombay, men who sympathised with those already mentioned, in their efforts to raise the bondsmen of India to the condition of freemen, or to prevent freemen from becoming slaves. In 1825 the Judge of Kaira, Mr. Williams, in a report to the secretary to the government, observed :—"I am of opinion the emancipation of all slaves throughout the territories under this presidency is very desirable. The possessors of slaves are mostly persons of property, and I believe in too many instances treat them with much severity." Mr. Norris thought "it is not worth while legislating on the subject of slavery, as it exists in India, except with the view of effecting its certain abolition at no very distant date." He therefore recommended the following enactments. "All persons born on the Bombay territories after the 1st of January, 1826, to be free;" and "all slaves brought into the Bombay territories after the first of January to be free, after one year's continued residence in the said territories." Mr. Baillie said "the sale or transfer of free-born subjects, in my opinion in the Honourable Company's territories, should from henceforth (1825) be disallowed and discontinued." Mr. Vibart, Judge at Ahmedabad, stated "there exists no valid objections, at least in this part of the country, to the practice (of slavery) being entirely abolished;" and he adds, "I am persuaded, the total abolition of practice would be very acceptable to the higher and respectable class of Hindoos." But none of these recommendations were acceded to by the local government.

(To be continued.)

POSTSCRIPT.—THE FACTS OF THE RECAL.

OUR reports of the late General Courts shew that the directors had resolved to do the deed.

On Saturday (the 20th of April), that *dies non*, the visitors to the museum observed that the house was divided against itself, director against director, even in the rotunda. On Monday, they met specially. We do not say that the dirty waiter brought the result on his tray out of court, to the back-door, up White Lion-court; but what was going on in that secret conclave was well known all about the house and its purlieus. Old Mr. Lindsay was lifted into the house to vote—much to the disgust of those who had to carry him, and the other servants and people who saw it. The excitement was his death. Has an inquest been held?

It took until Wednesday for the news of the recal to reach the India Board, although the fact was published in a hand-bill of that date.

On Friday night, Parliament began to suspect, and eventually found out, that there was folly at work in the India House.

Is this a specimen of the control exercised by Lord Ripon? It is to be hoped our foreign department is better managed.

CASTE, AND ITS PERNICIOUS INFLUENCE.

AMONGST the many impediments to the improvement of the moral, social, and religious condition of the Hindoos, perhaps the greatest of all is the tenacity with which the distinction of castes are holden. These follow them into all their pursuits, trades, and avocations. The agriculturists particularly labour under the greatest disadvantages, from this barrier to all improvement, as the following statement, made from actual observation, will fully prove. Loss of caste would follow the introduction of any improvement or alteration in the shape or construction of their agricultural instruments, which are the same in appearance now that they were centuries ago. Mr. Statham, in his *Indian Recol-*

lections, cites many instances of this blind adherence to antiquated customs :—" The European," he writes, " often smiles to behold the Bengalee ploughman going forth to work ; a yoke of kine are driven before him, whilst the plough is carried on his shoulder. Harness he needs not, as the plough consists of a long pole, through one end of which a piece of harder wood passes, forming the share and handle, whilst at the other end another piece, transversely fixed, answers the purpose of a yoke ; this resting upon the necks of the kine, just before the high hump, precludes the necessity of any harness being used. The form of one of these ploughs may be pretty accurately conceived, by imagining an anchor with one end of the arms reversed, that is, pointing downwards, the stock forming the yoke. With this plough they merely scarify the ground, no furrows are made ; in fact, they describe any line in their ploughing but a straight one. I have seen twenty ploughs at work in a large field, cross each other at all points, stirring it up to the depth of six inches ; and in this manner the earth is prepared for casting in the seed, without fetching up a portion of new soil, as is the case with ploughing in England. On account of caste, the Bengal farmer cannot feed and rear sheep or poultry, except he be a Mussulman ; and Mussulman farmers must not rear pigs, nor spin the wool of their sheep : this must not be done by a low caste of Hindoos. Cows must not be fattened for slaughter by Hindoos, neither are they permitted to breed horses ; this is all left to the Mussulman farmer, who although much less fettered than his Hindoo neighbour, yet even he lies under many restrictions, which prove a great hinderance to his prosperity. However industrious the Hindoo farmer may be, yet he must not make or mend any implements of agriculture, or build an outhouse or tank (a pool); the *grammy* caste must do this. If the fish ponds are full of fish, he must not catch any for sale ; the *mutchewallah* must have all the sport and profit. If his land be full of fine brick earth, he must let the *hooman* make the bricks, and buy the quantity he wants from him ; then he dares not use one himself, but, however small the job, must employ a regular builder. When his trees are laden with cocoa nuts, a particular caste must gather them ; the owner even then must employ another caste to extract the kernel, which he is not permitted to press into oil ; this falls to the lot of another low caste, and so on with regard to coir and besoms, from the husks and leaves, every pro-

cess must be effected by a particular party, a breach of these regulations entailing loss of caste."

It is the same with regard to the produce of the fields. Cotton must be sold in its raw state, and those who spin it must not weave it. Sugar tobacco, mustard seed, fruit, and vegetables, are all under some restraints, so that a man cannot do with the produce of his fields what he pleases, nor make improvements upon the customs of his fathers, under pains and penalties which, to a Hindoo, are worse than death itself. An instance is known of a poor farmer losing caste, because he sowed different sorts of grain from what his ancestors had done. This was considered a scandalous deviation, and he was expelled from society. When the crops become ripe, it is often the case that the farmer, not being able to gather them fast enough, consequently the grain is shed on the ground. A labouring man in the harvest fields in England, does as much work in the course of a day, as ten Bengalee husbandmen; their implements are rude, and generally very inefficient, a small reaping-hook is the only instrument used to cut the corn, scythes being unknown. The hackerries, or carriages, are the rudest and most unfit for the purpose that can well be conceived; but in all these things, change or improvement is prevented by caste. With these facts before us, can we marvel at the pitiable depression of the energies of the Hindoos and Mussulmans?

Critical Notices.

SIERRA LEONE: A Description of the Manners and Customs of the Liberated Africans, &c. By ROBERT CLARKE, M.R.C.S., EDIN.

James Ridgway, Piccadilly.

The author of this volume resided at Sierra Leone as Senior Assistant-Surgeon to the colony during a period of five years; his present observations, therefore, the result of so lengthened a sojourn in that dismal and unhealthy land, and on subjects too, many of which are but indifferently understood by Europeans, are entitled to considerable attention and regard, and their perusal will, we think, afford general gratification. The work treats of the Natural History of Sierra Leone, its topography, productions, and the traditions current amongst a portion of the liberated Africans; and, as indeed might be anticipated from the nature of Mr Clarke's professional avocations, a larger space is devoted to the consideration of medical matters than is usually allotted to the subject in books of this description. Professional technicalities, however, have been, as much as possible, very wisely unobtruded; and on this, as on all his other topics, the author has conveyed his instruction in a popular, agreeable, and we can also affirm, accurate manner.

Much difference of opinion exists regarding the climate of this African charnel-house, all writers agreeing as to its general unhealthiness, although they differ as to the causes which render the colony so deadly to Europeans. Mr. Clarke's remarks on this subject are worth extracting:—

To European children the climate is particularly injurious, as they are early attacked with enlargements of the spleen and general derangement of the alimentary viscera, soon become exhausted with repeated attacks of ague, and if not removed to a more general atmosphere, become cachectic, and drop into an early grave.

It is worth noting, that all the German wives of German Missionaries in the colony, died of fever soon after their arrival, while their husbands endure the climate better than Englishmen. Ladies, however, in general stand the climate better, from being less exposed than men.

To persons living in Sierra Leone, early rising, say six o'clock, a.m., and retiring early to bed, say nine or ten o'clock, are great preservatives of health. In the morning, the use of the tepid bath is exceedingly beneficial in removing the feverishness and languor always following a restless night. The use of tea or coffee on getting up, also tends to invigorate the system, and to render it less liable to attacks of fever. I would advise the European settlers to use the simplest food, avoiding fruits and pastry; to sleep in large well-ventilated apartments; but to avoid sleeping on the ground-floor, and in piazza bed-rooms; to take daily outdoor exercise in the cool of the day; to wear flannel clothing, carefully avoiding exposure when perspiring, and lastly, to avoid all sources of mental inquietude.

Much diversity of opinion also prevails, as to the average difference of temperature in the summer months, between the hottest time of the day, and coldest time of the night; one authority stating it to be 60, and another 40 degrees, also as to the variation of temperature between January and July: one affirming that no difference exists, whilst the other holds, that it varies at 30 degrees! Others have described the heat as overpowering in the extreme. One writer, "rather stretching a point," describes the effect on his arrival, as that of a "furnace presenting to him its parched mouth;" and says, it was with difficulty he could proceed. The thermometric average is 84, though it may, at times, reach to 94 degrees, and therefore, it is not likely to produce so very powerful an effect.

The year is divided into the dry and rainy seasons, and is further subdivided by the Negroes into lunar months or moons. The time of day is noted, by pointing to the sun. "The sun is gone into the water," denotes the time from sunset to midnight, or "he lives in the bush," from midnight to sunrise. The longest day at Sierra Leone consists of twelve hours, twenty-nine minutes, and forty-five

seconds; the shortest is eleven hours, thirty minutes, and forty seconds. The sun in setting, resembles a large globe of fire; while twilight is of short duration, but enlivened by a concert, composed and sustained by the croaking of frogs, the grating of crickets, and the buzzing of swarms of cock-roaches, beetles, &c. After a heavy rain, the sun appears through the fog, a thick steam being raised from the surface of the earth, which frequently rests for some time upon the sides of the hills, and envelopes their summits. The natives call these appearances *smokes*, and they are thought to be highly noxious. They are sometimes of a reddish hue, and then believed to be at their maximum of malignity—p. 18.

The other portions of the work are all written in this concise and perspicacious style; indeed, Mr. Clarke has so judiciously managed his subject, as to leave nothing to be desired, in the way of information, concerning the colony and its natives.

FOUR LECTURES ON THE OFFICES AND CEREMONIES OF HOLY WEEK, AS PERFORMED IN THE PAPAL CHAPELS. By NICHOLAS WISEMAN, D.D.

Charles Dolman, New Bond Street.

The present series of lectures forms one of several which the late amiable and lamented Cardinal Weld was in the habit of having occasionally delivered upon the ceremonies of Holy Week, in his apartments in the English College at Rome. It differs somewhat materially from the courses, on the same interesting subject, which have already emanated from the pens of Drs. England and Baggs; for whilst the plan pursued by these reverend writers appears to have been to follow the order of the functions of Holy Week, describing and explaining them separately and individually, Dr. Wiseman's object may be defined as an endeavour to give the spirit of these solemn ceremonial observances, and, at the same time, to suggest principles by which strangers and others may, neither unlearnedly nor unprofitably, attend and share them. With this intent, our author has divided his subject into three parts, in the first of which he considers the external and internal relations of these offices and ceremonies with art. By these, we understand him to imply, not only those connexions which exist between them and art, through the places and circumstances in which they are performed, and which give their peculiar character to the functions of the Vatican, but also those artistic principles, so to speak, which pervade the ceremonies themselves, their poetry, and the music which accompanies it. Under the second head, the offices are treated in their historical character, or as connected with the various epochs of past ages; whilst, in the third and concluding part, they are viewed in their religious light, and examined as to their intended and obvious purpose of exciting virtuous and devout impressions.

Alike from the learning and research so copiously, yet unostentatiously displayed, the evident and sincere sympathy exhibited for all that is high and ennobling in art, and the singularly careful and commendable abstinence from all expression of illiberality or hostility to the professors of faiths varying from his own, Dr. Wiseman's lectures will, we are very confident, be perused with great and general interest. Popular in their character, for they are designed to prepare the mind and the heart, rather than the understanding and the senses, the style in which they are written is, nevertheless, at once dignified and earnest; and whilst with becoming, but temperate zeal, the writer advances the superiority of his own religion, and vindicates the purity and seemliness of her forms and observances, his criticisms on their several important appliances, poetry, painting, music, and sculpture, are at once just, liberal, and of universal applicability.

The following eloquent passage we extract from the second lecture; it refers to the performance of Allegri's magnificent *Miserere* by the Papal choir on the evening of Good Friday.

How different is the effect of Allegri's upon the soul of one who, kneeling in that silent twilight, and shutting up every sense, save that of hearing, allows himself to be borne unresisting by the uniformly directed tide of its harmonies. It is but a chaunt twice varied: one verse being in four parts, and another in five, till both unite in the final swell of nine voices. The written notes are simple and unadorned; but tradition, under the guidance of long experience, and of chastened taste, has interwoven many turns, dissonances and resolutions, which no written or published score has expressed. At first the voices enter into full, but peculiar harmony, softly swelling in emphasis on each word, till the middle of the verse, when a gradual separation of each part takes place, preparing for the first close; you hear then, as though weaving among themselves a rich texture of harmonious combination: one seems struggling against the general resolve, and refusing more than a momentary contact with another, but edging off upon delicate dissonances, till the whole, with a waving, successive modulation, meet in full harmony upon a suspended cadence. Then they proceed with the second portion of the verse, upon a different, but even richer accord, till once more they divide with greater beauty than before. The parts seem to become more entangled than ever. Here you trace one winding and creeping, by soft and subdued steps, through the labyrinth of sweet sounds; then another drops, with delicious trickling falls, from the highest compass to the level of the rest: then one seems at length to extricate itself; then another, in imitative successive cadences; they seem as silver threads that gradually unravel themselves, and then wind round the fine, deep-toned bass, which has scarcely severed from its steady dignity during all their modulations, and filling up the magnificent diapason, burst into a swelling final cadence, which has no name upon earth—p. 89.

THE UNITY OF DISEASE, Analytically and Synthetically proved, &c. &c. By Samuel Dickson, M.D.

Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., Stationers'-Hall Court.

"The phenomena of perfect health," writes Dr. Dickson, in his present essay, "consist in a regular series of alternate actions, each embracing a special portion of time." Disease, he likewise affirms to be, under all its various modifications, merely a simple exaggeration or diminution of the same actions, and being universally alternative with a comparative state of health; strictly speaking, resolves itself into fever, remittent or intermittent, chronic or acute: every kind of structural lesion or disorganization, from the caries of a tooth, to the pulmonary decomposition of phthisis, and that state of knee which is termed white swelling, being merely developments in its course.

Another branch of the Doctor's theory is, that the tendency to disorganization, usually denominated acute or inflammatory, differs from the chronic or scrofulous in the mere amount of temperature and action; the former being, he continues, "more remarkably characterised by excess of both, and consequently exhibiting a more rapid progress to decomposition or cure; while the latter approaches its respective terminations, by more subdued, and consequently, slower and less obvious alternations of the same action and temperature. The slow and rapid caries of a tooth vary, in nothing, from the chronic and 'galloping' consumptions, except in the difference of tissue involved, and the degree of danger to life, arising out of the nature of the respective offices of each."

Disease thus simplified, we are told, will be found to be amenable to a principle of treatment equally simple:—partaking of the nature of ague, throughout all its modifications, it will be best met by a practice in accordance with the proper treatment of this.

These are the main points of Dr. Dickson's original and somewhat fanciful theory of the unity of disease, which we are bound to admit are argued with much vigour and originality; and although we have the misfortune to differ from their writer on some rather essential portions of

his startling speculations—speculations, the accuracy of which can *but* be tested by long and watchful observation and revealed by the operation of time itself—*opinionum commenta delet dies, naturæ judicia confirmat* ;—yet, at the same time, with many of the views—derived as they are, not only from his own extensive opportunities for observation, but also from the experience of other distinguished practitioners—we fully and freely coincide. His remarks on the beneficial influence of particular passions in various kinds of disorders are very interesting ;—we quote a page or so of the passage :—

Few medical men will dispute the influence of a passion in the cure of ague. Mention any mental impression, such as faith, fear, grief, or joy, as having been successful in this affection, and they doubt it not; but superadd to the patients state a palpable change of volume or structure, such as an ulcer or the king's-evil, and they smile in derision at the efficacy of a charm. Extremes in scepticism and credulity are disease. The healthy mind is ever open to conviction; and he who can believe that the Obi charm, or the magic of a monarch's touch, can so operate upon the brain and nerves, as to interrupt or avert the mutations of action and temperature, constituting an ague fit, should pause before he denies their influence over an ulcer or a tumour, which can only be developed or removed by, or with, change of temperature. And no individual can possibly be the subject of any mental impression, without experiencing a chill or a heat, a tremor or a spasm, with a greater or less change in all the *atomic* relations of every organ, and consequently of every organic volume and secretion.

Baron Alibert gives the case of a Parisian lady of fortune, who had a large wen on the neck—a *goitre*, which, from its deformity, occasioned her much annoyance. That tumour, which had resisted every variety of medical treatment, disappeared during the Reign of Terror—a period when this lady, like many others of her rank, experienced the greatest mental agony and suspense. In my own experience, abscesses of considerable magnitude have been cured both by fear and joy. Few surgeons, in much practice, have been without the opportunity of satisfying themselves that purulent swellings may recede under the influence of fear. They have assured themselves of the presence of matter—they propose to open the tumour—the frightened patient begs another day, but on the morrow it has vanished! How is all this effected? Sir H. Davy has well answered the question—"We cannot entertain a doubt (he says) but that *every change in our sensations and ideas must be accompanied with some corresponding change in the organic matter of the body.*" That change relates to motion and temperature.

The effect of terror in removing the pain of gout and tooth-ache is so familiar to many who have suffered from either, that I only recall it to notice in this place, to induce people to pause before they ascribe the former disease to some mystical essence, or *humour*; or, in the latter, consent to the extraction of a tooth, that in many instances might have been usefully preserved by the employment of well-directed constitutional remedies. With quinine, arsenic, &c., I have enabled many a sufferer from tooth-ache to escape the dexterity of the dentist. * * *

From this digression let me again revert to the beneficial agency of the mind. In times comparatively modern, it was a common practice to prescribe live toads, moss from the dead man's skull, vipers and puppy's flesh &c. That such means occasionally accomplished the end for which they were directed, is to be attributed not so much to any intrinsic virtue of their own, as to the emotions which they naturally inspired. The horror, the disgust, nay, the shudder of the patient are all sufficient proofs of their manner of action.

Even in our own days we hear of the dead malefactor's hand being applied to wons—and we have known spider-web cure the ague. With regard to the latter, I am not sure that its action is entirely mental, for it has been occasionally found to be effectual, even where the patient was in ignorance of the nature of his remedy. Like musk, castor, and some other animal secretions, the spider-web may act in a physical manner upon the brain and nerves independent of mortal influence.—p p. 94-99.

Dr. Dickson's style of writing is agreeable and convincing; his materials, which are plentiful and valuable have been well analysed, and so employed as to render them useful as well as agreeable to all classes of readers.

THE LIFE OF CHARLES FOLLEN. By E. L. FOLLEN.

John Chapman. Newgate Street.

The subject of this memoir was born in September, 1796, at Romrod, near Giessen, his father being Counsellor at Law and Judge at Friedberg, in Hesse Darmstadt. At the age of seventeen years, young Follen entered the University of Giessen, and appears to have prosecuted his studies there with so much diligence and success, that after the lapse of four years he received his diploma as Doctor of Civil and Ecclesiastical Law. Owing, however, to the rather prominent part which he took, with perhaps somewhat more of zeal than discretion, in essaying a reformation in the internal economy of the University, and his unfortunate but innocent connexion with Sand, and some other revolutionary spirits of that age and country, he was obliged to resign his lectureships at Giessen and Jena, and take refuge in France. That country also he was shortly afterwards compelled to leave, in consequence of an order having been issued by the authorities, after the murder of the Duc de Berri, commanding all foreigners to quit France, who had not some specified business there, sanctioned by the government. He subsequently took refuge in Switzerland, and received the appointment of teacher of natural, civil, and ecclesiastical law at the University of Basle, but his quiet was once again disturbed; the Holy Alliance, alarmed at the popular character of his writings and lectures, and taking advantage of the political debility of the country, demanded that he should be given up to the tribunal of Inquisition which the King of Prussia had then established at Koepnick, near Berlin. At the solicitation of his friends, and after a vain demand to be tried by the laws of Switzerland, he fled, however, from Basle, and after a short sojourn at Paris, finally landed in America in December, 1824. There, in that land of liberty and licence, unmolested, and, it may be, unheeded by his former powerful and dangerous antagonists, and in the active and useful discharge of his duties as a minister of the gospel, he resided until the 15th of January, 1840; on the 16th, he embarked for Boston on board the steamship Lexington:—the terrible story of her destruction, and that Dr. Follen was one of the sufferers, must, doubtlessly, be well remembered by our readers.

This is, on the whole, a very interesting memoir, quietly and unostentatiously written by Mrs. Follen, and well deserves perusal. An enthusiastic denouncer of tyranny and slavery in every form and in every country, Dr. Follen's life was passed in one continued round of exertion in advocating the holy cause of freedom, mental as well as bodily. We find him thus engaged, not only whilst a student at Giessen, but subsequently as professor at the University of Basle, and, finally, in America, as a zealous and indefatigable correspondent of the Anti-Slavery Society. He also appears to have been an accomplished scholar, an able juriscounsel, and a good and amiable man.

We annex a portion of one of his letters to Harriet Martineau; it evidences tolerably fairly as to his excellence in that style of writing, and at the same time, serves to show the kindness of his disposition.

Persuaded as I am, that every true sorrow, as well as every true joy, has its appointed ministry in the progress of the soul, I would not, if I could, cast off the grief of separation from you with all its painful freshness and prospective continuance. It will take a long time to reconcile our eyes to your absence, and to wean our habitual expectations from the cherished dependence on having you to take a share in all the great and little interests, joys and troubles of our every day life. But to help us bear our separation from you, we still have the blessed remembrance of what your presence has been to us, and what is more than all, the knowledge of what you are to our immortal hearts. Our intercourse, the shortness of which has been more than made up by its frankness and intimacy, has brought us to a perfect understanding of each other's principles and objects, and a perfect trust

in each other's sincerity, and must lead us unconsciously or intentionally to a constant co-operation for the same great purposes of life. What broader and deeper foundation can there be for the union of individuals, than this mutual reliance on the self-sacrificing devotion of each to the vital interests of all.—p. 272.

THE PROGRESSES OF QUEEN VICTORIA AND PRINCE ALBERT in France, Belgium, and Holland, during the Autumn of 1843.

W. F. Wakeman, Bolt Court.

In our Number for November last, we had an opportunity of noticing, in terms of high, but surely not extravagant eulogium, Sir T. D. Lauder's magnificent record of Queen Victoria's Progress in Scotland;—the present daintily decorated and illustrated volume forms a suitable companion to the baronet's work, and with his is alike worthy of a distinguished place amongst the "rich and rare" pictorial adornments of the library, or drawing-room table. It contains a continuous narrative of the progresses of her Majesty and Prince Albert in the several excursions made by the illustrious pair in France, Belgium, and England during the autumn of last year, and is throughout accompanied by a host of engravings, depictive, not only of the principal scenes visited by the royal party, but also of many of the more important incidents that then occurred. These illustrations, which are, with scarcely an exception, most excellently well engraved on the wood, are 114 in number, and are extremely faithful and spirited delineations of those familiar royal greetings, and scenes of state and courtly ceremonial by which the Queen and her consort were attended, and which may probably hereafter form no slight feature in the history of Europe. The engravings representing Windsor Castle, the Exterior of King's College Chapel, Ostend, and Brussels, are exquisite specimens of art.

Thus redolent of literary and pictorial attractions, this volume, with its beautiful typography, gorgeous crimson and gold binding, and illuminated title-page really deserves, and we think is likely to obtain, a large share of public patronage.

AN ACCOUNT OF AGRICULTURE AND GRAZING IN NEW SOUTH WALES, &c.
By the late James Atkinson, Esq. 2nd Edition.

J. Cross, Holborn.

The principal portion of this essay appeared in the original edition of Mr. Atkinson's very useful and excellent account published so far back as 1826. Not only has agriculture, however, made considerable progress in New South Wales since that period, but the social condition of the colonists has improved in other, and no less important respects; and as, consequently, many pages of the original book related to a state of things no longer in existence, their contents, in the present publication, have been omitted, and the vacancy supplied by a graphic outline of the colony, from the pen of the present governor, inserted in one of his despatches to the Secretary of State, and also by particulars obtained from other authentic sources.

The advancement in all matters connected either with population, agriculture, or trade, throughout this remote region of the world, is indeed marvellous. When Mr. Atkinson's book was first published, the number of Europeans resident in New South Wales, of every age and class, had not attained to 35,000; it is now stated to exceed 155,000, of which fully 80,000 have emigrated from the United States; thus, in about seventeen years, increasing more than fourfold. And, notwithstanding this extraordinary increase, perhaps unparalleled in the progress of any country, all the institutions of the colony, civil and religious, are keeping pace with the general

advance of society. During the first twenty years from its foundation, the inhabitants had to struggle for a bare subsistence, and were greatly dependent on the mother country ; but now, the mere necessities of life far exceed in abundance, the wants of the colonists. They have bread, animal food, poultry, vegetables and fruits, for twice their present population ; so plentifully, indeed, we are told, are they supplied, that if means could be found for conveying to New South Wales the hard-working, but ill-required, poor of the mother country, in numbers proportioned to the demand in the colony for their labour, they would find ample provision. These tidings, from a source so authentic as the present, are certainly very satisfactory, and will, of course, convey much comfort and gratification to intending emigrants.

Mr. Atkinson's work abounds in practically serviceable information ; of this, the following extract may be taken as a sample.

Maize, or India corn, on low and flooded lauds, is much planted as a first crop ; and where the soil is rank and contains much vegetable matter, its effect is very beneficial ; the hand labour required in its cultivation, pulverising and exposing the soil, and fitting it for the reception of wheat as the succeeding crop. Potatoes, in the upland districts, where maize does not come to perfection, are a good first crop, and make an excellent season for wheat. For the information of new settlers, I shall here shortly describe a plan I have practised with success in planting this root as a first crop : the method is very rough husbandry, but a new settler must endeavour to draw some return from his labour as soon as possible, and to him the hint may be useful, if adopted to a limited extent. The months of September and October are the best season, as above-mentioned, to break up new land to be sown with wheat the succeeding autumn ; it is also the season for planting potatoes as a field crop. As soon as the plough had gone two or three bouts, and a good open furrow was obtained, the plough was taken up, and a thin flag pared off as fleet as possible, and turned down into the open furrow ; upon this the sets were placed ; the plough was then let out, and brought round again in the same place, taking up the mould from the bottom, and turning it over the sets ; in this manner the operation was continued, placing a row of potatoes in every fourth furrow ; the surface immediately over the seed was afterwards broken with a hoe to cover it more effectually, and when the plants were at a proper height, they were earthed up in the same manner. If the seed is prepared before-hand, two persons may attend one plough, and will plant half an acre per day. The quantity of seed per acre is about seven cwt. ; and the return with me has generally been about eight for one. This plan cannot be adopted where there are many large roots or stones in the ground, but where it can be practised, will well repay the expense of seed and labour, though the return will be small compared to what it might be were the lands properly broken and pulverized, p. 57.

THE TEMPERANCE LANCET, Vol. I.

William Brittain, Paternoster Row.

Amongst the many serviceable aids to induce habits of temperance and sobriety lately offered by zealous and well-meaning tee-totalers, we may class the present periodical, the first volume of which has lately been completed. It contains ample abstracts of the proceedings of the London and suburban Temperance Societies, with an account of their scope, origin, &c. ; extracts from the works of medical writers on the baneful effects of intoxicating liquours, appropriate pieces of poetry, items of miscellaneous information, &c. ; whilst, from time to time, are introduced some well and forcibly written articles on the vice of drinking ardent spirits, exhibiting the insidiousness of its approaches, and its invariable termination in the mental, as well as bodily ruin of those who, unfortunately, contract the habit.

In speaking of temperance, however, we must not limit that virtue merely to abstinence from intoxicating liquors, but give it its proper and extensive sense, which implies moderation in all things—in our feelings and passions, as

much as in what we eat, or what we drink : in this sense, the *Temperance Lancel* gives us the following specimen of "good fare," as something to be remembered at all future Christmas dinners :—

A small quantity of soup; a small piece of fish; a small slice of the breast of turkey; a small piece of the sirloin; a mouthful of plum pudding; a small mince pie; a small piece of cheese (by way of digester); a small quantity of salad, and a little sauce; with a small quantity of all the minor garnishing, qualifying, flavouring *et ceteras*, solid and fluid. The composition of the salad sauce alone is sugar, vinegar, mustard, salt, oil, egg, &c.—Sweet, sour, hot, cold, rough and smooth, hard and soft, thus all popped into the stomach, upon a membrane finer than a cobweb, studded and interwoven with myriads of nerves, and which, in the *small* way, is groaning beneath the weight of two, three, or four times more solid and fluid than the Almighty fiat determined as necessary for a meal! p. 117.

A water-drinking poet of no mean celebrity, not long since penned, in a fit of aqueous enthusiasm, the following delicious distich :—

"He who drinks no wine, nor beer, nor spirits,
Most certainly a temperance medal merits!"

If, however, we might be permitted to differ from so notable and gifted an authority, we would suggest, as a reward for an act of forbearance so praiseworthy extensive, the more fitting and appropriate donation of a copy of the present work—*The Temperance Lancel*, handsomely bound, too, of course, in *watered* silk.

REPORT OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY FOR 1843.

It is now rather more than sixteen years, since the East India Company's stubborn and criminal-like silence on the sin of slavery was first broken by the presentation of a folio volume of a thousand pages—the sole aim of which was to throw the reading public off their scent and to bewilder them about some petty disputes between a colonist from India and his fees, coolies, and domestics. Ever since then, 1828, the increasing demand of the public for information concerning slavery in India has been met in the same insolent spirit of audacious chicanery, unendurable in private life, but propounded and encouraged in our public legislative assemblies, and gloried in by our premier and his unsullied president of trade, the right honourable son of Mr. John Gladstone, the great carcase butcher of both our Indies.

Thus mystified during so long a period, by being bewildered in the mazes of innumerable big blue books, without titles, contents, indices, arrangement, or responsibility, what a relief is this eighteen-penny *brocheur*, of only one hundred and eighty-nine octavo pages! It is an oasis, a refuge, a well-watered resting place for the liberator. It is more than words can express—for it is something more than human; it is as a step between heaven and earth—between heaven and hell! The soul of Clarkson, himself, sickened with dwelling for more than half a century on the increasing horror of the exposure of man stealing, here for the first time finds a resting place—a report which proves that slavery is doomed to perish under the accumulated burthen of its own crimes.

Our space only permits us to urge on our readers to procure the "Fourth Annual Report of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, for the abolition of Slavery throughout the world, presented to the General Meeting held in Exeter Hall on the 21st of June; the right honourable Lord Viscount Morpeth in the chair." The infamously laconic dispatch of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, pretending to approve of all that the public will has done with the legislation of India towards abolishing slavery

as a legitimate status, is aptly comparable to this encyclopædia of slavery as it now exists throughout the world.

The voluntary principle of action shines in this comparison most brightly ; but we regret to see John Scoble absolutely over-worked to death, so that even a twelve hours' bill would be a relief to his body—not to say to his mind—whilst the cunning secretary of the India House daily drives to his luxurious office from his villa at ten, returning home at four o'clock ; his pampered colleague of the India Board not finding even as much occupation in managing every department of the affairs of all India.

In comparative remuneration, too, the voluntary society which emancipates the world—yes, and will affect its grand task!—has a subscription list of £343. 16s. yearly ; less than ten rupees a day!!! it spends for rent, taxes, and repairs, £68. 0s. 8d. ; coals, candles, cleaning, £49. 15s. 4d. ; it has not a gorgeous, but filthy palace, with catacombs like coal mines wherewith to corrupt city electors : and it spends about £277. yearly on its powerful organ—The Reporter.

What a monstrous job does the Company and its controlling board appear in this picture. Occasionally the former has been able to boast that the tavern bill of the year was but five thousand pounds ! Each quarterly court costs about eighty—each special about thirty pounds ; and the secretary has carved out about ten thousand a year for his own family connexions. Whereas, the voluntary society manages so much better that their annual tavern meeting yields a revenue to the enslaved populace throughout the world, the whole of their agency and other establishments, together with travelling costs, seven hundred pounds a year!!!

We rejoice to see benevolence so much more economical than monopoly, but still the Anti-Slavery balance is very low ; on the tenth day of the sixth month the treasurer had in his hands but £28. 12s. 5d.—whereas, the monopoly always has a million or two of loose cash in the home treasury. Mr. G. W. Alexander, himself, has contributed £375. to the Anti-Slavery Society. Is a single East India Nabob Director a subscriber to this Fund ? Does not this Society deserve the notice of every member of the General Court of Proprietors of India Stock.

PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION IN ANIMAL MAGNETISM; or Mesmerism, &c. By J. P. F. DELEUZE. Translated by THOS. HARTSHORN.

J. Cleave, Shoe Lane.

Translated into good and intelligible English, Mr Hartshorn presents us, in this work, with the result of the thirty-five years' practice and observation of Mons. Deleuze, the celebrated mesmeriser, whose exploits in the development and management of that very mysterious agent, animal magnetism, have lately attracted so large a share of public attention. The work, which is not designed with the view of convincing sceptics as to the reality of magnetism, but intended chiefly for the benefit of those who, unskilled either in medicine, physiology, or physics, have nevertheless the courage to believe, upon oral testimony, without having themselves witnessed the exercise of the mesmeric influence, is divided into ten chapters, containing severally the following subjects. The first comprises an enunciation of the principles which are general and applicable to all cases ; in the second, we are taught the various processes which are employed in magnetizing when somnambulism does not take place ; the third speaks of the indications which the first perceivable effects afford for the choice of processes ; the fourth informs us as to the auxiliary means by which the force of magnetism may be augmented, either by communicating the magnetic virtue to certain bodies, or by putting magnetism in motion and circulation, so that several persons may, at the same time, experience the action, under the direction of one magnetizer ; in

the fifth, the author treats of somnambulism, and of the order of proceeding with somnambulists, and in the sixth, mentions the precautions which the patient ought to take in choosing a magnetizer. The seventh and eighth contain the application of magnetism to various diseases, its association with medicine, its dangers, with the means of preventing them; the ninth details the methods of developing and fortifying in one's self the magnetic power, and of obtaining from it all its advantages; and in the tenth and last chapter are enumerated those studies which are appropriate to those who desire to acquire a thorough knowledge of magnetism.

It being remembered, that all magnetizers do not employ the same processes, many of them following peculiar modes, adapted either to the kind of disease for which they are operating, or the attending circumstances of place and convenience, we annex, for the benefit of such of our readers as may be emulative of the practice, that recommended by M. Deleuze: the details are very curious, and the passage itself is a fair specimen of the amplitude and carefulness of the instructions contained in the book, which is, indeed, throughout, well worth perusal.

Cause your patient to sit down in the easiest position possible, and place yourself before him, on a seat a little more elevated, so that his knees may be between yours, and your feet by the side of his. * * * * After you have brought yourself to a state of self collectedness, take his thumbs between your two fingers, so that the inside of your thumbs may touch the inside of his. Remain in this situation five minutes, or until you perceive there is an equal degree of heat between your thumbs and his; that being done, you will withdraw your hands, removing them to the right and left, and waving them so that the interior surface be turned outwards, and raise them to his head, then place them upon his shoulders, leaving them there about a minute, you will then draw them along the arm to the extremity of the fingers, touching lightly. You will repeat this *pass* five or six times, always turning your hands and sweeping them off a little, before reascending: you will then place your hands upon the head, hold them there a moment, and bring them down before the face, at the distance of one or two inches as far as the pit of the stomach; there you will let them remain about two minutes passing the thumb along the pit of the stomach, and the other fingers down the sides. Then descend slowly along the body as far as the knees, or farther, and if you can conveniently, as far as the ends of the feet. You may repeat the same processes during the greater part of the sitting. You may sometimes draw nearer to the patient so as to place your hand behind his shoulders, descending slowly along the spine, thence to the hips and along the thigh as far as the knees, or to the feet. After the first passes you may dispense with putting your hands upon the head, and make the succeeding passes along the arms beginning at the shoulder; or along the body commencing at the stomach.—p. 22.

A DAY AT A BOOKBINDERS, &c.

Westleys and Clark, Friar Street, Doctor's Commons.

The contents of this little work are reprinted from the pages of the Penny Magazine, and fully elucidate the art of bookbinding in its present advanced state. We are furnished with a description of the construction of Messrs. Westley and Clark's huge establishment, the various sets of apparatus contained within its walls, the several processes by which the art of bookbinding produces its numerous gradations of excellence, the materials used, the hands engaged, and the general results of the labour, capital, and skill employed by the enterprising proprietors of this great "manufacturing curiosity." The book itself—a beautiful specimen of the art of typography—contains much to amuse and instruct, and is nicely illustrated with engravings on the wood. Our readers can form some idea of the gigantic resources of this establishment, when they learn that should Messrs. Westleys and Clark receive five thousand volumes, on any given occasion, they can have them all ready for publication within the incredibly short period of two days!

HUMAN NATURE.

John Chapman, Newgate Street.

We are here furnished with a philosophical exposition of the divine institution of reward and punishment, "which obtains in the physical, intellectual, and moral constitutions of man," and for its origin, we are indebted to a passage occurring in the Rev. Mr. Martineau's book, entitled "*Endeavours after a christian Life*," the idea contained in which appeared to the writer of the present work as totally at variance with sound and true philosophy. To this, the main subject of the volume, is added a series of ethical observations on particular portions of the same work.

To enter fully into the subtle and awful subjects discussed in this exposition would extend far beyond our allotted space, and, indeed, be somewhat out of place with the general character of the contents of our Magazine; it must, therefore, suffice to state that, closely and logically argued, in befitting, and at times elegant language, the writer evolves the following principle—a principle which, perhaps, would throw a light upon many theoretical and practical subjects now seemingly difficult and obscure. For example, were the questions of necessity, free agency and intuition, investigated through its medium; as likewise capital punishment, the mode of development of the passions, and hence the cause and means of prevention of many moral evils now prevalent in the social system,—new and original views would doubtlessly be generated, affording a partial, if not an entire solution of these perplexing problems. The principle alluded to is this:—"that the consciousness of the intellect, the conscience of the moral nature, and physical pain, are all identical in the functions they perform in relation to the different natures in which they exist; and their office is to warn us of impending injury by the suffering they inflict; that the acuteness of the suffering itself becomes gradually diminished by reiterated wrong, and finally, that the *extinction* of pain or physical sense—of the remorse of conscience and of intellectual consciousness—is the real punishment of sin"—p. 49.

TRAVELS IN IRELAND, by J. G. KOHL. A New Edition, translated from the German. Parts 1 to 4.

N. Bruce, 84. Farringdon Street.

Ever foremost in the great and good cause of advancing the love of literature by the dissemination of books of a high character at a generally accessible and low price, Mr. Bruce has commenced the publication of a new edition of the above work, in the shape of weekly parts, the cost of each—containing 64 pages—being sixpence! It must also be noticed, that the edition before us, unlike one that has already appeared, with considerable pomp and parade, and at a much higher price, is not a mere shabby, shorn, and scanty abridgment but a full and accurate translation of Mr. Kohl's valuable and interesting work;—a work which has excited a great and deserved sensation by the additional light it has thrown upon the state of Ireland, and its painful details of the miseries entailed upon and endured by the suffering peasantry of that unhappy country. The truth of its too faithful delineations is, in fact, universally admitted, and its claim as an incontrovertible authority recognised and admitted by the leading men of all parties.

Having compared some of its passages with the original text, we are enabled to speak with confidence as to the extreme fidelity and closeness of the present translation, whilst the many *Germanisms*—those stumbling blocks even to the most accomplished of our modern Teutonic scholars—have been spiritedly and appropriately rendered.

Although our pages are somewhat over-crowded, we really cannot resist

the insertion of the following few lines ; the scene they describe is, indeed, one of undeniable interest.

An Irish "hedge school," which I visited—one in the pure old national style—enabled me to observe the mode by which, in these remote parts of Ireland (Listowel) the light of intellectual cultivation is transmitted. It was, in truth, a touching sight. The school-house was a mud hovel, covered with green sods, without windows or any other comforts. The little pupils, wrapped up as well as their rags would cover them, sat beside the low open door, towards which they were all holding their books, in order to obtain a portion of the scanty light it admitted. Some of the younger ones were sitting or lying on the floor ; behind these others were seated, on a couple of benches formed of loose boards ; and behind these again stood some taller children, also holding their books towards the light between the heads of the front rank. The master, dressed in the national costume already described, was seated in the midst of the crowd. In a sketch-book of Ireland this would be an essential picture, and I regret that I had not a daguerreotype with me to perpetuate the scene. Outside—before the door—lay as many pieces of turf as there were scholars within, for each one had brought a piece with him as a fee or gratuity for the schoolmaster. The latter, as I entered the narrow door, rose from a barrel, and saluted me in a friendly manner—"Indeed I am very sorry, your honour," said he, "that I am not able to offer you a chair." He was teaching the Children the English Alphabet, and they all appeared very cheerful, smart, and bright-eyed over their study. When their poverty therefore, and clothing are considered, this may appear surprising ; but it is the case with all Irish children, and especially those in the open country. The school-house stood close by the road side, but many of the Children resided several miles off, and even the schoolmaster did not live near it. At a certain hour they all meet here ; and when the day's task is over, the boys put their primers in their pockets, and scamper off home ; whilst the schoolmaster fastens the door as well as he can, puts his turf-fee into his bag, takes his stick and trudges off to his remote cottage across the bog. Here is a little genuine Irish *tableau de genre*."—p. 125.

We purpose making some further extracts from this very admirable book in a future number of our Magazine.

BLOW THE TRUMPET IN ZION ; an Anthem composed by ALFRED ANGEL.

J. A. Novello, 69, Dean Street.

This Anthem obtained the Gresham Medal awarded in 1842, and is written for three voices, counter tenor, tenor and bass, with chorus. It is, in part, somewhat stiffly and "crabbedly" written, but on the whole, the words—selected from Jeremiah—are rightly interpreted and rendered, and the entire composition redounds much to the scientific acquirements of Mr. Angel. The bass solo, of which the Anthem mainly consists, is extremely effective.

THE COLLEGIANS' QUADRILLES ; composed by JOHN WEIPPERT.

John Weippert, Soho Square.

These Quadrilles exhibit, in full force, all those dance-exciting characteristics so invariably to be met with in Mr. Weippert's compositions, and although *The Collegians* evidence, perhaps, more musical tact and taste than originality, we have no doubt as to their taking, during the ensuing fashionable season, a high and honourable degree.

INDIA AND CHINA NEWS.

The Overland Mail from India, *via* Marseilles, arrived in London on the 5th of April, bringing intelligence from

Calcutta to the	..	..	..	..	..	20th Feb.
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	22nd do.
Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	1st March.
Macao	..	..	..	..	..	12th Jan.

The following are the most important items referred to in the Indian Journals:—
The late campaign at Gwalior was sharp, short, and decisive.

The British forces entered the enemy's territories on the 22d Dec., fought two battles, and compelled a complete submission in less than a month. The next proclamation may be that the destinies of Gwalior, are fulfilled. The house of Scindiah has ceased to reign, as an independent power, and will take its place for the future among those humbled states whose every action is under the control of the British Government.

What the final arrangements are to be, we know not, and shall probably learn them, for the first time, from some parliamentary *blue* book. Annexation is of course out of the question, not because we fought to deliver the young Maharaja from his ill advisers, for a pretext would easily have been found if required, but because it is well understood that earnest remonstrances have been received on the subject from the ministers. What has been done at present, is the disbanding of the Gwalior army and permitting such of the soldiers as pleased, to take service under the flag of their foes.

We mistake, however, if a final tranquillization of Upper India has been effected by the late vigorous measures, and are inclined to believe that they will prove, like many similar feats at arms in this country, only the cause of future appeals to the sword. It has been remarked that the Governor-General's proclamation contains no justification of invasion. It complains of internal disturbances, and the consequent danger to our frontiers. It mentions no injury received, nor redress demanded and refused. It places the British interference upon no strong ground of broken treaties, offensive alliances, or hostile preparations. The duty of intervention is stated to be imposed upon government for the security of British interests, and the execution of a treaty according to its true spirit and intentions. No further information is given, but we suppose an explanation somewhat more clear, if not more satisfactory, will be laid before Parliament.

The government of India has arranged for a contingent of 12,000 men in Gwalior.

An important act has been published for the protection of the Nabob of the Carnatic, his family and followers against the jurisdiction of courts of justice.

Cornet Shawe, the gallant young officer who lost his leg at the battle of Mahara-japore, has been appointed aid-de-camp to the Governor-General.

It is reported that Herat Singh abandons the Punjaub immediately, and retires to the fastnesses in the Jumbod Hills, to join his uncles.

The seven convicts, murderers of the captain of the *Harriette*, have been executed at Singapore.

The chief mate has been tried for shooting a convict in the fray, and acquitted; his name is M'Duff *alias* M'Fee.

Several men of the disbanded Scinde regiments are about to enlist into the British service.

Lord Ellenborough has issued a notification ordering two additional troops to the Body Guard; but neither officer nor soldier, is to be deemed eligible to this service who has not gained a medal or bronze star by his conduct in front of the enemy.

The Rajah of Bhurtpore has been alarmed at the appearance of a band of Cindarees on the borders of his territory, and has, in consequence, applied to the Government to assist him in expelling them from that part of the country.

The whole country of Cabul is in great disorder. Dost Mahomed is engaged in

serious broils with chiefs of great power, and must just now occupy a most unenviable position.

The massacre of the bishops Jinbert, Messrs. Chastan and Manban, with 70 Christians all Roman Catholics, at Corea, is confirmed by the *Friend of China*. The same paper adds that in addition to the above, who were all beheaded, one hundred and eighty other Christians were put to death by strangulation.

After the battle of Gwalior, it was discovered that two Europeans had deserted to the enemy; they avoided the ignominious death that awaited them, by falling at the guns they were serving.

Sickness prevails at Hong-Kong, and several Europeans were carried off. Inquiries into the cause are being made by Sir H. Pottinger, through the aid of a medical committee appointed for the purpose.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

X. had better, if he wish to notice the prevalence of just sentiments in the British courts of justice, in the matter referred to, turn to the regulations of 1795 and 1799, Par. Papers, 1824, pp. 9-11.

Our Correspondent who writes from Bristol is in error. It was during the autumn of 1825, not 1828, that the cholera raged so fearfully in Calcutta; the number of its victims in one week averaged 400 daily.

Captain P.—*His communication is declined.*

Notices of the following works, with copies of which we have been favoured, will appear in our June No.—Antigua and the Antiguan—Mr. Gray on the Preservation of the Teeth—Mr. Clark's Edition of Cooper's Novels—No. LXIX. of the Democratic Review—Cleave's Gazette of Variety, &c. &c.

. *All Communications and Books for Review, &c., addressed to the Editor of the "BRITISH FRIEND OF INDIA MAGAZINE AND INDIAN REVIEW," will be received by the Publishers, Messrs. SHERWOOD, GILBERT, & PIPER, Paternoster Row; or by the Printers, Messrs. MUNRO AND CONGREVE, 26, Duke Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.*

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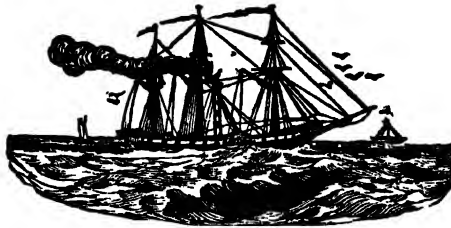
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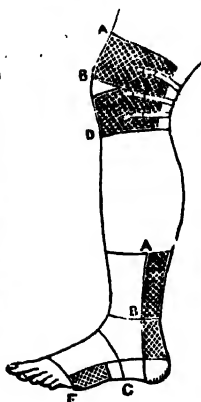
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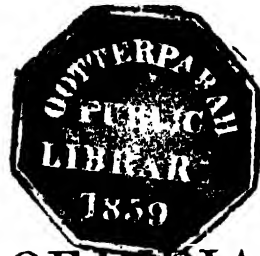
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THE

BRITISH FRIEND OF INDIA

Magazine.

No. XXIX.]

JUNE, 1844.

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THE
BRITISH FRIEND OF INDIA
Magazine.

No. XXIX.]

JUNE, 1844.

[VOL. V.]

THE HOLKAR STATE.

TREATMENT OF MARTUND RAO HOLKAR, THE RIGHTFUL HEIR
TO THE THRONE.

By the intelligence brought by the last Indian mail, we are made acquainted with the death, on the 17th of February, of Maharaja Khundeh Rao Holkar, the last occupant of the throne of Indore. This information has directed our thoughts to the interesting and touching history of the rightful heir to that throne, the Maharajah Martund Rao Holkar, who, to the discredit of our Government in India, has been left for ten years to pine in exile and poverty, while an usurper has filled the throne in which he was formerly installed, with the sanction, and amidst the congratulations, of the Indian authorities. The story of this young and ill-used Prince is one which our readers will peruse with strong emotion. It is an instructive chapter in the history of our Administration in India, and will serve most appropriately to bind up with those which record the treatment at the hands of our British-Indian functionaries, of the Raja of Sattara, the Ameers of Sind, and fifty other native princes, who have been made to rue the power, but have never been permitted to taste the mercy of Great Britain. We have collected from various authentic sources the facts of the case, and shall place the most material among them on record, as we may hereafter have to refer to them, when the steps taken by the Supreme

Government of India, in consequence of the present vacancy, are known.

In the month of January, in the year 1818, the Indian Government through the agency of the late Sir John Malcolm, entered into a treaty at Mundasoor with the late ruler of the Holkar State, the Maharajah Mulhar Rao Holkar, by which the British Government became bound to protect and maintain, against internal and foreign commotion and intrigues, the lawful prince of the country. Previous to his death, in 1833, Mulhar Rao adopted, with the usual State formalities and religious ceremonies, an infant male relative, the present Martund Rao Holkar. This adoption was sanctioned in the most unequivocal and emphatic manner by the British Government. On the decease of the Maharaja, the adopted son was installed with all customary honors, at the Court of Indore, in the presence of the British Resident, and the chieftains of the neighbourhood; and the mother of the late ruler (the Mah Saheb) was appointed Regent during his minority. The Governor of Bombay and the Governor General of India, sent letters of congratulation, thanking God for having raised his Highness to so lofty a station, and pledging themselves to perpetual friendship. So far all appeared to promise well for the rightful heir to the throne and dominions of the Holcars. But the sun of his prosperity was fated to experience an early and a fatal eclipse, and the infant prince and his friends soon learnt the bitter lesson, that those who trust to the faith and friendship of the British in India, too often lean upon

“A broken reed at best, but oft a spear,
On whose sharp point peace bleeds, and hope expires.”

In a small fort or tower, at a place called Meshawur, lay confined an illegitimate, or more properly speaking, a reputed son of an uncle of the late Maharaja, by a slave or concubine. The name of this man was Hurry *Daseepootra*. He had once been concerned in a rebellion, which broke out after the treaty of 1818, and for this had been made and kept a prisoner. Hurry, aided by two ejected and disaffected ministers, of the names of Appajee Row and Kundoo Punt, effected his escape from prison, and collecting a number of rebels, marched upon Indore. Unfortunately, the troops of the young prince had been corrupted by his enemies, and failing in their duty, their master was left in a defenceless state, and fell into the hands of Hurry. So also did the Regent, the Mah Saheb. Hurry being victorious, took possession of the throne, and had himself proclaimed ruler by the title of Hurry Rao Holkar. But it will be asked if, during these disturbances, there was no appeal for aid made to the British Government, which by treaty was bound to maintain the country in an entire and unmolested state to Mulhar Rao Holkar, his heirs and descendants. Such an ap-

peal was made repeatedly, in the name of the Prince and the Regent, and it would have been quite natural to expect that prompt succour would have been afforded in behalf of an infant, so lately recognized as the rightful heir and occupant of the throne; and of the Regent, who was the mother of the late prince, and an amiable, judicious, and charitable woman. Ere yet the usurper Hurry had reached Indore, application was made to the British Resident to interpose and save the infant Martund Rao from the ruin with which he was threatened; but strange to say, that officer coolly left events to take their course, declining to interfere; and to every appeal, returning for answer, that the Indore Government was fully competent to defend itself. Such, however, unhappily was not the case. The troops having been bribed by Hurry and his confederates, left the infant Maharaja and the Regent to their fate. The palace was surrounded—the Prince was dethroned—and the Regent was placed in close confinement. So much for the honour and friendship of the British. Subsequently, or about six months after his seizure, the young Prince was placed under a guard, and escorted beyond the limits of the Holkar State, into the territories of the East India Company. Here he found refuge in the village of Kurmjee, near Nassick, within the collectorate of Ahmednugger. He was accompanied in his exile by his father and several faithful adherents. But even within the British territories he was not permitted to enjoy an undisturbed asylum. His enemies succeeded in casting some suspicion upon his designs, and in consequence, his chief karkoon, or minister was placed in close confinement, and Martund was ordered to Poona, and placed under certain restraint, and forbidden to leave the town without an order from the Government. Sir Robert Grant, the Governor of Bombay, on being made acquainted with the facts connected with the karkoon's confinement, ordered his release.

In the month of may, 1836, Martund Rao, after waiting patiently in the hope of being restored to his throne by the intervention of the British Government, addressed a letter to the Governor General, Lord Auckland, in which he placed before his Lordship a succinct narrative of the events connected with his dethronement, and humbly but confidently appealed for justice. In reply to this communication, he was informed by the Secretary to Government, Mr. W. H. Macnaghten, that "the Government declined to exercise its power with a view to remove from the guddee (throne) of the Holkar State, a member of the family who *appeared to have been called by the national voice* to the administration of its affairs."

In this letter of Mr. Macnaghten's there are two errors of fact, and one of principle. It is not true that Hurry Holkar was a member of the family to which Martund belonged. He was the *reputed* son of

Wittojee Holkar, one of the brothers of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, by a female of the name of Ramee. But this female was not taken under the protection of Wittojee, until after the birth of Hurry. Hurry and a sister of the name of Mynee accompanied Ramee to the residence of Wittojee, and when the latter was put to death at Poona, by order of the Peishwa, Ramee and the children were sent to Indore. Neither is it true that Hurry was called to administer the affairs of the state, *by the national voice*. His elevation to the Guddee was the result of a conspiracy entered into with Hurry, by Appajee Row, (who had been dismissed from office by the advice of the resident, Mr. Martin,) and a Bramin of the name of Khundoopunt, one of the Ministers of Murtand Row. Letters showing the intentions of Appajee, fell into the hands of Mr. Robertson the successor of Mr. Martin. Appajee had once been a servant of the British Government, and dismissed for misconduct by Capt. (now Major-General) John Briggs, while that gentleman was collector at Dholia, and had been tried for a grave offence, and sentenced to imprisonment, and the payment of a heavy fine. These men (Appajee and Khundoo Punt) resolved to release Hurry from his imprisonment at Mahiswer, and place him on the throne, in the belief that they would thereby advance their own consequence and power. To effect this end, a number of robbers and Bhuls were assembled in Mahiswer, the keepers of the fort corrupted, the Mambutdar or Governor seized, and Hurry was set at liberty. Khundoo Punt (secretly at the head of the conspiracy (was, in virtue of the office which he filled,) of Commander of the Forces, ordered to take measures to check the rebellion. He affected to do so, but the soldiers despatched for the purpose, acting under the secret orders of Khundoo, joined the rebels on their arrival at Meshawur. Similar influence was exerted over the troops remaining at the Capital, who were induced to retire, so that on the advance of the rabble collected at Meshawur, they were able without opposition to possess themselves of the Palace, and seize the persons of the young Prince, and the Regent the Mah Saheb. The Bramin Khundoo then assumed the reins of Government under Hurry. There can be little doubt respecting the ability of the Resident to prevent this catastrophe had he been disposed to interfere. At the commencement of the disturbance, one of the Chief Ministers of the Regent, Madhow Row Furnvis, was despatched to the Resident for assistance; but while waiting the Resident's orders, the events we have narrated took place, and the Vakeel on his return, was himself seized and sent to a fort at Ramishur. Surely, a revolution brought about by such means could not with accuracy be called an expression of the national voice. As a further proof that the people generally had no share in the matter, it may be mentioned that in 1836, Khundoo Punt in order to revenge himself

upon Hurry, who had disgraced him, fomented a second rebellion, obtained possession of the Palace, and all but succeeded in seizing the person of Hurry, but failing to do so, put an end to his own life by stabbing himself on the spot. At this time the administration of affairs by Hurry was of the most arbitrary, tyrannical, and cruel character, and he was odious in the eyes of all respectable men.

Having alluded to the errors of fact in the letter of Mr. Macnaghten, we now refer to the error of principle which we conceive it contains. It was the plain and imperative duty of the British Government, in conformity with the Treaty made with Mulhar Rao, in 1818, to defend the rights of Martund Rao. His adoption and installation had been, as we have shown, most fully and formally recognised, and affairs were managed by a Regent of distinguished ability—his adoptive mother, the Mah Sahab. The character and pretensions of Hurry were well known, so also was the character of Appajee Row, one of the leading conspirators. The infant Martund had the strongest claim upon the sympathy, as well as the honor, of the British Government, and the Regent, who was the mother of the late Mulhar Rao, and had been Regent during the minority of that Prince, might well look with implicit confidence to the Resident for timely interposition and effective support. But a strong determination to adopt a non-interference policy seems to have been come to by the Resident, induced no doubt, by the orders laid upon him by Government; and his failure in the hour of need, seems to have led to the dispossession and ruin of the rightful heir.

The views we have here set forth were fully stated to Lord Auckland, in a letter addressed to him in reply to the communication made by Mr. Macnaghten, and his Lordship was earnestly entreated to take the circumstances of the rightful heir into his consideration, and to adopt measures for his immediate restoration. To this communication, though it contained a most triumphant answer to the mis-statements of the letter of Mr. Macnaghten, no answer was returned. The prince, therefore, through his duly appointed Vakeel, addressed his Lordship at the latter end of the year 1836 respectfully, but earnestly, soliciting his attention to his former communications, but received neither reply nor acknowledgement.

In February, 1837, the Prince again addressed his Lordship, referring to his former letters, and informing him at the same time, of a recent attempt to induce him to accept of a pension of 500 rupees a month, and relinquish for ever his claims upon the throne of Indore. This offer the young Prince had declined, in the full belief that the Government would do justice, by restoring him to his lost dignity and power. This letter, like the former ones, received no notice. Martund Rao, after waiting another year, again addressed his Lordship, and described the misery to which he had been reduced by the entire

silence of the Government, and its utter indifference to his situation. Six months from this time Martund Rao again addressed his Lordship, referring to the fact that his adoptive mother, the Mah Saheb, had been released by Hurry Holkar from confinement, and restored to her former share in the management of the affairs of the State, and earnestly entreating that instructions might be given to restore him to Indore. This letter shared the fate of all its predecessors.

Feeling himself thus abandoned, and being reduced to penury,—having besides lost his father by death, he was induced, or rather compelled (hope being quite extinguished in his bosom) to accept the offer of 500 rupees a month, and to sign, at the age of *nine years*, an agreement never to dispute the claim of Hurry Rao the usurper, or to set up any claim to the throne, on pain of forfeiting the allowance. Notwithstanding this agreement, the adoptive mother of Martund Rao did, in 1841, venture to forward to the Government a petition in behalf of her dethroned ward, but the only result was a rebuke, accompanied by a threat, that if renewed, it would lead to the withdrawal of the stipend allowed.

In October, 1843, died Hurry Holkar, the usurper, but instead of the restoration of the rightful heir, an adopted son (Khundeh Rao) was installed, not however before Martund Rao had forwarded an affecting and earnest appeal to Lord Ellenborough to be restored to his throne. To this petition no answer was vouchsafed. On the settlement of the affairs of Gwalior, Martund once more addressed a memorial to his Lordship, dated February 24th, calling attention to his former letter, and imploring justice.

A few days after the despatch of this communication, the news arrived of the death, on the 17th of February, of Khundeh Rao, the infant Maharaja, and of the throne of Indore being again vacant.

It now remains to be seen what will be the course adopted by the Government of India. The rightful heir still survives—a youth of 15 years of age. It is true that six years ago, being then in a state of starvation, he was influenced to sign a deed relinquishing his claims. But will the British Government in India deem it consistent with the unchanging principles of justice to withhold from this youth, on that account, what is, on every ground of moral right, as much his now, as it was before the bond was executed? We have our fears. But we are not without hope that these pages may reach the eyes of those who in this country direct and controul the affairs of India. In that hope we add the word of exhortation, that they will in this particular case act justly, and seeing that it is in their power to absolve the living heir from his engagement, that they will do so, and not add another to the already long list of those who have been robbed of their rights, if not by, at least with the consent of the British Government.

THE DISAFFECTION OF THE TROOPS ORDERED TO SCINDE.

PREVIOUSLY to entering into the particulars of this affair, which has created, as may be imagined, no inconsiderable stir throughout the military community, as well in India as in this country, it will perhaps be necessary that we should explain to many of our readers, the principles which regulate the grant of allowances in this service to the native Troops; and in so doing, gladly avail ourselves of a very able article on the subject in the *Calcutta Star* of the 21st March last.

The pay of the Sipahi is a fixed sum, which never varies under any circumstances, and amounts for a Private to 5 Rupees and a half per mensem, besides this he receives an amount of subsistence money called *batta*, or rather half *batta*, amounting to one rupee and a half, making a total of 7 Rupees per mensem, which he draws in Cantonment. When in the field or marching, if only in the ordinary course of relief in the Company's Provinces, he always receives extra *batta*, amounting to an additional Rupee and a half, bringing up the total of his pay to 8 Rupees and a half. When on foreign service, or under peculiar cases, rations consisting of grain, ghee, &c., are allowed, or more commonly an equivalent in specie, denominated ration money. When the ordinary articles of the Sipahi's food rise in value above a certain amount, which is frequently the case on active service, a compensation has in such cases been usually allowed by the Government, amounting to the difference between the actual cost and average rate of an ordinary ration, but as this last indulgence does not affect the present question, there is no occasion to take it into consideration, but merely to bear in mind, the Cantonment rate with half *batta*, the Marching rate with extra *batta*, and the indulgence usually granted on Service of rations, or ration money.

The Corps originally ordered to Scinde, being on active service, received pay, extra *batta* and ration money, when they first went there. On the 1st of July last, the country being in a more tranquil condition, and the troops quietly settled in cantonments, the allowance of ration money was withdrawn, but on account of the dearth of provisions and the sacrifices and privations endured by the men, as also the extra expenses entailed by their being kept at such a distance from their homes, the extra *batta* was still allowed. The troops themselves were not so unreasonable as to expect that both allowances should be continued under the amended circumstances of their position; but they are stated to have petitioned that the ration money might be continued and the extra *batta* withdrawn: the former being the larger allowance. Government, from economical motives, declined to accede to this request; and this may be looked upon as the first mistake committed in

this unfortunate affair; as the *ration money* being an indulgence granted under pecuniary circumstances, would, although a trifle more expensive, have been a far more appropriate remuneration; whilst the admission of extra *batta* which is *bonâ fide* a *marching* allowance, was infringing a fixed principle as the troops were in cantonments, in a province now forming a portion of the empire. The Sipahis were however contented with what they received, and so matters remained. Towards the close of the past year one regiment of light cavalry, one of irregular cavalry, one native troop of horse artillery, two native companies of foot artillery, and seven regiments of native infantry were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Scinde; the selection of corps made on this occasion was an unfortunate one, as the greater portion of them had been a great deal moved about just before; two or three had just returned from service in Affghanistan, one had only just been relieved from Scinde, and most of the others were suffering severely from sickness, which had been very severe at Delhi, Kurnaul, and Khytul last year. Still no murmur was heard, whatever objections the men may have felt to the service, they knew it was their duty to go: besides, they also expected to receive the extra allowance granted to the corps then in the province. In the mean time, certain changes were made in reference to the particular corps ordered to be held in readiness to proceed there, and at last after many delays and changes, a certain portion received final orders to march. These were the 4th troop, 1st brigade of horse artillery (natives), the 4th company 6th battalion of foot artillery (also natives), the 7th regiment of light cavalry, the 6th regiment of irregular cavalry, and the 4th, 34th, 64th, and 69th regiments of native infantry.

In the mean time, a more rigid system of economy had been introduced with regard to the establishments in Scinde, consequent it is generally understood, upon an intimation from the Home Authorities, that the permanent tenure of the province depend upon its being shown not to be an expensive drain upon the State. Amongst the retrenchments ordered was that of the *extra batta* to the native troops, which it was decided was no longer to be allowed whilst in cantonments, as the province was now on the same footing as all other portions of the empire, and no allowance was granted in its place to remunerate the men for the sacrifices, privations, and inconvenience they must be expected to experience in an expensive and most unhealthy country, and at so great a distance from their homes.

It is here necessary to say a few words upon the position, character, and habits of the native troops. They are enlisted for service in the Company's provinces, or beyond them if necessary; with the understanding that they are to receive extra allowances in the latter case.

They are required to act against their own countrymen, against those of their own religion and habits, at the orders of a foreign Government, with which they have no connection save that of good faith in the mutual performance of their several agreements. This good faith has been carefully observed heretofore, and the conduct of the Government has generally been most liberal; the consequence has been, that the Sipahis for nearly a century, have shown themselves second to none, as good and faithful soldiers in all respects. They have, under the most trying circumstances, acted against those of their own country and creed, they have marched from one quarter of India to another; they have volunteered on many occasions for service beyond the sea, which is opposed to their religion and caste, and they recently crossed the Indus for a four years' campaign without a murmur, although the very name of the river "Attock" signifies "forbidden." These men, who it should further be remembered, are for the most part enlisted in Oude, a province not belonging to the Government, are certainly mercenary troops, but of the best description. Bred up as soldiers from their childhood, they are not to be surpassed in courage and gallantry; orderly and temperate in their habits, they give little or no trouble; possessed generally of good sound sense, they are easily managed; susceptible of warm attachments, and sensible of any kindness and attention, they acquire the strongest regard to their officers, when the latter are allowed to remain with them for any time; and true as steel to their engagements, they may be trusted under any circumstances, as long as liberality and good faith is strictly observed towards them. With such qualifications they make excellent troops, and by their gallantry and good conduct has this immense empire been acquired and maintained; for brilliant as has been the share borne by the European soldiery on many occasions, it must never be forgotten how small a proportion they form to the whole army.

The habits of the Sepahi are peculiar; his own expences are few, owing to his temperate habits, but all have families to maintain, which forms a heavy drain upon their purse. Not to marry is a disgrace amongst them; the only excuse that would be admitted in their ideas for not doing so, would be the circumstance of having a large family of relations to provide for. Particularly chary as regards the honour of their families, they never bring them to the regiment; in fact, selected from what may be considered the yeomanry of the country, their families and relations are generally occupied in agricultural pursuits. To them the greater portion of their pay is remitted, and every year a certain number in each corps are allowed leave of absence to visit their homes for a given period; any reduction of the amount of their remit-

tances, is therefore a most serious inconvenience to them and their families.

The order to which we have referred as withdrawing the extra batta in Scinde was consequently a serious blow to those concerned. It was never officially made public, but the necessary communication was made to the departments and authorities concerned, and the intelligence soon spread like wild fire. That Government never contemplated the order affecting the corps now in Scinde, we feel convinced, its operations being merely intended as prospective with regard to the corps proceeding there in future. There appears, however, to have been some misunderstanding on this point, as some of the corps now at Sukkur are reported to have suffered from its operations. Be this as it may, the fact that those regiments ordered to proceed there, were positively to receive no extra batta or other allowances, any more than if they were stationed in the immediate vicinity of their own homes, threw them into a state of consternation, and looking upon the order as a breach of faith on the part of the Government, they refused to march; thereby committing a positive act of mutiny, which deprived them of any claim to the consideration of Government or the sympathy of their fellow soldiers. From what we have already stated, (putting aside the heinousness of their mode of exhibiting their feelings on the subject,) they were wrong in their supposition that there was any breach of faith. Such was not the case. Scinde having been annexed as a province to the empire, and no active service being at the time going on, they were not by the strict interpretation of the regulations of the service, entitled to *extra batta* when in cantonments, although it had been allowed to their predecessors; and *ration money* being at all times an indulgence, they could not claim that allowance as a right, however advisable it must have been to have granted it. But the fact was that their judgments being warped by their personal feelings and interests, they would not or could not understand the real merits of the case, but considered that Government having admitted the grant of *extra batta* to the corps then in Scinde, had thereby admitted the principle and the *right* of the troops to that allowance, and were not justified in now withdrawing it.

Now was seriously felt the great evil of the service to which the Home Government have been so long and so unfortunately blind, the want of European officers well acquainted with the men, and in whom the latter from long habit and acquaintance might have implicit trust. The present limited establishment, after allowing for absentees on furlough and staff employ, seldom admits of above ten or twelve effective officers being present with each corps. A regiment is considered well off that has a field officer in command, and an effective officer to each Company besides the two regimental staff officers. But supposing

such to be the establishment, out of the ten Company officers present the one-half will be boys, the junior officers of the corps, unacquainted with the language, the feelings or the habits of the men, of which as soon as they begin to acquire any knowledge, they are removed to some staff appointment, or to do duty with a local or contingent corps.

Of the few remaining officers, some will have probably just returned from furlough, others from some staff or other employment away from the regiment, and thus it will seldom happen that above two or three Company officers will be found in a regiment, well acquainted with the men, or to whom the latter have learned to look up with affection and regard. And yet it is on this class of officers that the efficiency of the service must mainly depend. In the present instance, however, the men generally have behaved in an orderly and soldierly manner in all respects, save the one of refusing to move until their batta or an equivalent is promised to them. Their conduct to their officers has been for the most part respectful. They have expressed their regret at the annoyance their conduct must occasion the latter; and in each regiment a certain number of men, generally old soldiers, influenced probably by their regard to some well known and respected officer, have expressed their readiness to obey on any terms. Some one or two exceptions to this conduct are reported, but the particulars require confirmation and explanation. The most troublesome men are stated to be the Brahmins, of whom there are a certain number in every corps, and who are generally the most intriguing and insubordinate soldiers in the service.

In some cases where the officers have argued with the men, pointing out the serious nature and probable consequences of their crime, and explained that by the strict rules of the service, Scinde being now annexed as a province of the empire, they have no claim to *extra batta*,—their reply has been to the following effect;—"We do not understand this nominal or political annexation, we look only to the fact of its distance from the other provinces and our homes, of its unhealthy climate, its expenses and its inconveniences, which we conceive entitle us to consideration and remuneration: as Scinde is now called a province, you have only to extend your conquests to Bokhara and call that a province too, on the same principle;—and where is the line to be drawn?" And also where again the officers have pointed out to them that the proper course would be to march where ordered, and then sent in a detailed and respectful representation to Government, which would be sure to meet attention, they have shrewdly enough remarked in allusion to the unfortunate half batta order of 1829, which only affected the officers, "You had your allowances curtailed fifteen years ago and you sent in respectful representations and memorials then and since, and what has been done for you?" To such a remark there is no re-

ply, and it is only to be regretted that the grounds for it were ever furnished ; but so true it is, that with Governments as with individuals, an act of injustice is sure to recoil sooner or later upon the perpetrators.

The first regiment in which this mutinous spirit was exhibited, was the 64th Native Infantry, but the others soon followed the example, and there is too much reason to believe that no corps on the frontier would have gone had they been ordered. The European troops also stationed with them, appear to have lost much of their sense of indignation at the conduct of their native comrades, in the feeling of sympathy for their hardships, and should they be called upon to act against them, it would certainly be as most unwilling agents.

That such a necessity may never arise must be the earnest prayer of every well wisher not only of the service but of the country.

When the news was first received of this manifestation of feeling, Government were, as may be supposed, somewhat anxious on the subject ; the more so as intelligence was at the same time received of some troubles of a similar nature on the Madras side, where certain regiments had been ordered to Scinde, and objected to moving without a guarantee of both batta and ration money. Amongst the Bombay corps no disturbance has occurred, but none of them have been tried as the Bengal regiments were, by being ordered to proceed to Scinde on bare *pay and half batta*, nor have any of the troops of that presidency serving in Scinde ever been reduced to that allowance :—

One of the first measures adopted by the Government was to issue a notification to the effect that all the “ Officers and privates engaged in the battles of Meanee, Hyderabad, Maharajpoor and Punniar, shall receive a gratuity of six months' batta, as a testimony of the gratitude of the Government, and of the admiration with which it regards their conduct in the field,” and also that in consequence of the sufferings “ of the troops quartered in Scinde, that all officers and privates, who have at any time served in Scinde during the year commencing on the 28th of February, 1843, shall receive a gratuity of six months' batta,” and further, that “ the troops engaged in the battles of Meancee and Hyderabad are entitled to the gratuity given by both the above resolutions, and will therefore receive twelve months' batta.”

Still the disaffection continued, and it daily became more evident that the Government must rescind the obnoxious order, or give the troops some equivalent. The only graceful course open and the one which it was generally supposed would have been adopted, was for the Government frankly to state that having ascertained that the usual allowances granted in cantonment were insufficient with reference to the expences of the province, the indulgence of *ration money* should be granted in cantonment and *extra batta* as usual when marching.

This would have pleased the men and saved the Government from a direct act of concession. Instead of this, however, the former system is reverted to and *extra batta* granted in cantonment. There is also a want of candour about the Government notification on the subject which is much to be regretted.

It is needless to say that a thousand of absurd reports were current during the progress of this unfortunate affair; this was to have been expected, and it is to be feared that some of them may have tended to cause unnecessary alarm. All real cause for apprehension is now removed, and we confidently trust that long ere this a number of corps are on their way down to Scinde.

The men of the 64th regiment native infantry which was the first corps to evince a mutinous disposition have repented their delinquency, expressed their willingness to march and are actually *en route* to Sukkur. The 6th regiment of irregular cavalry which has behaved exceedingly well throughout this business is also in progress to the same place. The artillery also are represented as having expressed their readiness to move: in fact they were quite willing to proceed and had actually marched, when agents from the more refractory corps were sent out to them; and partly by threats and partly by entreaties, persuaded them not to desert the general confederacy. It is scarcely necessary to say that the agents employed on this occasion were Brahmins and Moolahs.

The intelligence of the concession of Government contained in the Notification of the 12th March, probably reached the frontier by the 25th instant. After which we doubt not all will go smoothly.

THE SUICIDAL ACT.

THAT conclave of old ladies, the Directors of the East India Company, unanimously, on Monday, the 23rd of April last, agreed to vindicate their insulted dignity; and accordingly they all fell upon their own sword, wielded at that particular juncture by his Grace the Duke of Wellington.

The *Record* newspaper, of the 2nd of May, gives the following interesting particulars of the death of the Hon. Captain Hugh Lindsay, —the senior director but one—about forty years connected with the Government of India, seventy-eight years of age—quite in his dotage, crippled with the gout, and unable to stand.

“The sudden death of the East India Director is ascribed to the over-exertion to which he subjected himself, at the recent debate in Leadenhall-street, concerning the policy of the Governor-General, whose recal is just now the subject of such very general conversation. The honourable director is said to have spoken on the occasion, for the first time for several years, and during his speech he betrayed unusual excitement. It was, in fact, as it is further stated, observed by some of the other members of the Board, who witnessed the extraordinary zeal of Mr. Lindsay on this feverish topic, that such exertions seemed to be really more than a man of his advanced years could well sustain. On his return home, he evinced much of the same excitement, expressing unbounded satisfaction at the decision of the Court of Directors, who had thus vindicated their insulted dignity, and proved their right to exercise some efficient control in the administration of the affairs of India,”

Nearly a thousand years before the birth of Christ, the King of Israel we are told, coveted the vineyard of Naboth, which was in Jezreel, hard by the palace of Ahab: “And Ahab spake unto Naboth ‘Give me thy vineyard, that I may have it for a garden of herbs, because it is near unto my house;’ but Naboth said, ‘I will not give the inheritance of my fathers.’ And the king laid him down upon his bed, and turned away his face, and would eat no bread. And Jezebell his wife said unto him, ‘Dost thou now govern the kingdom of Israel? Arise, and eat bread, and let thine heart be merry: I will give thee the vineyard of Naboth the Jezreelite.’”

The lapse of nearly three thousand years has served only to confirm the sure word of prophecy against such evil-doers. The Hon. Hugh Lindsay ever distinguished himself in opposition to Mr. Poynder, especially whilst chairman of the Company; and lately he seems to have been the bell-wether of the Court, in their insane act of opposition to the Government, which, after all, merely *tolerates* the continued existence of the nuisance in Leadenhall-street.

It was *the* Duke, Lord Ellenborough, and Sir Robert Peel, who saved the Company from annihilation, in 1833; and, now, do we not behold the hand of God thus chastising these temporising politicians by means of the viper they cherished in their own bosom.

The Hon. Hugh Lindsay, and his colleagues, have, with a vengeance, vindicated their insulted dignity. They have caused the gallows to be made for Lord Ellenborough. But will the people of the United Kingdom allow the Company thus to abuse their power over India? Can we allow the crime? Can we afford to lose India?

The dignity of the India Company! How much a yard? The power is quoted as having fallen from 296 to 280; it rallied, however, on the appointment of Sir Henry Hardinge; but the dignity is not mentioned in the stock-broker's list of prices.

The recal is a lesson to Mr. Goulburn; he must be cautious lest he insult the dignity of the Bank directors, who would, perhaps, stop the supplies, until his removal from the chancellorship of the exchequer. His duty to the public, in the present delicate negociation, is a small consideration; but his respect for the dignity of William Cotton, Esq., is a matter of paramount importance; for any breach of etiquette will be noticed and avenged by all the proprietors in the joint-stock concern.

If O'Connell complained of Lord Lyndhurst for insulting his dignity, we could understand such a complaint; but an insult to a mercenary joint-stock Company is utterly unintelligible. Bulls and bears of the alley insulted! Yes! whenever they cannot buy cheap and sell dear. But who are these honourable proprietors of India? John Doe and Richard Doe, Jack Noakes, Tom Stiles, and Bill Snooks. Are they better than other stock-jobbers and fund-holders? Mr. James Mill declared that they are; but, as their officer, he was of course paid to say so. Proprietors, before noon, are not proprietors in the afternoon, *et vice versa*. The holders of dignity, continually dealing in the smallest possible fractions, are so tenacious of insult, that, on suspicion merely, they sacrifice the Governor-General on the justice-mercy of the crown of these three kingdoms.

When the Affghans over-ran India, they created every Affghan a khan, or a count of the empire. It seems to be now the time for every proprietor of India stock to assert his patent of nobility. The mechanical chimney-sweeps will rally round the bier of their champion, for the arms of this imperious Company will fitly adorn their sooty brush.

Secrecy is so strictly observed in the Court of Directors, that the public gains a glimpse of their proceedings solely from the indiscretion of one or other of their servants. One of their own Bengal civil officers has exhibited his citizen-kings to the public, by saying that they are,

"Like drunken beggars, dreaming they are kings." And a proprietor has more than hinted to the public that the chairman for the time being, has the power of packing committees, for his own base purposes. He says,—“Now, it is not generally known that, though the business of the junior committees is carried on *seriatim*, with the exception of that part set aside to be considered when the chairs are present, still, in the Committee of Correspondence, no subject is brought forward by the clerk without the sanction of the chairman: and a good tactician can, consequently, carry any measure he pleases, since he can keep back his favourite measure till his opponents are sick, or in the country; and he can also withhold other measures, on which some of his opponents are interested, till a compromise takes place; and he can, confident of success, select his own time. In the case in point, so great a delay took place, that considerable inconvenience was experienced in the business of the department, when a joint-committee was appointed to fill up the vacancy.”

The case referred to was not that of a Governor-General; it was merely a squabble about the patronage of regulating the succession of a clerk in the India House. The Committee of Accounts strongly recommended their own nominee, Mr. Medley, to succeed to the office of deputy in the accountant's office; eighteen out of the twenty-four directors, gave him their votes in court, but this division did not please the chairman, who proposed that they should re-consider the case and ballot; the result was the same; when the chairman requested, as a personal favour to himself, that the court would postpone the consideration of the case.

The joint-committee met. “In a state of buoyant excitement, at the prospect of ultimate success, another adjournment was fatal to Mr. Medley; he was seized with a fit of apoplexy, which obliged him to retire from the service, and, soon after, from life.” So much for the ordinary mode of proceeding in the Court of Directors.

But, they are not only judges, but also inquisitors; for the proprietor proceeds to say,—“It is notorious that secret committees of directors are frequently convened for illegal purposes and deeds that seem to shun the light. Secret tribunals have been held on officers of the establishment, on charges secretly made against them, and secretly decided on, without any notice to the poor victims, till they had—without any defence, or even knowledge of the alleged defence—been found guilty, and called before the committee for judgment. In this manner, in 1827, a secret inquisition sat for a considerable time, when it was discovered that a Mr. Walter Young had received a pair of candlesticks from a friend. The censure passed on this officer preyed on his mind, so as to deprive him of rest; and he was shortly afterwards con-

veyed from his office in a dying state, his agonizing shrieks penetrating the different avenues of that extensive pile.

Here, we see the directors cruelly sacrificing in secret the lives of two of their own chief clerks in Leadenhall-street—apparently unjustly, but certainly irresponsibly.

The personal disposition of the late chairman was peculiarly un-amiable; it was fractious to a most ridiculous extreme, a perfect mania. At one period he exerted his power to sacrifice an officer, in despite of eighteen of his brother directors, three-fourths of the court. Has Lord Ellenborough been thus victimized? It is impossible that any court can have been unanimous on any subject like his recall. It ever has been and ever will be, the practice of the Company to make every possible use both of force and of fraud. When they picketted their weavers at Dacca, a stamped declaration was taken that the torture was inflicted at their, the weavers', own request; and when they deposed the King of the Hindoos the other day, they tried to bribe him to countersign his own death warrant.

Unity is the essence of despotism. The Court of Directors cannot afford to be divided; they have no character to buoy them up; they dread being shewn up to the public, as Mr. David Hill styles "publicity." Imagine Capt. Lindsay determined to recal Lord Ellenborough, and arguing thus:—"I am eighty; if expelled I lose nothing; but my colleagues dare not expel any director, therefore I may with impunity break up the whole concern, unless they vote for recal. Then, individually, if —— resists, I will expose his corruption; ——'s vote I will secure by my own in his favour," &c. So much for unanimity in the deliberations of twenty-three men, concocted in secret, and promulgated in dumb show, to conceal the wide differences which certainly must prevail amongst persons of such varied minds. They have conspired against Lord Ellenborough, and agreed together as to his recal; but they cannot agree why or wherefore. They shun the searching cross examination of public opinion; but time must reveal the crime: and as soon as one shall say "I voted for this cause," another will tell us that he voted from one the very opposite.

Poor old gentlemen; they had much better confine their attention to their own corruption, granting franks in exchange for pots of currant jelly, and so forth. Sir Stamford Raffles knew them well; he sent them twenty-four morning gowns from Japan; they squabbled about them, each trying for the best; so the dresses were all hung up, and the directors chose by seniority. Lord Ellenborough deserves to be recalled for not thus managing these greedy corruptionists; he ought to have gorged them till they burst with their own weight: at

all events, he should have baited a hook for them ; their greediness would have induced them to swallow any thing.

They remind us of Ryence the Welshman, who overcame eleven valiant kings in battle, and made them do him homage. In token of their vassalage also, he took off their beards, and had them sewn on the edges of his mantle. Thus elated, and being exceedingly puffed up with his vain glory and boasting, he determined to possess himself also of the beard of Prince Arthur ; and accordingly sent him a messenger, demanding it, "for King Ryence had perfected a mantle with King's beards ; and, there lacked, for one place of the mantle ; wherefore he sent for his beard ; or else, he would enter into his lands, and burn and slay, and never leave till he have thy head and beard." But Arthur was little accustomed to be taken by the beard, and he returned an angry answer ; on which Ryence prepared a large army and invaded Britain : but he was defeated.

"Nor less the Queen with greedy wonder eyed
The giant form, whose uncouth mantle, bound
With beards of captive monarchs, swept the ground.
Vain-glorious Ryence."

This occurred in the sixth century, and the event is quite in the spirit of that rude age ; the ancient Briton, however, went beyond his mark, and found his match. Our India monopoly, also, acts out the spirit of this age, but, surely, the beards of all the kings of the East ought to have satisfied them ; they must have overshot their mark in wantonly bearding the Prince of Waterloo, and making him return them the angry answer with which he has defied them, from the foot of the throne of Britain, in Parliament—an answer which has been re-echoed throughout the entire of broad England.

On Tuesday, the 7th day of May, Mr. Hume also reproached several of his own colleagues, who had joined him in demanding enquiry into the recall of Lord Ellenborough, with having deserted him ; he also said of Mr. Hogg, the director, he "turned round too, and actually, though one of those who had been abused and censured, was willing to sit down with the rest, like dogs well thrashed, with their tails between their legs."

Vesuvius may slumber, but this matter cannot possibly rest where it does. The directors cannot keep it pent up in their close court-room in Leadenhall-street. On our way down from Leadenhall-street to Cannon-row, with the news, we overheard the following remark, uttered by one in humble station,—“Yes ! his lordship is booked ! but let them stand clear when he returns, for he is a man that will not stand any nonsense ; he can speak, and he will lay on all about him, right and left.” This was, universally, indeed, the first impression, and every-

body seems unanimous. From the throne to the crowd, there is but one feeling on the act of recall.

"Did your lordship ever see an ELEPHANT hunt?" was the only question ever put to Lord William Bentinck, by the Home Government, on his return. Lord Ellenborough will save the home authorities the trouble of asking him even that one question. The Company may compel the Crown to unite with them in taming the snared animal, but he is more than a match for both. Sir John Peter Grant was also stripped of office, but only to rise still higher in his profession. Sir Peregrine Maitland is only robbed by the Company. Robert Nelson cannot be constrained to put his shoulder to the wheel of Juggernaut. Mr. Buckingham is honoured by Prince Albert, notwithstanding the decree of the Company.

And how is the Company acting after this disgusting act of recall? They are actually placing in the vacant seat, not simply a China captain, but an opium-smuggling Chinese captain. They will broider their mantle with the beard of King Arthur; nothing short of the most extreme act of defiance of public opinion can satisfy the Company.

Is there no remedy for this state of things in Leadenhall-street? Cannot either fraud or force annihilate this monopoly. Can neither Peel or Wellington abate this monster nuisance. O'Connell is persecuted for a speech,—but the conspirators of Leadenhall-street are not even prosecuted for their most wanton acts of barbarous cruelty, inflicted upon her Majesty's subjects in India, and proved before Parliament.

If the parchment of a bubble is so much more sacred than the rights of millions, then, at least, let the Crown recommend Parliament to interpose and render efficient the machinery of the monopoly. The Parliament of India cannot hold a committee! they cannot examine a witness! What can they do? They can recall the Governor-General of India, in despite of the Crown of the British empire! Such a crown is not worth the wearing!—it is a crown of thorns.

A soldier of fortune volunteers to send home the tribute-money with a very civil letter; but it makes us suspect his prudence, when we see him leave home with the Company interposed between himself and the Crown. He leaves a vindictive, implacable, insatiable natural enemy in his rear, between himself and his supplies. The poor man is hungry,—his appetite, rather than his honour, is his impelling motive. What boon does he carry out with him for the army?—the capitulation and constitution of 1796?—full batta?—the arrears of Deccan chout?—or the royal standard? All these things belong of right to the army of India. More than this,—the soil, the revenue, the patronage of India, is the price of their blood. They, and they alone, ought to govern India.

The Government of India ought not to be the prize gained by a successful smuggler of opium.

Cannot the Company find any lordling poor and base enough to become their instrument in the plunder of India? It is one of the Company's absurd rules, that Elphinstone, Metcalfe, Mackenzie, Sullivan, Trevelyan, &c., shall not hold the reins of the State—because they are interested in the well-being of the people of India, by having been brought up in that country.

Buckingham wrote better than Bryce,—Robert Nelson resigned his office, rather than become an instrument in forcing Christians to drag the car of Juggernaut on their own holy Sabbath of rest; but, in common with the dismissal of the Commander-in-Chief of Madras, the Governor-General of India is recalled by a most corrupt faction of a most mercenary corporation, for some unknown cause. Lord Ellenborough patronized the Company when in opposition, and this is their ungrateful return, now that they have him in their power. Wicked men thus oppress and punish each other. We wait his lordship's arrival for the result of the melancholy catastrophe of this suicidal act of the Company.

RE-COMMENCEMENT OF THE COOLIE SYSTEM AT CALCUTTA.

OUR readers are probably aware that, during the last year, a number of cases were made public in Calcutta, exhibiting the evils of the Coolie system; and that the Government of India, in consequence, issued an order, prohibiting the further importation of Coolies until the 1st of March, 1844. The Government also signified its intention of placing the system, in future, under a more responsible and effective management, with a view to the abolition of the crimping system; and also to secure, as far as possible, the removal of emigrants *in families*, rather than the shipment, as previously, of adult males chiefly, who frequently left wives and children wholly unprovided for in India. This measure on the part of the Government was a sufficient answer to a portion of the Calcutta press, who violently and abusively denounced the conduct of those who deemed it their duty to expose the deceptions and cruelties connected with the system.

Our letters, by the last arrivals, bring us intelligence of the first shipment under the new regulations. Our information, which is of the most authentic character, states, that during 1843, the total number of persons sent from India to Mauritius was 41,191, a number equal to 40,000 adults; of which not more than 5,000, or less than one in eight,

were females. This is a revolting disparity. This single feature of the system would alone be sufficient to lead us to regard it with disgust and abhorrence. It is quite unnecessary to specify the frightful evils which must inevitably distinguish a community of Asiatics, in which the number of the sexes are so unequal. The importation of such an immense number of male adults into a colony where the same description of persons already constituted the great majority of the labouring population, is sufficient to prove the utter disregard of the parties concerned, of all morality. Had we any hope that what we now write would meet the eye of the Indian authorities, we would conjure them to look well to this part of the subject. We trust that some member of our own Imperial Legislature will move for a return of the population of the island of Mauritius, specifying, as accurately as may be, the ages and sexes of the labouring classes, both Negro and Asiatic. We should like to know, too, the exact number of persons imported from India since the Order in Council, sanctioning the system, first came into operation; together with the total number of persons who have returned to their native country; and, also, the number of persons who have voluntarily re-visited the island. Such statistics would be of great value in the hands of those whose concern reaches somewhat beyond the mere amount of sugar produced in Mauritius—a calculation which we believe governs, almost exclusively, the conduct of parties on the spot.

The vessel recently dispatched from Calcutta under the new regulations, carried 141 men, 57 women, 18 boys, and 15 girls. These proportions shew a decided improvement. We must not, however, expect with confidence, that subsequent shipments will be equally well proportioned. We shall watch with anxiety for further accounts. The exportation of Coolies is now under the superintendence of a responsible officer, who is authorised to advertise for tenders on the part of captains and ship-agents. In the present instance, the amount paid was at the rate of £4 10s. for every adult emigrant, including his food on the voyage; the amount being made payable to the captain on the landing of the emigrants at Mauritius. The expenses of each adult emigrant, previous to embarkation, appears to have been 18s. Out of this, 10s. were expended in clothing and other necessities, and the remaining 8s. sufficed for board and lodging for (on an average) two months previous to the departure of the vessel. The crimping system appears to have been in a great degree superseded, and although an attempt was made by the *duffadars*, or crimps, to stir up the emigrants to demand what has been usually termed a *bonus* (a sum that has generally found its way into the pockets of the Calcutta press-gang), it seem to have failed. It is thought that the competition among the captains for the

conveyance of Coolies will ultimately reduce the whole expenses to 50 rupees, or £5 per head, which will be about one-half the sum paid by the island to agents, kidnappers, and captains, under the former management; while, at the same time, the old abuses will be got rid of; as private agency, and the interposition of the infamous gangs of duffadars, will be abolished. It is to be hoped that this large saving to the planters will lead to an increase in the wages of the labourer, who was formerly made to suffer from the exorbitant charges connected with his importation. Our correspondents lay great stress upon the importance of providing means for the return of the emigrant, in the event of his failing to realize the expectations that have been held out to him. At present, he is left to return at his own expense, unless he has fulfilled a contract for five years' labour; and not only so, but difficulties insuperable are placed in the way of his leaving the island, should he even possess the means of paying a moderate sum for his passage. Our Government should by all means look to this. The evils that have been recently exposed, and which are now sought to be remedied, were all clearly pointed out when the Court of Directors combined with the present Colonial Secretary to re-open the traffic. We are far from sanguine in our belief, that the present mode of conducting the system will be long free from the abuses of the former method, nor does any plan suggest itself to our mind by which the liberties and interests of persons so utterly ignorant on all essential points connected with the contracts into which they enter, as the agricultural labourers of India, can be secured by the exertions of Government officers in Calcutta. Much of the imposition once practiced in India may be prevented, and the pockets of the Mauritius planters may be benefitted to the extent of tens of thousands of pounds annually; but the native of India, once on the shores of Mauritius, and destitute of the means of returning to India, will be at the mercy of men who have shewn themselves in times past among the worst of slave-traders and masters, and whose present habits and dispositions have, we fear, undergone no material change for the better. We have no reason to doubt the humanity of the Supreme Council in this matter, but we have the most grave doubts, as to their ability to protect the native of India from becoming a slave in all but the name, as soon as he leaves the Hoogley, and is thenceforth consigned to the tender mercies of the planter.

LIEUT. BARR'S JOURNAL OF A MARCH TO CABUL, &c.*

IF we except a short, but certainly very ably written paper in the *United Service Journal* for July, 1842, no account possessing the slightest claims, either to authenticity of detail, or general interest, has yet been furnished of the operations undertaken by Colonel Wade's Auxiliary Army, in its march to Cabul, &c., during the year 1839. A volume, however,—the title of which is fully given in the subjoined note—has within these few days been issued from the press, which very ably and satisfactorily supplies this deficiency; a deficiency, too, the more remarkable, when the difficulty and importance of the military movements of that division of the army are remembered; for, although but comparatively little opposition was experienced, it seems to have been solely avoided by the General's skilful and judicious management,—by a series, in fact, of hazardous and intricate arrangements amongst a race of men renowned for their untractableness, turbulence and ferocity.

From the work just mentioned, we now purpose making a few extracts, and, from the fact of the author having been an eye-witness of the several scenes and adventures he so graphically describes and narrates, have small doubt that they will prove of high interest to our readers.

It was in December, 1838, that Lieut. Barr, stationed at Delhi, received an order to join Colonel Wade's Mission—then at Lahore, a month's advance—and, on the 19th of the following month, he started on his journey; having under his immediate command a detachment of native horse artillery, and two 24-pounder howitzers, fully equipped for field service. At Peshawur, on the 27th March, he reached the main body of the army, having thus been two months and seven days on the march, in which period he had travelled over 590 miles, crossed five rivers by boats, and only halted once, except from cases of necessity, such as excessive rain, swollen rivers, or want of camels. Shortly after his arrival in camp, he was introduced at a public durbar to General Avitabile, the Governor of Peshawur, whose dress and personal appearance are thus described.

"Monsr. Avitabile is a fine, tall, stout man, upwards of six feet high, with a pleasing yet determined countenance, from which you can see at once he never issues an order being promptly obeyed, or woe be to the man who neglects it. his beard,

* Journal of a March from Delhi to Peshawur, and from thence to Cabul, the Mission of Lieut.-Col. Sir C. M. Wade, including Travels in the Punjab, a Visit to the City of Lahore, by &c. Lieut. William Barr, Horse Artillery.—James Madden and Co., Leadenhall Street, 1844.

which is of a grey colour, and reaches half-way down his chest, and in conversation speaks either in Persian or French. He dresses very magnificently. On the present occasion, his costume consisted of a long green coat, fashioned not unlike a Mussulman's 'chupkun,' and ornamented with a profusion of lace and three rows of oblong buttons of solid gold; trowsers of scarlet cloth, with a broad gold stripe down the seams, and a green velvet cap, with a band also of gold lace, and a tassel of the same material, but no peak."—p. 231.

At the conclusion of the darbar, Colonel Wade and the Shah-zada Timour, seated on elephants, proceeded in state to the outskirts of the camp, where the latter was to be presented to the assembled multitudes who had espoused his cause. "Divided into tribes," Lieutenant Barr writes, "each, as it came up under its respective chief, marched past the prince's elephant—many amongst the horsemen galloping at will out of their ranks, curvetting their steeds, firing their matchlocks, and committing other extravagances to testify their joy. Of all that appeared in this animated scene, none claimed so much attention as a band of the notorious khyberries, whose tall, gaunt figures, high cheek-bones, and muscular sinews, betokened a race of hardy mountaineers. Like all hill people, they attend but little to the dictates of cleanliness; and the dirty garments they exhibited to the prince were but in keeping with features equally guiltless of suffering from ablution. Their dress generally consisted of a long chupkun of a light brown colour, reaching to the knees, loose trowsers and grass sandals, or shoes with hob-nails. The turban assimilates with that of the other Affghan tribes. Their usual weapons are a long jhezal or rifle, with a wooden fork attached to its extremity, on which the piece is rested to secure a better aim; a sword; and a large knife stuck into the sash; some had a pistol in addition. Their appearance was wild in the extreme; and a rude pipe, screaming forth a few wild notes, heightened the effect and added to the interest of these celebrated and formidable robbers. A largess of several hundred rupees were scattered amongst the population, and the ceremony did not conclude till some time after sunset."—p. 243.

The species of warfare in which the army was so constantly engaged during its march through the Khyber Pass, is spiritedly described. Our concluding extract details the proceedings of one of these skirmishes,—a type of all the others,—more annoying, perhaps, than sanguinary, and yet at times sufficiently serious to excite some anxiety as to the results.

"The enemy, protected by some low stunted trees, were about 350 or 400 yards in advance of the 'rising ground' on which Mackeson's embankment of stones had been thrown up, and also occupied the

heights of a range of hills that nearly faced it ; but being a long distance off, *their* firing was not very destructive, though occasionally some of the balls told, whilst that from the former was most deadly. Another of their parties, and most probably the garrison from Ali Musjid, as they were dressed in a red uniform, lined the crest of a ridge below our left flank, and from thence annoyed our people a good deal. A shell was sent at these fellows, and luckily pitched and exploded amongst them ; the success being hailed by our party with a loud huzza, re-echoed again from the surrounding hills ; but the enemy nevertheless stood fast and continued to blaze away at us, some of their bullets passing over our heads, and others falling short struck the ground and bounded onwards with a whizz like the twang of a bow-string. The next shell was not so happy, for it flew over the narrow ridge, and burst harmless on the other side ; a huzza from the red-coats in return being faintly borne to us on the wings of the breeze, as a testimony of their gratification for its innoxious qualities. This kind of warfare continued for upwards of an hour, with more or less success, the balls from our foes in front every now and then passing through a small tree close to a hillock that partially sheltered us, and lopping off the more slender of its branches as clean as if cut with a knife. The heat had now become terrific, and the rays of the noon-day sun darted down with an intensity almost insupportable. Meanwhile, the dead and wounded were being carried from the breast-work to the village in the rear, and amongst the former I observed a particularly fine-looking man, whose long black hair swept the ground as his corpse was being dragged away. The nature of the dependance we might place on our raw levies was manifested when their ammunition began to fail, and who, one by one, as the individual fired off his last cartridge, left the enclosure on the ' rising ground,' in spite of exhortations, encouragements, and threats to remain until Mackeson, who had gone for some time, should return. All was in vain, and it was with the utmost difficulty that either Ferris or I could prevail upon a few to wait until the mortar was dismounted and packed. On this being done, a new difficulty arose as to who should carry it,—for, with the exception of one, all the bearers had made off whilst we were too busily engaged to observe their movements, and some delay arose ere we could persuade half-a-dozen of the irregulars to take it as far as the village. Had the Khyberries at this time been aware of the straits to which we were reduced, and had made a bold dash, there is little doubt but they might have easily secured the piece of ordnance, with ourselves, and the small party that staid with us. They were deceived, however, by a few hardy spirits who still plied their matchlocks from the enclosure

with unabated vigour, and whose bold front portended that other troops *must* be at hand ready to support them and take their places."

* * * * *

"As I crossed the piece of ground *alone* "(Lieut. Barr was then conveying a message from Colonel Wade to Captain Mackeson)" it was easily perceived from my dress that I was Feringee, and the shots in consequence flew around me rather thick. I, however, reached the stockade unhurt, where within, I found Ferris and Mackeson comfortably reclining on the ground with their backs against the breastwork; and there I joined them, having first been cautioned to stoop when passing over the interior, as everything that appeared above the wall was immediately struck. While seated here, the balls occasionally rattled away at our backs, and yielded us the satisfaction of knowing the enemy was wasting his ammunition to no purpose. As it was getting late, I was not able to stay long, so after giving Mackeson his instructions, I took my leave, re-crossed the stockade, and received another salute of bullets as I returned over the exposed spot, one of which struck the ground not a quarter of an inch from my foot. On reaching camp, I felt so exhausted from heat and fatigue, that I threw myself at once on my couch, and was soon asleep."—p. 333.

The year 1839 was closed by the marching of the Army of the Indus to Ferozepore, its rear (in General Wade's column, at least,) being brought up by about two dozen sepoy of the 20th N. I. (under the command of an officer of the 48th) worn out and ragged, and preceded by a single fife and drum, playing the Grenadier's march; a libel indeed on the grand army that little more than a year before, had assembled on these very plains, and astonished the "Lion of the Punjab," by its magnificence and strength.

Lieut. Barr's volume is well worth perusal, and on all points of detail respecting the movements and operations of General Wade's Auxiliary army, supplies us with important and interesting information.

THE GLORIOUS MONTH OF MAY.

THE second Wednesday in April is Lord Mayor's day in Leadenhall Street, when the new Chairman issues the new liveries—at the cost of the rack rented cultivators of India.

But what a glorious contrast does the May meetings present; we then behold Christians of every sect and grade flocking to Exeter Hall, protesting against every corruption, and praying for every blessing, for all nations, tongues, and people. Mount Sion, in her brightest days, never was so generous; her Hosannahs were selfish and local, but the spirit of her King is now poured out abundantly upon our own

highly favoured country. We pray for the peace of Jerusalem, and we prosper because we love the hope of her speedy and safe restoration.

The *British Friend of India Magazine* cannot allow these anniversaries to pass without notice. Never were the gatherings more numerous, and never were they accompanied with more holiness, wisdom, eloquence, zeal, and munificence, than during the month just passed.

The bible, the whole bible, and nothing but the bible is the foundation, whilst the same holy book, translated into all languages and dialects, printed at the cheapest cost, and opened to all who can read, hear, and understand it, form the chief corner stone of Exeter Hall.

"Facts are stubborn things." Prior to the Peace of Paris, some British soldiers were prisoners at Besancon : there, they had so strong a desire to be possessed of the Word of God, that they actually wrote out with their own hands between twenty and thirty copies of the New Testament. A general officer, who had commanded her Majesty's 73d regiment, for three years in India, has publicly stated, that during the whole of that period, he never had occasion to punish a single man; each soldier possessed his bible, and the regiment was not more conspicuous for gallantry in the field, than distinguished for the sober, steady conduct of the men in quarters. During the war, the bible was extensively distributed throughout the army, and there is ample testimony to prove that the sacred volume has produced the most salutary influence upon the character of the British soldier; this was especially observable at Waterloo, where Europe witnessed their merciful behaviour in the hour of victory.

Franklin and Parry bear witness to the value of the bible, during their Arctic sea Expeditions. •

Taylor, in his spiritual Christianity, strikingly exhibits the reflex influence of missions, in the following passage;—"We cannot easily overrate the extent or the importance of that moral and intellectual advancement, which, in the course of the last forty years, has resulted directly from the diffusion of the missionary spirit, in England. It has carried with it, and has conveyed to many thousands of the middle orders, a large amount and variety of general knowledge, geographical, historical, and statistical; it has vastly expanded the modes of thinking usual with those orders; it has ennobled their sentiments; it has habituated them to generous, and, in a true sense, to *liberal* courses of behaviour; it has thrown into discredit many frivolous or sensual enjoyments or amusements; it has trained thousands of young persons in the inestimably-important habit of caring, in a sensitive or active manner, for the welfare of others, and has much diverted from the channel of sordid selfishness the ordinary current of thought. If we will

hear, and believe it, the missionary temper, diffused as it is on all sides, although attaching to but a portion of the people, has at length educated a class of citizens, which, from its breadth of feeling, its fair intelligence, its familiarity with the course of events throughout the world, and its high feeling of whatever is just, humane, and Christian-like, may prove itself, in future perils of the state, the principal stay of a wise and religious government."

The Rev. Charles B. Leupolt, from Benares, has just been on a mission to arouse his own countrymen to the evangelization of the world; having passed through Antwerp, Liege, and Cologne, he went to Elberfeld and Barmen, where he spent a happy week amongst his Christian friends there, and had several opportunities of preaching and speaking on the subject of missions. Thence, he went up the Rhine, by Mayence to Frankfort, where he remained a week, and held two missionary meetings, the second of which was exceedingly crowded. At Heidelberg and at Mannheim he found the tone of mind anything but congenial to the spirit of the Gospel; but even there, a missionary spirit seemed to be awakened. At Stuttgart, he had frequent opportunities of bearing testimony, that the Lord is faithful to His promises, with regard to the salvation of the heathen. In every place he visited, except Cologne and Mayence, he held missionary meetings; even in villages, where he could remain but a single night, the ministers had the church bells rung, and assembled the congregation to listen to his statements and appeals.

And what is the grand political result of this German mission? When at Basle, on the 15th January, 1844, he thus expresses it:—"On reviewing what has transpired at the different places which we have visited, I am convinced, that a real missionary spirit is on the increase. True religion is spreading. *The feeling towards England cannot be kinder than it is.* Wherever we have been—Elberfeld, Barmen, Frankfort, Stuttgart, and Schaffhausen—there has been but one opinion with regard to England, namely, that God has chosen her as His favoured instrument for promulgating His gospel throughout the world, and thereby carrying His divine purposes, with regard to the salvation of mankind, into effect. I have no doubt, that many an earnest and sincere prayer ascends to the throne of grace that God may have mercy on England, and enable her to approve herself faithful to the high trust and unspeakable honor laid upon her by our gracious Lord and God."

What an honourable testimony! What is our corps diplomatique in comparison with our juvenile missionary societies, in carrying out Britain's highest destiny—the Kaaba, the house of prayer of all na-

tions. Even our war office cannot make other nations jealous of our power, or suspicious of our people. Happy will the world be when our foreign relations are conducted in the spirit of the nation; when the Duke's war-cry is drowned in the Quaker's hallelujah of peace.

235 PER CENT. IN AN INDIAN JAIL.

THIS is the cruel price at which the natives of India are sacrificed by the greedy and avaricious governing monopoly, although Parliament has so repeatedly declared them to be the immediate subjects of the crown now worn by Queen Victoria.

Did any other sovereign ever wear a crown thus dyed with the blood of its own subjects? Was any other monarch ever so mocked and insulted? It is a bubble crown, whilst the monopoly is a reality; the power of the crown being in abeyance, whilst the prerogatives of the company are in full bloom; the bloody cluster is full ripe; the rich crimson drops spontaneously ooze forth.

Two hundred and thirty-five per cent. per annum mortality in a jail, is, indeed, incredible; but the supreme government in India itself, has published the fact in their Report of their own Prison Discipline Committee of the 8th of April, 1838. This frightful "burking" of prisoners in one of the Honourable Company's devouring jails took place in the year 1836, at Sheerghottee, in Lower Bengal: where, for the three preceding years, upwards of twenty-five per cent. of the prisoners had been got rid of by death.

In these four years, the mortality in four of the jails of the Company, in lower Bengal was as follows:—

A.D.	Midnapore.	Gowahattee.	Sheerghottec.	Purneah.
1833	.... 21½ .. .	13	.... 26½	.... 14½
1834	.... 13 .. .	32½	.... 26	.... 12½
1835	.... 26½ .. .	24½	.... 25	.... 15½
1836	.... 14½ .. .	22½	.... 245	.... 7

We will not trust ourselves to calculate any deductions from this official document, although we would like to know the value of a life committed to such a jail; the number of days it is probable the unfortunate debtor, or the person charged with a petty misdemeanor, would live after apprehension. We will merely illustrate this table, by remarking, that were the court-room of the directors as fatal as their own jail at Sheerghottee, some seven years since, it would be absolutely necessary, in order to keep up the complete number of the twenty-four directors, for the proprietors of India stock to elect more than fifty-six directors every year. Oftener than once a week, a director would die, and a new director be required to occupy his vacant place.

This is the rate of mortality in a company's jail. A ward capable of containing 24 prisoners, buries 56 in the year ! Imagine the Directors thus dying off, and being twice removed in the space of ten months !

Statement of the annual average number of prisoners in the jail at Sheerghottee ; also, of deaths and of sick, admitted into the jail hospital, during the last eight years published.

A.D.	Prisoners.		Deaths.				Prisoners.		Number.		Per Cent.		
			Number.	Per Cent.									
1829	..	656	..	70	..	10	..						
1830	..	552	..	40	..	7½	..						
1831	..	598	..	141	..	23½	..						
1832	..	833	..	87	..	10½	..						
1833	..	503	..	131	..	26½	..		379	..	75		
1834	..	262	..	76	..	26	..		410	..	156		
1835	..	402	..	101	..	25	..		780	..	194		
1836	..	85	..	199	..	235	..	...	533	..	603		
Average		486		105½		21½		313	525		167		

This is the very dreadful cost of life at which the crop of India is collected. Supported by all the resources of Britain in thus murdering by wholesale the people of India, India stock may well rise to 296 per cent. in price.

But who are these prisoners, thus smothered in the black holes of this monstrous joint stock company ? By the company's code, anyone may be imprisoned on a *lettre du cachet*, and not brought to trial. The beauty of a wife, the purity of a daughter, is oftentimes the cause of incarceration, even of a Brahmin ; the maiden herself is "suspected," and imprisoned until * *

And how often are these deadly dungeons visited by a judge more tardy, and less voracious than death ? We believe we have seen returns in which nine months are stated to have elapsed without any jail delivery.

Let our readers imagine witnesses even incarcerated nine months at Sheerghottee. But how can it possibly be otherwise. A candidate for the direction now in the field reminds the voters of Leadenhall, that they have elected eleven China captains, and supercargoes, to the exclusion of a civilian. Lord Ripon said, "I can't help it." Tell his lordship of Sheerghottee ! "I can't help it," would be the miserable excuse of this shuffling minister of the crown, whilst, at the same time, he pockets his fourteenth share of patronage bestowed upon him by the cringing and subordinate board.

In 1836, in one of the road-gangs connected with Sheerghottee, the mortality was at the rate of 87 and 9-10ths per cent. per annum !

THE NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

SINCE our last number was issued, a new Governor-General of India has been nominated, appointed, sworn into office, and banquetted ; and before two months have elapsed, will be at Calcutta, with the sceptre of dominion, over a hundred millions of British subjects, in his hands. The reign of Lord Ellenborough has closed, and we are now called upon to watch the measures of a new Viceroy. The conduct of the late Governor-General has been such as almost to forbid us to place any reliance, or found any hopes upon declarations made here, previous to the assumption of government. Two years and a-half ago, when Lord Ellenborough was entertained by the East India Company, at a dinner similar to that given to Sir Henry Hardinge on the 22d ultimo, his lordship told the world, that his mission to the East was "to restore tranquility to both sides of the Indus ; in a word, to give peace to Asia." This he promised to exert his utmost talents and influence to effect ; and having done so, then, "to emulate the magnificent benevolence of the Mahomedan Emperors, in devising and carrying on great works of public improvement, and more than all, he would seek to impart to the natives of India all *we* know of arts and civilization, so as at once to elevate the character, and better the condition of that generous and mighty people." How has Lord Ellenborough redeemed this solemn pledge ? Alas ! for his consistency and character, he has been the most warlike Governor-General India has ever had. He has lived almost exclusively in camp. He has displayed the most supreme contempt for the civil service. He has looked with perfect indifference upon all plans for the education of the people. He has, in almost every speech he has delivered, told his hearers that India, having been gained by the sword, must be, and can only be, ruled by the sword. His delight has been to surround himself with the symbols and apparatus of war. The scenes upon which he has loved to gaze, have not been those of peaceful and prosperous agriculture, and enterprising and honourable commerce, but military spectacles, and fields of battle. He has run after war. He has not waited for necessity to compel him, or for an occasion to justify him, but has made the occasion for himself and acted upon it. This was the case in regard to the war in Scinde ; a war in which thousands perished by the sword, and in consequence of which, hundreds have been swept away by sickness. A war, the history of which, is a history of British ingratitude, and British insincerity. Such, also, was the case in regard to the war in Gwalior, where thousands more were slaughtered, and the independence of a state destroyed, on no other pretext than the terms of an obsolete treaty,

that from the day of its adoption, until the day when it pleased "the restorer of peace to Asia" to parade it in his proclamation, had been as inoperative as a piece of waste-paper.

Such having been the career of Lord Ellenborough, notwithstanding his professions, we do not feel authorized in anticipating much from the declarations of Sir Henry Hardinge. He, like his predecessor, talks of peace and his blessings. "True," he says, "I may be regarded as the child of war, but it must not be supposed that I am, therefore, enamoured of it, and that my propensities lie in that direction. I am sensible of its horrors and disadvantages. I am in favor of a temperate Indian policy. My efforts shall never be wanting on the side of peace and tranquility. Peace and commerce are the essence of English policy, and no less that of India." This sounds well. It is consolatory to know, that Sir Henry is an old soldier. That our army is not to him a new toy, which, in the rapture of recent possession, he will amuse himself by exercising, until he has grown tired of it. He has had enough to do with battles and bombardments, and has won glory enough in the field to satisfy his ambition. There is, therefore, some room to hope, that he will at least be cautious, and not without some strong political necessity, order the sword to be again unsheathed for the destruction of the natives of India.

War is the bane of improvement in India. War exhausts the revenue. War monopolizes the attention, and absorbs the talents of the country. War stagnates every useful movement. War postpones a thousand plans for the development of the riches of that great Empire. When, oh! when shall it cease, with its injustice, its rapine, its cruelty, and its blood! Little do the people of England reflect upon this subject. Little do they know of the origin, the characteristics, or the consequences of war in India. If they did, they would not be led away by deceptive despatches, and noisy announcements of "glorious victories;" but in sackcloth and ashes deplore the guilt of their country, and cry aloud against the prostitution of power to purposes of self-glorification and wicked ambition. Britons! awake to your duty. Christians! your Divine Master came not to *destroy* men's lives, but to *save* them. British Christian Patriots, who would stop the wheels of the car of Juggernaut! there is *another* car, whose ponderous wheels have crushed millions of the human race. It is the car of WAR. It is for you to check its course, and in the stead of unnumbered evils, to pour out blessings upon the land you are permitted to rule!

Critical Notices.

THE CONTROL OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL over the Administration of Affairs, at Home, in the Colonies, and in India.

James Ridgway, Piccadilly.

'We have here a pamphlet on a subject, the importance of which can scarcely be over-rated. It is an attempt, and one that has been made with erudition and skill, to draw public attention to the duty and the necessity of enquiring into the provisions made by the Constitution, for preventing the abuse of power and patronage throughout the various departments of Government, and for the redress of the grievances, from time to time, alleged to have been inflicted by those to whom power and authority are delegated by the Crown. It is an attempt to plead the cause of the meanest *alien*, preferring an appeal to the British Sovereign against the oppressive acts of a British functionary: of the Indian Prince who considers that he has been wronged by the representatives of our Sovereign in the East; of the public servant who conceives that he has suffered unmerited disgrace or dismissal at the hands of a superior, in any of our Colonies; in a word, of all, who, having failed to obtain justice from those entrusted with the administration of affairs in the department in which the wrong has been sustained, desire to lay their petitions at the foot of the Throne, and to have their cause decided by the Monarch, aided by the wisdom, the learning, and the integrity of the Privy Council. But more than this is aimed at, and we think achieved. We are of opinion that the writer has succeeded in his effort to prove that our Constitution *intends* to guard our public administration, in all its departments, against abuses, by establishing a direct, a constant, and a perfect responsibility to the Crown, advised by the Privy Council. If this be so, how desirable is it that so precious a guarantee should be preserved, and that an ancient theory, which if important centuries ago, has increased in importance in precise proportion to the increase and multiplication of our dependencies, our fellow subjects, our political relations, and the augmented number of our public servants of every grade, should be rescued from oblivion and disuse, and be put in practice for the benefit of those who are dependent upon, or connected with, the British Crown. What can be more calculated to exalt the reputation and the glory of our Constitution and our Sovereign, than the fact, that there is a constantly existing right of appeal from the decisions and acts of Government functionaries, to the Crown? What more calculated to inspire confidence, or to nerve an upright officer to the discharge of his duty, than the thought, that he shall not eventually suffer wrong through the manly and righteous discharge of the obligations of his situation, but have the character and tendencies of his official acts candidly examined and considered by such a tribunal as the Privy Council, and a verdict given by men occupying too lofty, too independent, and too awful a station, to be swayed by the motives which frequently bias and determine men in irresponsible executive offices? What more likely to restrain men from the commission of capricious, tyrannical, revengeful, and oppressive deeds, than the remembrance that those whom they make the victims of such acts, will, though for the present crushed and degraded, have an appeal to a high judicial tribunal, possessing the power to reverse an unjust decree, and to degrade the wilful perpetrator of a wrong? A tribunal accessible, and incorruptible, and final! What more likely to encourage the chief or ruler of a distant state to enter into alliance with our Government abroad, than the knowledge that if deceived, insulted, or dethroned by a viceroy on the spot, he will have the right and the ability to

appeal to the Crown itself, surrounded by the Ministers of an enlightened and inflexible Justice. Such a Court of Appeal appears to us to be one of the most noble, as it is assuredly one of the most important and valuable Institutions of such an empire as this. The writer of the pamphlet before us is already entitled to our best thanks for bringing such a momentous subject under attention and discussion, and will have the gratitude of many, now and hereafter, if he in any degree contributes to bring about the reform at which he aims.

Under the head of "Appointments to Offices," the writer draws aside the curtain which veils the Ministerial Chamber from vulgar eyes, and exposes the present vicious system of patronage, and the evils to which it leads. He reminds his readers of that statute (of Richard II.) which Sir Edward Coke declared deserved to be written in letters of gold, according to which, men were to be appointed to office, not for a consideration, neither through favour or affection, but on account of their moral integrity, the esteem in which they were held by the public, and their possession of the requisite talent and knowledge. Under another head, the writer contends for what we conceive to be a sound principle;—that official merit (embracing, of course, the high recommendations referred to above) is a title to reward, and [to *continued* employment; and that the law will not allow that even offices held at the pleasure of the Crown, are on that tenure, subject to caprice; and that "whatever contravenes these general principles is against law, whether it comes by intrigue, or by positive injustice, or by refusal to be just." Manifestly true as these principles appear to us to be, it is, nevertheless, notorious, that the every day practice of Ministers of the Crown is at variance with them, and that, therefore, the constitution is virtually set aside and abrogated.

"The settlement of official disputes and claims," is another topic taken up and discussed by the author, as in close and natural connection with the foregoing. On this subject he remarks:—

For these things, it is submitted, recourse ought to be had to the Privy Council, in which these islands possess a tribunal of which a few great statesmen only have hitherto correctly estimated the value. Rich in historical recollections, and intimately connected with the traditions of the monarchy, its annals furnish inexhaustible illustrations of the progress of our government, and of the weightiest affairs of the state. The Privy Council has, moreover, this peculiarity, that whatever the form of the supreme governments, its special functions have always remained, and probably will ever continue essentially the same. Cromwell's council of state was occupied with public business quite as important as the Privy Councils of King Edward, King Charles, and King George; and the Deputies of Ireland, the Lords Marchers of Wales, and the Governors of Calais and Guienne of former days, were as strictly amenable to this high court of appeal as it is open *by law*, not practice, for the redress of official wrongs in Canada, in Africa, or in India; or of the equally frequent wrongs done by the authorities at home, for which the ordinary courts afford no remedy.

The Pamphlet before us, in discussing the Privy Council Act of 1833, points out one of its main defects; viz,—that, while it makes provision for the reference of other matters besides appeals from the Colonial and Indian Courts to the Judicial Committee, it confirms to the Crown the *discretion* of allowing such references or *not*, as was previously the practice. Hence arises the great evil sought to be remedied. The grossest errors may remain uncorrected, the most cruel oppressions go unredressed, and the greatest delinquencies pass unpunished, in consequence of the advice which interested parties have it in their power to offer the Crown. In the Courts of Common Law and Chancery, the judges *must* hear any suitor upon any case within their jurisdiction, but as respects the Privy Council, the suitor may or may not gain a hearing, as the advisers of the Crown may or may not choose

to have the dispute in question referred to that tribunal. In the Courts first named—

The judges are bound to hear a suitor—not under the penalty of any positive enactment, except in special cases, such as the Habeas Corpus Act—but by virtue of their duty as representatives of the Crown, and under the ancient principle guaranteed by Magna Charta, and the Coronation Oath, that justice should be denied to no man; and since *justice cannot be done without hearing*, this foundation of a safe administration of the law is, after a long struggle, firmly established.

But a prodigious mass of cases, equally with the cases before the judges, susceptible of decision upon sound principles of law and equity, do not come within their jurisdiction. All the appeals from the courts of justice in the Colonies and in India; and all the cases of grievance by, or against, officers of the Crown of any rank, and all cases of complaint against the Crown itself, not cognizable by courts of law or equity, are of this class.

The remedy in these cases is by petition to the Sovereign; and the guarantees to justice being done on such petitions, are the same injunctions of Magna Charta, and the same Coronation Oath, and the same ancient common law of the land, in which the duty of the judges to hear suitors, and not deny or delay justice, originated. But the struggles which secured our rights, in the one case, have not been equally successful in the other; and the crown habitually declines to hear its suitors!

Why is this? Simply because there exists a hindrance in the subjection of the Crown to its Ministers, who, being in numerous cases the parties complained against, and in many other cases the friends and colleagues of those whose decisions are appealed from, choose to advise against a reference to the only tribunal left open to the party aggrieved.

In the pages we have now noticed will be found, a condensed but lucid history of the most remarkable changes which have taken place in the Constitution and proceedings of the Court of Privy Council, under its various names, from a very early period down to the present time. In the body of the pamphlet, as well as in an appendix, the writer has cited numerous cases illustrative of the principles, the practice, the excellences, and the defects of this high tribunal. We have ourselves gathered much valuable instruction from a perusal of the records which the learning and industry of the author have brought under our notice, and fully agree with him that it is high time an effectual check were put to the irresponsible despotism which governs the ministerial departments. In reply to an anticipated objection, that, should the Privy Council be opened of right to the hearing of all claims and complaints not cognizable by the other Courts, there would be an accumulation of business beyond the power of the Council to dispatch; it is suggested that appeals from courts of law and equity abroad, might be carried to the corresponding courts at home, and that the courts of Westminster, which now entertain points of *foreign* law, might equally well settle questions of Hindoo or Mahomedan, or other peculiar Colonial laws. The Privy Council, thus relieved, would then be free to attend to its more proper work—the cases of *administration*, which the right of hearing would bring forward; many of which involve interests of the greatest magnitude, and acts of the most extraordinary and momentous character. We cannot too strongly urge those who are anxious for the purity and honour of the British administration at home and abroad, to give to this subject their immediate and grave attention. The pages of this periodical will be found to be replete with illustrations of the necessity which exists for the amendment which has been pointed out; and the pamphlet we have now (too briefly) noticed, will greatly aid the student and the advocate in acquiring knowledge, and taking a constitutional position, favourable to the establishment of the *right to be heard* before the Lords of her Majesty's Privy Council.

NARRATIVE OF AN EXPEDITION TO THE POLAR SEA, IN 1820-23; commanded by Admiral Ferdinand Von Wrangell. Edited by Lieut.-Colonel SABINE, R.A., F.R.S. Second Edition.

J. Madden and Co., Leadenhall Street.

From the sketch of the various surveys of the northern coast of Siberia, undertaken at different periods, and added as an appendix to the present narrative, it is at once discoverable, that with the exception of the voyages of Cook and Billings, none afforded any sufficiently precise determinations as far as geography and hydrography are concerned; the different maps varying from one another as to the position of some of the most important points, by more than a degree and a half of latitude. Above all, the whole coast from Cape Chelagskoi to Cape North, remained entirely unknown, and the account of Deshnew's voyage, from the Kolyma through Behring's Straits, was so vague and obscure, that Burney, founded upon that very account, his well known hypothesis of an isthmus existing somewhere near Cape Chelagskoi, by which he supposed the continents of Asia and America to be united. Lastly, the tales of Andrejew, and more particularly the assertion of Sannikow, respecting a large country to the north of Kotelnoi and New Siberia, found many adherents in modern times, so that the geography of this portion of the Russian Empire remained in complete obscurity, whilst on the other hand, the memorable researches of Parry and Franklin had led to the most exact examination and description of the northern coast of America.

To remove this blank in the geography of his country, the Emperor Alexander ordered two expeditions to be fitted out, each under the command of an officer of the imperial navy, with a view to an accurate survey of the coast of Siberia, between the Jana and the Kolyma rivers, and as far east as the Chelagskoi Noss, and to a close examination of the islands situated in the Arctic Ocean.

In obedience to this command, the navy department equipped two expeditions in 1820, which were to proceed by land to the northern coast of Siberia, and to institute these surveys and researches. At the head of each was placed a lieutenant of the navy, who was to be accompanied by two junior officers, a medical officer, who was likewise to be a naturalist, and two sailors. In consequence, one of these expeditions, under Lieutenant Anjou, commenced its operations from the mouth of the Jana, and the other, under the command of the writer of the volume now before us, from the mouth of the Kolyma.

With respect to the more immediate objects of these expeditions, and the means for their execution, the instructions given by the department of the Admiralty, were to the following effect:—

“From the journals and reports of all expeditions hitherto undertaken to the Polar Ocean, it appears that it is impossible to navigate it for scientific purposes, even in summer, owing to the presence of immense quantities of drift-ice. On the other hand, it is known, that Andrejew drove over the ice in the spring of 1763 with sledges; and the same was done by Hedenstrom and Pschenizyn in 1809, 1810, and 1811, when the former surveyed the Bear Islands, and the latter the Liakhov Islands and New Siberia. As this appears to be the only practicable plan for the execution of his Imperial Majesty's desire, its adoption has been resolved on by the department of the Admiralty, with respect to the exploring expedition now to be sent. Accordingly, the first division of that expedition is directed to proceed in sledges to survey the coast eastward from the mouth of the Kolyma as far as Cape Chelagskoi, and from thence to advance northwards over the ice, in order to ascertain whether an inhabited country exists in that direction, as asserted by the Tchukches and others.”

The present narrative was drawn up by M. Von Wrangell himself in the Russian language in 1828, and on his departure for the government of the Russian Colonies on the north-west coast of America, was placed by the Admiralty in the hands of Admiral Golownin, in the contemplation of its publication by the Government. The death, however, of that distinguished officer, and the prolonged absence of M. Von Wrangell, probably contributed to the subject being lost sight of by the Russian Admiralty; and at a later period, at the request of Professor Ritter, M. Englehardt undertook to make a German translation of the unpublished manuscript. M. Englehardt's work appeared in 1839, accompanied by a map communicated by M. Von Wrangell himself. In the following year, 1840, the first edition of the present volume was published, being a translation made by Mrs. Sabine from the German of M. Engelhardt, and reduced into a somewhat smaller compass than the original, partly by the omission of the meteorological tables, partly by the substitution of a more simple and concise style, and partly by the occasional and judicious curtailment of repetitions which are not unfrequent in different portions of the original work.

Besides having undergone careful revision in this country, the present edition has gained by the correction of M. Von Wrangell himself, of such errata as had found their way into the German, and had not been discovered in the course of the English translation. The edition has likewise the advantage of being in a much cheaper and more accessible form than the first, and is further enriched by a well engraved portrait of Admiral Von Wrangell, and by an additional chapter, containing a brief history of the proceedings of the Ustiansk expedition, under M. Von Anjou, of whose labours the new Siberian Islands, and the sea in their vicinity, were the principal scene.

This is a narrative of extreme value and interest, as not only containing an authentic account of a portion of the globe and of its inhabitants, hitherto but imperfectly known, but also a personal relation of "difficulties encountered, and privations borne in a spirit which England cherishes in its own officers, and is not slow to value in others." As an essential portion too, of the history of Arctic discovery, in which our own country has so frequently and so happily taken a prominent part, it has an irresistible claim on our attention; and we greet the work as a welcome and important addition to the scientific literature of the present day. The translation is throughout admirable, and remembering the unaccommodating and perverse nature of the original materials, exhibits a remarkable union of freedom and fidelity. In the preface we find some observations of high worth from the pen of the distinguished editor as to many of the results of M. Von Wrangell's explorations; they are, of course, entitled to much consideration, and a portion of them;—our space, unhappily, is too confined to admit them entire—we now subjoin—

The facts and circumstances made known by an expedition which was engaged during three years in geographical researches, extending over fifty degrees of longitude of the coast of the Polar Sea must, in many instances, bear, by a close analogy, on reasonings connected with the yet unexplored portion of the Arctic Circle; and they do so particularly in respect to that part which has been, and still continues to be, the theatre of British enterprise.

There is a striking resemblance in the configuration of the northern coasts of the continents of Asia and America, for several hundred miles on either side of Behring's Straits; the general direction of the coast is the same in both continents, the latitude is nearly the same, and each has its attendant group of islands to the north, the Asiatic continent, those usually known as the New Siberian Islands; and the American, those called by Sir Edward Parry, the North Georgian group, and since fitly named, from their discoverer, the Parry Islands. The resemblance includes the islands also, both in general character and in latitude.

With so decided a similarity in the configuration and position of the land and sea, it is reasonable to expect that there should be a corresponding resemblance in the state and circumstances of the ice, by which the navigation of the ocean may be effected.

In perusing M. Von Wrangell's description of that portion of the sea which is comprised between the Asiatic continent and the New Siberian Islands, those who have had personal experience of the corresponding portion of the sea on the American side,—namely, that portion included between the continent and the Parry Islands, must at once recognize the close resemblance which the ice, described by M. Von Wrangell, bears to that which fell under their own observation. In both cases, in summer, a narrow strip of open water exists between the shore and the ice, admitting of the occasional passage of a vessel from point to point, subject to frequent interruptions from the closing of the ice on the land by certain winds, and from difficulties at projecting capes and headlands. The main body of the ice, by which the sea is covered, is at that season broken into fields and floes of various extent and size, with lanes of open water intermediate; and in this state, things remain till the first frosts of autumn, when the whole is cemented into a firm and connected covering, and remains so during the winter. From the circumstance of the Siberian Islands being rich in the remains of mammoths, which form a valuable article of commerce, this natural bridge is traversed every year by many persons, who pass and repass in winter and in spring. On the American side it is trodden only by the rein-deer and musk-oxen, in their spring and autumn migrations. *

The thickness of ice formed in a single season is stated by M. Von Wrangell, to be about nine and a half feet; if prevented from drifting away during the summer, a second season will add about five feet; and a third season, doubtless, somewhat more. The fields of ice, which have been met with by the British expeditions in parts of the sea, which are known to be cleared in every year,—in Baffin's Bay and Hudson's Straits, for example, and to the north and west of Spitzbergen,—have usually been from nine to ten feet thick; and I well remember the surprise excited in the expedition which penetrated to Melville Island, at the extraordinary and unprecedented thickness of the field-ice which they encountered, after passing Barrow Strait, and entering, for the first time, the portion of the sea comprised between the continent and the islands to its north; evidencing that on that portion of the sea the icy covering remains for successive years. The general thickness was more than double that of the formation of a single year.

All the attempts to effect the north-west passage, since Barrow Strait was first passed in 1819, have consisted in an endeavour to force a vessel, by one route, or by another, through this land-locked and ice-encumbered portion of the Polar ocean. No examination has made known what may be the state of the sea to the north of the Parry Islands; whether similar impediments may there present themselves to navigation; or whether a sea may not there exist, offering no difficulties whatsoever of the kind, as M. Von Wrangell has shown to be the case to the north of the Siberian Islands, and as by strict analogy we should be justified in expecting; unless, indeed, other land should exist to the north of the Parry group, making that portion of the ocean also a land-locked sea.

The equipment of the expeditions of MM. Von Wrangell and Von Anjou, for the prosecution of their researches, was formed on the presumption of the continuance to the north (in the winter and spring at least), of the natural bridge of ice, by which the islands are accessible from the continent: but every attempt which they made to proceed to the north, repeated as these were during three years, and from many different points of a line extending for several hundred miles in an easterly and westerly direction, terminated alike in conducting them to an open and navigable sea. From whatever point of the coast their departure was taken, the result was invariably the same; after an ice-journey of more or less continuance, they arrived where farther progress in sledges was impossible; where, to use the words of M. Von Wrangell, "we beheld the wide immeasurable ocean spread before our gaze, a fearful and magnificent, but, to us, a melancholy spectacle."—p. xiii.

We conclude our notice, with a couple of extracts from the *Look* itself;—

intrinsically interesting, they will serve well to exhibit the skill with which the translation has been effected. The first is taken from M. Von Matuschkin's Account of the Fair at Ostrownoie.

A great number of persons had already assembled, and the scene was in a high degree animated and curious; especially at night, when illuminated by the blazing fires of the various bivouacs and tents, it contrasted with the calm brilliancy of the starry canopy above, and the pale-green, roddish, or straw-coloured light of the incessantly varying Aurora, which was visible almost every night. The Russian merchants arrived the next day with 125 loaded pack-horses. The Tchuktches were here before us, and had encamped on the islands and banks of the river. They came from the extreme eastern point of Asia, bringing furs and walrus teeth, which they had crossed Behring's Straits to procure from the inhabitants of the north-west coast of America. They brought with them their women and children, their household goods, and their moveable houses of rein-deer skin, all conveyed on sledges drawn by rein-deer. The journey occupies five or six months, for though the distance in a straight line is little more than a thousand versts, they make long circuitous routes in search of pasture. They also visit two other places, where a market of inferior importance is held. After remaining eight or ten days at Ostrownoie, they commence their return, so that their life is actually passed on the road, allowing barely the time for necessary preparations, and for their visits to the American coast. These are made in Baidars or boats formed of skin. The storms and frequent thick fogs render the passage dangerous in such frail vessels, and they usually stop on the way at the Gwosden Islands. * * *

On the 11th of February, the fair was opened by hoisting a flag over the gate of the Ostrog. At this signal the Tchuktches advanced in order, fully armed with spears, bows and arrows, and ranged themselves, with their sledges and goods, in a semicircle in front of the fort, where the Russians, and the other tribes, awaited the ringing of a bell, which was to give notice that the traffic might commence. The moment it sounded, it seemed as if an electric shock had run through the whole of the party in the fort. Old and young, men and women, all rushed forward in mad confusion towards the Tchuktches; every one endeavoured to be first at the sledges, to obtain the best, and to dispose of his own wares to the most advantage. The Russians were much the most eager of the whole; they might be seen dragging, with one hand, a heavy bag of tobacco, and having in the other a couple of kettles, whilst hatchets, knives, wooden and metal types, long strings of beads, &c. &c. were stuck round their girdles, or thrown over the shoulders, as they ran from sledge to sledge, proclaiming their wares, in a language which is a medley of Russian, Tchuktche, and Jakut.

The noise, the press, the confusion, would defy description. Some were thrown down by the throng in the deep snow, and run over by their competitors; some lost cap and gloves in the fall, and, not stooping to recover them, might be seen with bare heads and hands in a temperature of about—35 degrees, intent only on making up for lost time by a double activity. The excessive eagerness of the Russians exhibited a remarkable contrast to the composure and self-possession of the Tchuktches, who stood quietly to their sledges, and made no reply to the torrent of words of their customers, until a proposal met with their approbation, when the exchange was effected at once. It appeared to us that their calmness gave them a great advantage over the Russians. They had no scales, but judged the weight very correctly by the hand. The average value of the goods brought to this fair is said to be nearly 200,000 roubles; the fair lasts about three days, and, at its close, the various parties disperse.—p. 114.

The effects of intense cold are very graphically described in the following passage:—

We stayed over Christmas-day, and left Verkhoiansk on the 27th of December. The cold still continued, and the thermometer constantly indicated—58 degrees. In such a temperature, a journey in sledges would have been very disagreeable, but on horseback, the actual suffering is such as cannot well be imagined by those who have not experienced it. Covered from head to foot in stiff and cumbrous furs, weighing about thirty or forty pounds, one cannot move; and under the thick fur

hood, which is fastened to the bear-skin collar, and covers the whole face, one can only draw in, as it were by stealth, a little of the external air; which is so keen that it causes a very peculiar and painful feeling to the throat and lungs. The distances from one halting-place to another, take about ten hours, during which time the traveller must always continue on horseback, as the cumbrous dress makes it impossible to wade through the snow. The poor horses suffer at least as much as their riders, for, besides the general effect of the cold, they are tormented by ice forming in their nostrils, and stopping their breathing; when they intimate this, by a distressed snort, and a convulsive shaking of the head, the drivers relieve them by taking out the pieces of ice, to save them from being suffocated. When the icy ground is not covered by snow, their hoofs often burst from the effect of the cold. The caravan is always surrounded by a thick cloud of vapour; it is not only living bodies which produce this effect, but even the snow smokes. These evaporations are instantly changed into millions of needles of ice, which fill the air, and cause a constant slight noise, resembling the sound of torn satin, or thick silk. Even the rein-deer seeks the forests to protect himself from the intensity of the cold; in the tundras, where there is no shelter to be found, the whole herd crowd together as closely as possible, to gain a little warmth from each other, and may be seen standing in this way quite motionless. Only the dark bird of winter, the raven, still cleaves the icy air with slow and heavy wing, leaving behind a long line of thin vapour; marking the track of his solitary flight. The influence of the cold extends even to inanimate nature; the thickest trunks of trees are rent asunder with a loud sound, which, in these deserts falls on the ear like a signal-shot at sea; large masses of rock are torn from their ancient sites; the ground in the tundras, and in the rocky valleys, cracks, and forms wide yawning fissures, from which the waters, which were beneath the surface, rise, giving off a cloud of vapour, and become immediately changed into ice. The effect of this degree of cold extends even beyond the earth; the beauty of the deep blue Polar sky, so often and so justly praised, disappears in the dense atmosphere which the intensity of cold produces; the stars still glisten in the firmament, but their brilliancy is dimmed.—p. 375.

ANTIGUA AND THE ANTIGUANS.

Saunders and Otley, Conduit Street.

The contents of this work are of a far more comprehensive character than that usually to be met with in books of a like description. They not only refer to the present state and condition of Antigua and its inhabitants, but also comprise—interspersed with some interesting anecdotes and legends—a full account of the colony from the time of the Caribs; a view of slavery and the free labour systems; well arranged and compendious statistical tables; and, in the shape of an Appendix, biographical notices of the principal families connected with the Island.

With reference to this last branch of the subject, we may observe, *en passant*, as to the great number of men of high family we find, in perusing the early history of Antigua, mentioned as amongst the original settlers in the West Indies. When however the eager spirit of adventure which immediately followed the enterprizes of the Spaniards, and was so eminently conspicuous in the days of Elizabeth, is called to mind—when the causes which drove the “pilgrim fathers” forth are recollected, together with the numerous emigrations which took place from England, when the royalists, in their turn forced to become fugitives, mostly sought a refuge in the West Indies, at first a safe and sanctioned asylum, till the very amount of the fresh influx of royalist opinions made the West Indies a thorn in Cromwell’s side, and compelled him to have recourse to strong measures to secure their obedience to his will,—when all these causes are remembered, it no longer becomes a matter of surprise that much of the best blood of England runs in the veins of the people, not only of Antigua, but of the West India Islands generally.

Many of the descriptive sketches contained in these volumes are written

with considerable vivacity and picturesque effect, and the following passage may be considered as a fair sample of our authoress's talent in these important respects. In its transcription however we have taken the liberty of omitting—our space being limited—several fragments of poetry, of which, by the way, there is something like an officious and disagreeable redundancy throughout the entire work: our readers will nevertheless find marked, and we trust in a sufficiently distinct manner, those portions of the extract in which they *ought* to appear.

Every author who has written about these "sunburnt isles" has, I think, mentioned the beauties of a West India night, and well worthy it is to be praised. The sky is of a deeper and more lovely hue, almost approximating to violet, and the atmosphere is so much clearer than in England, that many stars are visible to the naked eye which there require the aid of a telescope. The larger planets glitter with a refulgence unknown to more temperate latitudes—

(Poetry.)

and appears almost like another moon. Mars rolls on in eternal solitude, showing his broad red face to our wondering gaze. Bright-eyed Jove, with his "atmospheric belt," almost blinds us with his lustre; while the galaxy (or milky way) looks like—

(Poetry.)

thus they glide on in their beauty—

(Poetry.)

but, Oh! when our own attendant planet, the "Silver Queen of Night," rises in peerless majesty, shedding a flood of glory over all the surrounding landscape, the scene is inexpressibly lovely, &c. &c.

(Poetry.)

The stillness and calmness of an English summer's evening have been often and often described by our poets, here, however, no quietness is to be met with, but on the contrary, all is bustle and noise. Sounds of every description fill the air, as soon as "evening grey" sets in. Parties of negroes, men, women, and children, gather together in groups, worthy the illustrative pencil of Cruikshank, to gabble away their *nancy stories*, relate their quarrels, or discuss the other business of the day. Bats of every size and shape fly backwards and forwards in search of their prey, or pay you an unceremonious visit through the open *jalousies* of your houses. Crickets and frogs raise their shrill pipes, which grate most unmusically upon the ear; cockroaches (those disgusting pests of the West Indies) crawl over the floors, or ceilings of the apartments, or at times take the liberty of brushing in your face, or nestling in your hair; mosquitos hum their monotonous song, or insert their proboscis into every accessible part of your flesh; while the land-crabs clatter about, just like an old woman in pattens. The houses are lighted up as if for an illumination, the windows are thrown open to admit the evening air, and the fair inhabitants amuse themselves by playing upon harpsichords, or similar musical instruments, "The Blue Bells of Scotland," "Home, Sweet Home," and other popular melodies.—p. 171, vol. I.

Having been resident in Antigua, both before and after the passing of the Emancipation Act, the writer's observations on that memorable event, and its effects on the prosperity of the Island and well-being of its coloured inhabitants are of great importance, and we especially beg to direct their consideration to the best attention of our readers. As in some measure connected with this subject, we subjoin an anecdote illustrative of the former state of education amongst the negroes; its quotation too must serve as a *finale* to our present notice of these very amusing, and for the most part, well-written volumes.

Amongst the children who are instructed in the various schools, many of them
British Friend of India Mag. VolV. No. 29. 2x

can read fluently, write a good hand, and cast up an account with correctness; but with regard to those who gained their learning at an earlier date, very much cannot be said for their chirography. I have seen some of their writing, however, which is very passable, while others, again, presented the appearance of complete hieroglyphics, and which I should as soon think of interpreting as the characters on the tomb of "Cheops," or a Chinese manuscript. An anecdote is related of a person whose name was Mac Namara; he was considered a superior kind of man for his line, but was not much of a penman, his writing being chiefly confined to the signing his own name. One day, his signature was required in some haste, and taking the pen in hand, he commenced "Macnamamamama," till at length, turning to some person who stood near him, "Brother," says he, "tell me when me done; here, don't you think it looks long enough?" It was his custom, it appears, when signing his name, to look more to the *length* than the *spelling*, but being rather hurried on this day, he exceeded his usual limit.—p. 106, vol. 2.

REPERTOIRE LITTERAIRE; or Choice Selections from the best French Authors; &c.

By C. J. DELILLE.

Whittaker and Co., Ave-Maria Lane.

"Les choses qu'on apprend par cœur, s'impriment dans la mémoire, et sont comme des moules ou des formes que les pensées prennent lorsqu'on les veut exprimer." So writes Rollin, and Monsr. Delille, evidently not unheeding the sage axiom, and, at the same time, bearing in mind the importance of selecting from the literature of the language to which we devote our attention, the compositions of those writers who offer the purest models for imitation, has produced a work of undeniable merit and, in all respects, immeasurably superior to the meagre, dull, and tasteless selections so lately and unhappily in vogue throughout our public and private seminaries.

The "Repertoire Litteraire" contains a series of extracts from the works of Massillon, Bossuet, Buffon, Bernardin de St. Pierre, and other illustrious writers, who have adorned the literature of France from the Augustan age of Louis XIV. to the present day; it also exhibits the variety and peculiar characteristics of the new school, the *Romantique*, developed in a succession of eloquent *tableaux*, from the recent celebrated productions of Chateaubriand, Victor Hugo, &c. Portions from "Gil Blas," and scenes from the best comedies of Moliere, preceded by some interesting dialogues chiefly from the writings of the ingenious Berquin, have been likewise introduced, with a view to supply a series of idiomatic expressions for familiar conversation, whilst the "Narrations, Descriptions, and Morceaux Oratoires," of which there is a plentiful store, are chiefly intended for the practice of recitation, which, as Monsr. Delille justly observes, of all auxiliaries in instruction, is the most conducive to the acquirement of the delicate inflexions of pure pronunciation and accent.

All these various selections have been made with extreme care and judgment, and, amply setting forth all the elegance and nervousness of the French language, not only serve as models for composition, and as text for recitation, reading and conversation, but also include numerous quotations on history, geography, statistics, &c., extracted from the best and most recent authorities. Notes and illustrations are at the same time abundantly and conveniently appended, and display much research and good taste. Indeed, in terms of high praise alone, can we make mention of this book, and, in conclusion, beg especially to recommend it to all those who may desire *safely* either to convey or receive instruction in the language.

DIARY OF A MARCH THROUGH SCINDE AND AFFGHANISTAN, WITH THE TROOPS UNDER THE COMMAND OF GENERAL SIR WILLIAM NOTT, K.C.B., &c., &c., &c.
By the Rev. T. N. Allen.

HATCHARD AND SON. Piccadilly.

Chaplain to the restless and insatiable demon of invasion is a somewhat incongruous office for a christian. The reverend gentleman, the author of the present diary, however, has evidently achieved his best to serve God and Mammon; and so innocently and placably has he journalised his mission to the heathen, that we really think the Peace Society ought to award him their most honourable badge;—the highest distinction in fact they have it in their power to bestow.

He evidently holds a like opinion with the Chaplain General of the Forces, and other of the clergy, who, at the recent anniversary meeting of the Naval and Military Bible Society, denounced as visionary fanatics all those who would abolish the practice of war, and, at the same time, professed their own aim to be simply that of mitigating its multiplied horrors and atrocities.

The Rev. T. N. Allen, "Assistant Chaplain on the Honourable East India Company's Bombay Establishment," appears, at all events, to have been extremely punctilious in the performance of his Sunday duties, even whilst the flash of the matchlock gleamed through the mess-tent church. At the theatre, a scene similar to this, would be deemed and resented as an outrage to probability. And what an intense comfort surely, it must have been to the departing soul of each expiring invader, to have received priestly absolution for the blood he had wantonly shed in his last foray. The good clergyman, too, it seems, commenced the campaign by causing the burial of all the Christian corpses he found strewed along the road-side, but this decent practice, we read, he was obliged eventually to abandon, in consequence of the increased number of the slain, and the disordered and harassed march of the troops. All this calamity and wretchedness which Mr. Allen actually beheld, he details, doubtlessly, with sufficient honesty, but, on the other hand, with reference to the atrocious sack of Istalif, which he did *not* see, we regret to find him the voluntary and vehement apologist.

Affixed to the gates of the Horse Guards, there are generally to be seen sundry shameless and importunate invitations for recruits; their falsehoods disgracing the establishment they bedeck, offering as they do so wanton an outrage to truth. Now to such miserable clap-trap and scheming biddings, the present work is an effectual and wholesome antidote, for it describes fully and faithfully, the misery attending a soldier's life, especially in India;—and to the Governor General elect of that mighty empire, whose peculiar and primary duty it is to colonize its army, we would earnestly urge the perusal of Mr. Allen's very valuable volume. The Indian troops have now lived quite long enough in tents; they ought by this time to have their bungalows, become the barons of Hindostan, the protectors of its land cultivators, and no longer lead a vagabond, predatory, and wandering life. By the bye, the worthy chaplain has just imbibed enough of the *esprit du corps* of the army to repudiate the crime of "flight" or "retreat," in its "retrograde movement" or "successes."

PRESERVATION OF THE TEETH, indispensable to Comfort and Appearance, &c., &c.
A new Edition, by John Gray, M.R.C.S.

J. Churchill, Princes Street.

In this little work, the author, communicating the partial results of a vigilant and successful observation during a somewhat lengthened experience, limits his remarks to a few of the more important subjects connected with dental practice. The earlier chapters are confined to a consideration of the

requisite, and indeed, indispensable qualifications of the surgical and mechanical dentist, and the recent unexampled increase of empiricism in the practice of the art. The author next proceeds to notice the nature and effect of the duties of the surgeon-dentist, in the second and third dentition, and in the regulation and management of the teeth; the present absurd and destructive practice of filing and perforating the teeth; the treatment of toothache, the third dentition; the importance of artificial teeth, and the philosophical principles upon which they are formed; and finally, for the more immediate use of the medical reader, an appendix is supplied, containing a chapter "On the Extraction of Teeth," with copious descriptions, and engraved illustrations of some extracting instruments, and lancets of the writer's own invention.

In the present enlarged edition, Mr. Gray enters very fully into the qualifications of the dentist, and, whilst strongly dissuading the mechanical dentist from any attempt at quackery in the surgical department, by showing the absurdity of such conduct, and the impossibility of his doing anything but mischief to himself and his patients, by the display of such false pretensions; also points out faithfully and emphatically the impropriety of the mere surgeon-dentist endeavouring to supply artificial teeth. "Nothing," he writes, "has degraded the profession, and debased the character of individuals so much, as their obstinate perseverance in this fraudulent proceeding, and the line of rectitude once overstept, mal-practice prevails in all its hideousness;—filing, picking holes in the teeth, and the havoc made in the mouths of children for the sake of present and prospect of future fees, have been the consequence. The barrier of respectability having been thus destroyed by those whose duty it was to uphold it, the profession has been overwhelmed with quacks. The wretched mechanical quackery of surgeon-dentists was seen through, and imitated by needy adventurers, and the nucleus thus formed, has increased in magnitude and deformity"—p. vi.

We highly approve of Mr. Gray's method of remedying deficiencies of the teeth. His artificial substitutes for these valuable, but strangely neglected aids to health and comeliness, are manufactured from the hard and densely textured tusk of the Hippopotamus, and perfectly secured in their places, by capillary attraction and the pressure of the atmosphere, alone, which occasions a natural adhesion to the gum, and renders wholly unnecessary, pinning to stumps, tying, twisting wires, fastening clasps, springs, or indeed any other similar abominable and distorting attachment to the remaining teeth. Thus, on the present principle, the "artificial piece being fitted close to the gum, the natural moisture of the mouth is affected by capillary attraction, the moment the piece is introduced into its place; and the moisture being drawn in, between the piece and the gum, the intervening air is driven out, and being thus excluded, the atmosphere acts with a force in proportion to the extent of the surfaces in contact, in keeping the artificial piece in its place. This force, even on a small piece, is considerable, and on large pieces frequently exceeds thirty pounds, yet even in these cases, the wearer feels no pressure beyond secure adhesion. The piece itself seldom weighs above half an ounce, and is easily removed, at the pleasure of the wearer, by merely raising one of its extremities with the tongue"—p. 43.

The matters discussed by our author are well arranged, well digested, and for the most part, so familiarly applied, that the general reader as well as the professed dentist can comprehend all that is written; and a little thought and a little care will enable him to derive much immediate advantage from a perusal of the volume

THE NOVELS OF JAMES FENNIMORE COOPER, Esq. Complete in one Volume.

W. M. Clarke, Warwick Lane.

Of the various typographical curiosities with which, at the present day, the press so abundantly teems, the Volume before us is, doubtlessly, one of the most notable and worthy of permanent preservation. It consists of about 900 large 8vo. pages, comprising eight of Cooper's most popular novels, printed in double columns, on paper of unexceptionable quality, with a small but remarkably clear and intelligible type, and illustrated, moreover, with nearly two hundred engravings on the wood: proemial to the novels also, and in a collective form, are the prefaces originally prefixed to them by the Author.

As the characteristics of these fictions are by this time sufficiently well understood and appreciated—the writer's amplifications of his own two favourite and inimitable creations, the Hunter of the American Deserts, and the Salt Water Sailor, being as familiar to the reading public as the Scotchmen of the Waverley Novels or the Cockneys of the Pickwick Papers—we are spared, in the present instance, the necessity of noticing or enlarging upon their manifold excellencies; we trust, however, that the enterprising and judiciously directed labours of Mr. Clark, in preparing and publishing this edition, may receive their due meed of public approbation, and that too, in so substantial a form, as to induce him to issue the remaining works of the "American Walter Scott," in a similar comely form, and at a like reasonable price.

THE DEMOCRATIC REVIEW. No. LXIX.

H. G. Langley, New York.

This is the March Number of an exceedingly well conducted American periodical, enjoying, we are given to understand, great popularity amongst the denizens of the new world, not only on the score of its literary merits, but from the fact of its being regarded as the acknowledged organ of the great democratic party. Amongst the many interesting articles in the present number we may particularly mention those entitled "Danton, Robespierre, and Marat;" "New-Old Essays of Addison and Steele;" and "Loose Leaves by a Literary Lounger:"—from this last, a very pleasantly written, gossiping sort of paper, we make the following extract; its perusal will inform our readers as to the extent and wealth of some of the American public depositories of knowledge.

The most important, perhaps, is that of Cambridge, comprising over 50,000 volumes; the Athenæum Library at Boston, about a similar number, which contains a large proportion of the choice collection of John Quincy Adams; those of Yale College include about 60,000, and that at Philadelphia, originated by Franklin, an equal amount of volumes. The Society Library of our own city now contains nearly 50,000, the mercantile nearly 30,000, and the New York historical collection, exceedingly choice in antiquarian lore, numbers something like 12,000 volumes, besides numerous interesting objects. This institution has now existed about forty years; and although the extent of its literary resources may seem comparatively small, yet there are to be found among the archives of the New York Historical Society, many unique and highly valuable historical relics: in this respect it undoubtedly does not possess its superior in the United States. Among its patrons and honorary members, may be found the most distinguished names the country has produced; their number at present is over 250.

The Congress library at the Capitol is estimated at 30,000, the Charleston at over half that extent, and an equal amount is assigned to those of Baltimore and the University of Virginia: while that of North Carolina is again about half their

numerical extent. Besides many others of subordinate size throughout the United States, we have the following literary institutions which also possess their collections of books; namely,—The American Academy of Natural Sciences at Philadelphia; the Philosophical Society of the same city; the Academy of Natural Sciences, of Boston, the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Literary and Philosophical Society of New York, the Lyceum and the Academy of Fine Arts, of Natural Sciences, Academy of Design, American Art-Union, and the Antiquarian Society, all of the same city, and the National Institute, Washington.

Of the great National Library in contemplation under the auspices of Mr. Astor, whose munificent appropriation towards its resources may be regarded as the noblest and most enduring monument to his name, having as yet scarcely assumed an embryo form, it can scarcely be said to present any claims to our notice: we may, however, just mention that the labour of arranging and compiling the catalogue has been nearly completed, and with eminent ability, by Mr. Cogswell, whose extensive bibliographical knowledge, and refined scholarship, ensure for the task the highest degree of success. The estimated amount of volumes contemplated in the catalogue is 100,000.

Besides the foregoing, there are numerous private collections of high value, and some of considerable magnitude: several instances might be quoted, were they not so near home, of individual collections in the various departments of literature; one in this city of a person whose singular love for the histrionic profession has led him to indulge his fancy for accumulating an immense amount of show bills of theatrical performances from the earliest times; and Burton the Comedian has also a splendid Dramatic library like the celebrated Matthews, whose vast library of works relating to the Drama was unsurpassed. There is another who evinces a no less *outrè* humour for collecting all the catalogues he can, from which he cuts out only titles of books having notices affixed, which he transfers to a huge book kept for the purpose, and which forms, in fact, a ponderous catalogue *Raisonné*. We also know of a certain popular Unitarian clergyman of this city, who presents an extraordinary specimen of monomania, in his idolatrous predilection for all works on mysticism, *ostieysm*, and gnosticism; perhaps no man ever dared the profundities of such subtle speculations, so perseveringly or with such signal success—for he is wonderfully skilled in these occult matters. In the neighbouring city of Brooklyn there resides a well-known and distinguished Jurist who has acquired the most splendid Shaksperian collection known to exist; to visit which it might indeed prove no slight inducement with Mr. Paine Gollyer, Mr. Charles Knight, and the Duke of Devonshire, to tempt the ocean path across to us. Mr. G. P. Marsh, of Burlington, a recently elected member of the Legislature, possesses the finest collection known to be extant in Scandinavian literature. And lastly there is Mr. O. Rich, who has at London an immense collection of works relating to American history, inferior only perhaps to the beautiful library of Col. Aspinwall on the same subject. Allen, Haastie, Corwin, Sabine, and others, of the Medical profession, have given the highest evidence of their refined literary appreciation and scholarship. Mr. Jones, of Philadelphia, called for his great attainments, the Sir William Jones of America, Dr. Smetts of Charleston, Douce of Cambridge, and a host of other names, might also be quoted, had we the space, proving the advancement of literary taste—p. 267.

INDIA AND CHINA NEWS.

The Overland Mail from India, *via* Marseilles, arrived in London on the 4th of May, bringing intelligence from,—

Calcutta to the.....	22nd March
Madras	23rd "
Bombay	1st April
Macao.....	27th Feb.

The present mail is a newsless one so far as battles have been concerned, and five years of almost constant war have led us to believe that Indian intelligence, seasoned with no tales of violence or bloodshed, is of little interest to the majority of English readers. In Scinde matters continue quiet. Sir C. Napier remains at Kurrachee by the sea. The troops seem healthy and unmolested. Of a force of above 14,000 men on the Indus, less than 1,000 are in hospital. Five Bengal regiments have, in succession, mutinied on being ordered to proceed to Scinde, and government has found itself compelled to alter their destination, while it has allowed the troops on the Indus, the same rate of extra allowance in cantonments as is permitted the troops of Hindoostan in the field; this will impose on the country an additional charge of about £50,000 a-year; this is all that the sepoys want; and had it been given from the first, there might have been no mutiny. On this topic, however, we have elsewhere enlarged. The troops who fought at Meeanee and Dubba have been prevented with a donation of a twelve months' batta in lieu of prize-money; while those who fought at Maharajpore and Punniar, as well as they who have arrived in Scinde betwixt Feb. 28, 1843, and Feb. 28, 1844, the anniversary of his Lordship's arrival in India) have been allowed six months' pay. About 50,000 men will share in these gratuities, which will, in all, amount to about £300,000; within £100,000 of the total revenue of Scinde, and £80,000 more than the share which belongs to us after Ali Moorad has had his. The Madras 47th Native Infantry, originally destined for Scinde have, in consequence of discontent prevailing amongst them on this score, been sent to Aden. Though these misunderstandings have arisen on money questions, our enemies are said generally to triumph at what they believe to be a general spirit of disaffection, creeping into the native army, a belief happily fallacious. Gwalior continues undisturbed: the organization of the contingent, together with the recent augmentation of from 10,000 or 12,000 men by the addition of an extra company to each of the regiments of the Bengal and Bombay army, and the creation of a new regiment of irregular cavalry, has tended greatly to aggravate the evil of a deficiency of European officers, of which Sir C. Napier so heavily complained a twelvemonth since. The Governor General returned to Calcutta on the 28th of February, and has since then received an address of dubious compliment, and a supper, from a portion of the inhabitants. It seems to be his purpose shortly to proceed once more to the North-western provinces; and a war for the conquest of the Punjab is talked of—of course, in these days we require no excuse for seizing on any country we desire to possess, or fastening a quarrel on any one with whom we wish to fight. Throughout the Company's dominions every thing continues quiet.

Intelligence from China to the 27th of February, six weeks later than that sent home by the last mail, has been received. The news it brings is unimportant.

The hot weather is beginning to set in in Western India, Trade continues dull. A few cases of cholera, mostly fatal, have recently appeared, but on the whole the country around continues healthy. Dr. Mackie, a private medical practitioner, on leaving Bombay, has received addresses from nearly every class of the community and had donations of plate and jewels conferred on him to the value of about £2,000; he has been one of the most successful and popular surgeons ever known in India, unconnected with the Company's service.

SCINDE.

The latest intelligence from the Indus is of the 25th of March. From the country itself it is altogether unimportant; as relating to the troops destined for the country

it is at once important and unsatisfactory. On the 17th of February, Sir Robert and Lady Sale left Sukkur; on taking leave of the gallant 13th, he said that he hoped to have marched into England at the head of his regiment, but fate had ordained it otherwise: he trusted that when they did arrive he might meet them. The gallant veteran reached Kurrachee in safety, and was treated with the spectacle of reviews and such other entertainments as he would accept of. He left this on the 9th, and arrived at Bombay on the 30th. He was here invited to a ball and supper by the public, but declined, in consideration of the state of his health and the limited nature of his stay. He left by the 'True Briton' on the 18th. On the 10th a fearful storm had occurred at Sukkur; the wind blew a hurricane for some hours, and pieces of ice the size of partridges' eggs fell with the noise and violence of spent grape shot, breaking down trees and houses, penetrating tents, and destroying temporary buildings. It lasted for an hour, when the ground was covered with ice nearly ankle deep. It extended over an area of little more than two miles, and the natives considered it a providential visitation upon Sukkur as having supplied the first footing in Scinde to the Feringhees. At Sukkur the force amounted to 1,892, of whom 146 were sick; at Shikarpore there were 1,015 men, of whom 51 only were in hospital in the beginning of the month. The 9th and 55th Native Infantry were about to proceed for Ferozepore, when the refusal of the Bengal regiments to march for Scinde disturbed the arrangements of the whole of the troops on the Indus. At Hyderabad there are at present 4,027 men, of whom 437 are in the hospital. The 12th Native Infantry had been removed from the fort to make way for the women and sick of her Majesty's 86th, which arrived on the 19th of March. The right wing was expected on the 21st. Reviews of the troops were at this date in progress. The collectors of revenue having been unsuccessful in their vocation, had committed their task to the hands of natives, and the manner in which it had been performed by them had, as is usually the case, occasioned a large amount of discontent. A canal for the purposes of irrigation was being cleared out within thirty miles of Hyderabad, under the direction of Mr. John Macleod, late of the Land Revenue Department, Bombay. It was estimated that some £7,000 would be added to the annual returns of the country from the effects of this on agriculture. At Kurrachee matters were equally dull as at Hyderabad and Sukkur. Sir C. Napier had been on a journey on the Hubb river. He was about to proceed up the country. At a dinner given to him on the anniversary of the victory of Meeanee, he had expressed himself in terms of censure against the press of India. If common fame does him no wrong, the gallant general had no objection to avail himself of the assistance of the newspapers as long as his measures were applauded by them. His aversion to them appears to have sprung up when they began to exercise the privilege of criticism, and to express the opinions of some nine-tenths of the officers of the British army in India, in condemnation of the conquest on the achievement of which he had chosen to found his fame. The appointment of Mr. Raikes, an unpassed ensign of three years' standing, to the Scinde Irregular Horse seems to be viewed as rather a rankish job by the army. The troops quartered in Scinde amounted, in the beginning of the month, to 14,358; those in Cutch, close by, to 1,394; and about one-tenth only are at present on the sick list. Colonel Squire, of her Majesty's 13th, has been superseded by General Simpson in his command at Sukkur, in consequence, it is said, of having sent in a strong remonstrance to General Napier on the weakness of his brigade, giving warning that unless it was augmented in time, a second Cabul tragedy might be the result. There had been a fine fall of rain on the 23rd of February, which cooled the air and laid the dust: the thermometer within doors ranged from 57 to 80 degrees—this is reckoned very temperate indeed. These insignificant items contain all that has happened during the month in reference to the affairs of Scinde.

In addition to the tidings as to the disaffection of the troops, detailed in another part of our Journal, it would seem that it was on the 12th of September, 1843, the Governor-General intimated that the charge of Scinde would be transferred from the Bombay to the Bengal army. No small sensation was occasioned by this announcement: the Bombay troops considered that as Scinde had by them been captured, by them it should be kept. It seemed singular that a country within three days' sail of the port of Bombay, should be garrisoned by troops whose supplies from their own head quarters would take three months to reach them, and

who were to have their depots for home recruits, their hospitals and sanatorium, at another presidency. But so it was decreed; in this case "the king had said sail, but the winds said nay." The disturbances in the Punjaub, and threatened troubles in Gwalior, caused the Bengal troops to be arrested on their march; and though assured by Sir Charles Napier in November that they would most certainly be in their own presidency in a month—the conquering army continued to be detained near the scene of its victories. Further military movements on the north-west frontier having delayed the execution of the arrangements gazetted so far back as the 9th September, the Bengal troops were at length ordered to move. The 64th, on being directed to proceed from Loodianah, refused flat to stir, until extra allowances, such as are usually given on foreign service, should be granted them: it was found inconvenient to contest the point, so government gave in, and the destination of the regiment was altered from Scinde to Benares. Luckily, however, the recusants volunteered to take the station originally assigned to them, and are now on their way to Sukkur, having not only obtained all they asked, but promised relief within the year in case of sickness. It was hoped that the matter might blow over, and that a better spirit would quickly make its appearance amongst the troops. Instead of this the disaffection spread, and the 7th cavalry, the 4th, 34th, and 69th, with a company of artillery, each in turn followed the evil example which had been set them. This was alarming enough, and as all the regiments which had been ordered had refused to move, there was reason to apprehend that disobedience would become general. The rumours speedily reached our enemies on the further bank of the Sutlej. Some of the mutineer Sepoys are alleged to have placed themselves in communication with the Sikhs, who believed disaffection universal throughout the army. The discontent was too extensively diffused, and too obviously attributable to the measures of government itself, to admit of being put down or punished by the strong hand of authority. The 7th cavalry and 34th N. I. have, it is said, been threatened with dismissal; the others may probably escape; indeed it seems doubtful if even those just named will be punished. As a contrast to this, the whole Bundelkund Legion, cavalry, artillery, and all, volunteered to proceed to Scinde unconditionally. The matter stands thus with the Bombay sepoy, whose case is most familiar to us, but that, we believed of the Bengal soldiers is precisely analogous. The pay of the native soldier, including half batta or subsistence, is from seven to nine rupees a month, varying betwixt the two, according to the period of his service. In India no allowance whatever is made beyond the net pay, including in this, as just stated, two and a half batta; but on foreign stations the soldier has extra allowance of one and a half to two and a half rupees a month, as batta, as it is called, and three rupees in name of rations, this being about the price at which Government could provision the men from the commissariat. In Scinde, which till last year was considered a foreign country, both these allowances were made. The money rations, however, equivalent to nearly one-half of their pay, were withdrawn in 1840 and 1841, when the troops were in cantonments, and no enemy was in the field; they were once more granted in January 1842, when extensive movements became necessary, and were again withdrawn on the 1st July, 1843, when the country became quiet, and the troops retired to quarters. By the Bombay troops this was submitted to without a murmur, though the retrenchment of three rupees a month, equivalent to between one-half and one-third of his pay, was a virtual infringement of the terms of his enlistment, by which they bound themselves to serve in Hindostan on certain terms only—Government binding itself to grant additional allowances in the event of their being required for foreign service. The Sepoy will march anywhere, and against any enemy, if faith in money matters be kept with him—but there is no man more tenacious than the native of India of his pecuniary claims on his employer; but he could not be made to comprehend how a country which he had always regarded as foreign to Hindostan, should be commuted into a part of it by proclamation; nor see why, if government chose in this instance to make him serve on the Indus, on the terms which he had enlisted for service at home, they might not equally insist on his campaigning on the Nile or Oxus, or marching to Bokhara as well as Hyderabad, on home allowances. It was the same to him whether it was in the hands of the Ameers or those of the India Com-

pany, so long as in matters of distance, danger, and expensive living, it was essentially the same as formerly, and as different in all respects as possible from Hindostan. By the order of the 12th of March, Government directed that the Sepoys serving in Scinde, should draw, while in cantonments, the same allowances as were made in India, only, when troops were in the field; and that the lines wherein they resided should be constructed by Government, and not, as in India, at the charge of the Sepoy. This was nearly all that was desired—it was, it is true, a concession to clamour and not to justice, but still it was a proper and timely one, and if Government had erred, it was infinitely better to acknowledge and undo the mistake, than to persist in error. The permanent cost of the extra allowance now granted to the army, will amount to about £50,000 a-year. The donation of six months' batta to all the troops near Hyderabad—about 7,000 in number—and of six months' batta to them engaged near Gwalior—amounting to about 25,000—as well as to the whole of the men—about 23,000—who had been in Scinde; for however short space, or however occupied, betwixt 28th February, 1843, and 28th February, 1844; the victors of Meeanee and Dubba coming in for both gratuities awarded by the general order, is generally believed to have been made with a view of encouraging the reluctant troops to proceed on their march, by holding on the hope of the bounty of government to those who choose willingly to serve in Scinde. The order is in several particulars remarkable.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Y.Y.—Our second article in the present number refers to the subject mentioned by our Correspondent in the concluding paragraph of his letter. The other matters will be noticed hereafter.

We regret our inability to insert, owing to the various claims we have upon our space, the clever communication signed Lieut. T.

We are compelled to postpone the insertion of notices of the following works, with copies of which we have been favoured, until our July No.—Mr. Parbury's *Hand-Book for India and Egypt* (a very excellent work)—Pallme's *Travels in Kordofan*—*The Mysteries of London—Facts and Fancies*—Nos. 6 and 7 of Kohl's *Ireland*—Part I. and II. of Mr. Macfarlane's *Indian Empire*—Part IX. of *History of the Church of Scotland*—Foster's *Contributions to the Eclectic Review*.

. *All Communications and Books for Review, &c., addressed to the Editor of the "BRITISH FRIEND OF INDIA MAGAZINE AND INDIAN REVIEW," will be received by the Publishers, Messrs. SHERWOOD, GILBERT, & PIPER, Paternoster Row; or by the Printers, Messrs. MUNRO AND CONGREVE, 26, Duke Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.*

Bills and Pamphlets for stitching, and Advertisements for the forthcoming Number of the Magazine should be sent on or before the 27th inst., to the Office of the Magazine, 26, Duke Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

THE
BRITISH FRIEND OF INDIA
Magazine.

No. XXX.]

JULY, 1844.

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[Vol. V.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA AND HIS PREDECESSOR.

By this time Sir Henry Hardinge is, in all probability, not far distant from the shores of the vast country which he has been suddenly called to govern. A few more days, and the batteries of Fort William will have fired their salute in honour of the new Governor-General, and Sir Henry will have taken his place at the Council Board of the Supreme Government. He will there be the sovereign of an assemblage of nations, occupying a territory as extensive as Europe. He will be at the head of an army of two hundred thousand disciplined and brave men. He will exercise a power, as an individual, incomparably greater than that exercised by the Queen of England. His *fat* will be *law*—from Arracan to Guzerat; from the Pomban Strait to Loodiana; and from Kurachee to the mouth of the Bolan Pass. More than a hundred millions of the subjects of British rule will look up to him for succour, protection, and justice.

The responsibility of a man placed in the position, and invested with the authority of the Governor-General of India, is really awful. So great is his capacity, both to work evil and to effect good, that every friend of the human race must anticipate his acts with trembling anxiety.

If there be among the situations under the Crown one, in the appointment to which there should be greater caution than any other, there can

be no question, we think, that that situation is the Governor-Generalship of India. India, with its immense population, its varied and extensive States, its infinitely diversified peculiarities, and its immeasurable resources, is subject to the almost absolute authority of one man. To him belongs the duty of extending a helping and a fostering hand, that the wrongs of centuries may be gradually and judiciously repaired. To him belongs the duty of so governing the vast empire submitted to his control, as to make his name the object of love and veneration to millions of the children of India, as it assuredly will be, if he proves himself the friend of justice and impartiality. Surely, it is no light matter to send to India a man wielding such tremendous power as that entrusted to the Governor-General. He should not have knowledge, and principles of action, and wisdom, and experience to seek when he arrives—but already possess, in himself, the great requisites for his high station, and the proper discharge of his most solemn duties. He should possess firmness and integrity in the highest degree, that he may be proof against temptation. He should have a familiar acquaintance with the habits, dispositions, and wants of the people. He should be inflexibly impartial in the use of his patronage. He should have liberality and sagacity to originate and carry forward measures of wholesome and necessary reform. He should have courage to control the abuse of power among the Civil servants of the Company. He should have an eye to perceive, and a heart to encourage and reward native merit. He should have determination enough to keep in check that passion of the military for promotion, prize-money and plunder, which has often been the chief, if not the sole cause, of unjust and wasting wars. He should be a man fitted to rule India, as India now is, not as India was: a lover of peace,—a promoter of commerce,—ardent in the cause of internal improvements,—with no schemes of personal ambition,—no fond plans of territorial aggrandizement,—the disciple of no antiquated living statesman, who has lagged behind the spirit of the age, and has ideas only suited to a period long past. But whereshall we look for such a man? Echo answers “Where!” Alas! to be what he ought to be, he should be a prodigy of virtue, of intellect, of industry, and of energy.

While we do not expect to find a man in every respect qualified for the government of India, and would not cherish unreasonable expectations regarding either the ability, or the dispositions of the individual chosen to administer affairs, we would for these very reasons have the people of this country feel a more lively interest in the affairs of India than they have heretofore exhibited, and by the influence they have it in their power to exert, modify, and control the acts of the ruler, who, though far

away, nevertheless, considers himself, more or less, bound to obey the known wishes and views of the enlightened community of his native land. Henceforth, let the rulers of India know that they have something more to do than merely keep up the revenue, preserve order in the Army, and maintain the integrity of the Empire. Let them be told, that they are appointed to guard the rights, to respect the institutions, and to advance the prosperity of the Natives, as well as to uphold the honour and dignity of the British name. Let them know, that their chief work is not to play at soldiers, and make puppets of princes, but to diffuse security and happiness among the people we have conquered. Let them know, that a rigorous account will be exacted from them on their return, and that it will not be enough to point to this fort which they have demolished, or to that prince whom they have dethroned, in order to obtain a nation's thanks and a sovereign's smile.

In connection with the remarks we have just made, we may notice, very briefly, the opinions of two of our contemporaries, regarding the present and the late Governor-General. The periodicals we allude to are, *Fraser's Magazine*, and the *Asiatic Journal*. The former, a staunch, and often violent defender of the present administration; and the latter, the no less staunch, but more temperate advocate of the measures of the East India Company. On the present occasion, they appear to have changed places. "Fraser" stands forth as the accuser of Lord Ellenborough; while the "Asiatic Journal" attempts to justify the policy of the noble Lord. The Journal speaks of the "*recal*" with caution.

"Having vindicated (such is its language), the policy of Lord Ellenborough, it does not, therefore, follow that we condemn the Court of Directors, who may have *substantial* and *sufficient* reasons for the removal of their high officer; and if so, they are bound to take that step, unusual and painful as it may be. These reasons may not appear upon the face of the documents before the public; they may not have reference to any of the occurrences to which they relate. It is easy to conceive that there may be grounds of dissatisfaction on the part of the Court, arising from *incongruity of views* between them and their Governor-General, which have reference not to acts, but to *modes* of action; not to the past, but to the future. It is not without the bounds of probability to suppose that these discordant views are irreconcilable, and that the Governor General, with a full conviction that his views are right, and that they are approved by her Majesty's advisers, determined to carry them out *without the sanction*, and *in opposition to the orders* of the Court of Directors. In such a case, the Court could have no alternative but to make a surrender of their authority, whilst they were

compelled to retain their responsibility, or to remove a servant who deemed it to be his duty to *disobey* them."

Such is the guarded phraseology of the semi-official organ of the Court of Directors. The writer, whatever may be the amount of his knowledge of the real causes of the recall of Lord Ellenborough, is determined not to commit himself, and, therefore, suggests sundry reasons for the decisive step which the Court has taken; while, at the same time, he places them all before his readers as mere hypotheses. "Fraser" is not so nice. Speaking of Lord Ellenborough's conduct in regard to Scinde and Gwalior, he says: "These operations considered as distinct in themselves, must, in a moral point of view, tell against us to the end of time." He then speaks of his Lordship's acts, as shewing a "contempt of all the restraints of moral and political probity." Of the result of his Lordship's warlike movements, he says: "Our battles and conquests are well known to have awakened the jealousy of all the native powers with whom we have any connection. They believe that we are returning to the policy of former years, and in sheer despair, speak undisguisedly among themselves of the necessity of contracting alliances with one another for the purposes of mutual support against aggression." Reviewing the career of his Lordship in India, he says: "Every act of Lord Ellenborough, since his arrival in India, has evinced, both publicly and privately, the most utter disregard both to the wishes and feelings of his employers, and of every thing like consistency in himself." After describing his zeal for economy in Indian affairs, previous to his appointment, this writer proceeds: "This very man no sooner finds himself at the head of affairs in the East, than he rushes into extravagancies of which an emancipated schoolboy would be ashamed." The necessary expenses of the Affghan war are justified,—“But foolish and unmeaning parades, gorgeous military processions, with an accumulation of aides-de-camp, pages, guards, and we know not what—these are causes of expenditure which the Court had a right to find fault with, and every remonstrance against which was met and answered in a tone of positive contumely. To bear all this could not but try the patience of the Directors beyond the ordinary limits of human nature; and if other stories which have reached us be true, *they had even more than this to put up with*. We are forced to allow, not only that the Directors have the law upon their side, but that without looking further than the tone of the Governor-General's bearing, there was enough in that to make them proceed to almost any extremity; for authorities when they are bearded, and set at nought by those under them, cease, in point of fact, to be authorities, whether they retreat into private life, or abide still in public situations." In reference to the act of recall, he says: "WE KNOW that the Directors did not come to the

resolution on which they acted all at once. We are aware that the correspondence between the Court and the Supreme Government has been little else than a series of crimination and recrimination ever since Lord Ellenborough assumed the chief direction of affairs." The Duke of Wellington, though extolled as "the greatest man of his age," is boldly censured for his *ex cathedra* condemnation of the Directors, and plainly told, that if the Court had "taken up the glove, a series of disclosures would have followed, such as are much better kept out of sight."

We profess not to be in the secrets of Leadenhall Street, and will, therefore, neither hazard any conjectures, nor throw out any insinuations regarding the nature of those disclosures, which it is more than hinted the Directors had it in their power to make. We may, however, be permitted to express our individual satisfaction at the dismissal of Lord Ellenborough. His Lordship before entering upon the duties of his office, declared himself the friend of peace, and he was followed to India by our warmest hopes that he would be the honoured instrument of returning the sword to its scabbard, and of securing to a land, so often deluged with blood, a long and prosperous season of repose. Lord Ellenborough, on the evacuation of Afghanistan, had a truly glorious career before him—a golden opportunity of setting a bright example to future rulers, and for the redemption of the pledges he had left behind him. But so far from availing himself of the opportunity,—so far from fulfilling the expectations which his own words had raised, he sought occasion for war, and without (in our opinion) any sufficient justification in the sight either of God or man, proceeded to exhibit an entire regardlessness of the requirements of friendship, the observance of treaties, and still more, of the value and sacredness of human life. Flushed with his victory in Scinde, he marched in person to Gwalior; and, as though hungry for blood, rushed into the field, and added thousands more to the list of the slain. This expedition over, he appears to have been preparing for other battles and other conquests—while all the while he studiously encouraged the belief that he had come to India as a warrior, and intended, as long as he remained in the country, to rule it by the sword. Lord Ellenborough has been pre-eminently a man of war; and, detesting as we do, from our inmost soul, unnecessary bloodshed, we rejoice that his Lordship has been recalled. We do not wish to be considered as partizans. We think Lord Ellenborough has been scandalously and unjustly abused by men who felt no regret on account of the lives he destroyed; but were influenced by reasons purely personal. Among his most virulent opponents have been those, who were mainly instrumental in inducing his predecessor to enter upon the disastrous expedition to Cabul; and we have no doubt, that had the acts of Lord

Ellenborough been those of Lord Auckland, they would have been as loud in their vindication of them as they have been in their condemnation. Until we are constrained to believe to the contrary, we shall cherish the hope that the Directors have not been governed by objections to the man, merely ; or to his modes of action, but by an earnest and sincere desire to deprive of the means of doing mischief, one, who appears to have thought that the power placed in his hands, was for no better purpose than to chastise and destroy all with whom he chose to pick a quarrel.

In the *Asiatic Journal* we have a sketch of the biography of the new Governor-General. From this we learn that Sir Henry Hardinge is now fifty-nine years of age ; that he carried the royal colours before he was fifteen : that at seventeen he was a lieutenant, and at nineteen in command of a company ; that he was present at nearly all the battles that took place during the struggle on the Peninsula ; that he was a Major at twenty-four, a Lieutenant-Colonel at twenty-six, a Major-General at forty-five, and a Lieutenant-General at fifty-six ; that in 1821 he married the sixth daughter of the late Lord Londonderry ; that in 1820 he was returned to Parliament for the City of Durham, and also in 1826 ; that he afterwards represented Newport ;—that in 1832 he was elected for Launceston, and continued to sit for that Borough, until his unexpected election to his present high situation. Since his retirement from active service in the field, he has been Clerk of the Ordnance, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and twice Secretary-at-War. “*Fraser*” speaks of him as an “admirable and highly gifted man,” and says, that “should wars arise in India, he will prove himself a leader, second only to him who taught the Indian army how to conquer at Assaye ; and that should civil matters demand investigation and arrangement, the Indian Cabinet will find at its head one of the quickest, ablest, and most discriminating men of business that ever presided over the interests of a state.” We are also told that “his manners and bearing are a precise contrast to those of his predecessor.”

The *Asiatic Journal* is less profuse in its encomiums. This authority tells us, that though a soldier, Sir Henry is also a distinguished civilian ; that he has had much experience in affairs of honour ; that he has sound opinions on the subject of rewards and punishments ;—and that there is reason to believe that he will prove himself skilful and humane in wielding those large powers—amounting to *absolutism*, by which an army must be preserved, and by which the affairs of a great empire are, in general, *most successfully administered* ! We are told, too, that he is not remarkable for a winning deportment, or an admirable temper ; and that though a good practical man of business, he makes no pretension to constitutional learning.

These descriptions of the qualifications of the new Governor-General, do not afford us much ground for anticipating any very strikingly beneficial measures from his administration. A stranger to India, to its language, manners, customs, and institutions,—and at a time of life when men are both slow and reluctant to learn, he will be placed in peculiarly disadvantageous circumstances, for judging of what is necessary and right. If his administration be prosperous, it must be more through accident, than as the result of previous knowledge and experience. Before he can acquire that preliminary education, which is indispensably requisite to enable a man to judge for himself in India, his term of service will have expired, and another, perhaps, as ignorant of the country as himself, will have succeeded to his place. We will not, however, anticipate evil, though we cannot indulge in any strong hopes of positive good. This, at all events, we will for the present venture to hope—that Sir Henry Hardinge will cultivate the arts of peace, and, casting aside the vain ambition of the man he has succeeded, apply himself to the work of improving (not extending) an Empire worthy of the undivided attention of the ruler and the statesman, whatever his talents, and whatever his desire to add to the glory of the British name.

STEAM NAVIGATION ON THE RIVERS OF INDIA.

THE following sensible article (for which we are indebted to the *Shareholder's Advocate*), refers to a subject of vital importance to the commerce of India, and the extended development of the resources of the country. We feel a deep interest in the success of the “General Steam Navigation Company,” recently formed in Calcutta, and doubt not that if firmly established and judiciously managed, it will lead to the formation of many similar associations, and awaken attention to the necessity of other and auxiliary plans for multiplying the means of communication between the various parts of our great and fertile Empire in the East. While our readers are digesting the information contained in the article we now reprint, we shall turn our own thoughts to the consideration of the importance of a grand trunk railroad, which, with the aid of branch roads, might be made the means of opening up the riches of thousands of square miles of territory, at present almost unfrequented for purposes of commerce, and the wealth of which is comparatively unavailable.

“The Ganges is the great highway of Hindoo commerce, north of the Vindhyu mountains. The immense plains which it traverses have been the seat of successful empires, the most splendid, and amongst the most renowned, which history acknowledges; the population, of more

than 200 persons to the square mile, is increasing rapidly under the rule of Britain; the soil is fertile almost beyond belief; and the mountains which, on either hand, mark out this teeming land, are intersected by tributary rivers, by which their varied products may be floated easily to the main stream, through several months of the year. However, it may be found hereafter, that roads and steam-boats, in other parts of India, are even more important, in a public view, than here, it is natural to examine, first, the probability of successful enterprise in this splendid domain.

"At the very entrance we find the scene of a project whose history, at least, may contribute to our future guidance. On the Hooghly, the western-most stream of the Delta of the Ganges, is situated the opulent modern city of Calcutta, the chief seat of our political power and of our commerce. The sea, at the mouth of the river, is encumbered with sands, dangerous, not only from their position and great extent, but from their incessant changes. The river is subject to tides of extreme violence, and a current sometimes of destructive rapidity. Mariners know, too well, the dangers of the mouth and course of the Hooghly; and not seldom has it happened, that a vessel, which has safely made its passage from England, or is just sailing to proceed there, has been suddenly wrecked by the tremendous bore and current of the river, or driven on the sands beyond its mouth, in spite of all that skill and vigilance could effect. Seventy years ago—that is, about twenty years after Bengal had become subject to our power—it seems these dangers induced Benjamin Lacam to project a new harbour at the mouth of the Hooghly, which might be approached by the eastern-most and safest of the channels which intersect the sands, and by which the necessity of ascending the river to Calcutta would be avoided. He relinquished the attempt, but it appears he brought his case before the House of Commons, a committee of that House reporting on it in 1806. Mr. Horne-man, in 1840, suggested the revival of Lacam's design, with the addition of a railway, about thirty-six miles long, from the proposed harbour or docks to Calcutta; a company was formed in England to carry out the plan, but the affair came to an end, or, at least, to a stand-still, for reasons worthy of examination.

It will easily be seen that a dangerous river, to be entered only by equally dangerous channels between sand-banks in the sea, requires for the service of an extensive government marine, and an active commerce, a large establishment of pilots: the appointments to this service are amongst the best of the patronage at the disposal of the Directors of the East India Company, and the professional and official classes of Europeans in Bengal have sufficient reasons for cultivating the good-will of the same influential personages. A project which professed to rid the coast and river of its greatest dangers, and thereby threatened the existence of the pilot service, patronage and all, was likely, therefore, to meet with a cold reception; it could win its way only by undeniable truth and prudent perseverance. Accordingly, the safety of Lacam's channel, that proposed to be used, was denied by interested parties, who gave false accounts of its soundings. The indisposition to believe in favour of the design, had nearly given these untrue statements an effect fatal to the enterprise,

when honesty, stronger than official prejudice or interest, brought, from C. B. Greenlaw, Esq., the secretary of the marine board, and Captain Lloyd, deputy marine surveyor-general, reports and letters which fully justified the undertaking in that respect, and demonstrated, by a comparison of the new observations with those of Lacam, that the channel in question was not only the safest of all, but the least liable to changes in its position and depth. The Governor-General, Lord. Auckland, who at first frowned on the proposal, now looked on it with favour; and a free grant of the land required for the docks and railways was obtained, or might have been obtained, from the government.

Had there been no difficulties but of this class, it seems that inquiry and discussion would have led to the execution of the project. Objections, however, came from another quarter, which could neither be answered nor evaded. On the formation of the company in London, Mr. H. A. Horneman was sent to Calcutta, and was armed with power to manage the affairs of the company there, in concert with the Messrs. Swinhoe, solicitors of the highest standing in that city. The deed which conferred this power was signed and assented to by Mr. T. B. Swinhoe, who was in London at the time, who not only approved of the undertaking, but intended to bind, by his signature, his brother and partner Mr. J. H. Swinhoe, who was at home in Calcutta. When, however, Mr. Horneman, on arriving at the scene of his intended labours, presented himself to the latter gentleman, two difficulties arose. The first was, the deed was so interpreted by counsel in Calcutta, as to require the concurrence of all the three parties named in it, for rendering valid any of these acts, and one of them, Mr. T. B. Swinhoe, was not yet in Calcutta, but in London; the other, and greater difficulty, was the firm determination of Mr. J. H. Swinhoe to have nothing to do with any such design, professing to deem it foolish in the highest degree. The subsequent elucidations, which changed the opinions of the Governor-General and gentlemen high in office, failed to obtain the concurrence of the associate to whom Mr. H. was in legal bonds; and nothing remained but to send his two assistants back to England, and very soon to follow them himself. The date of his arrival in England, was that also of the collapse which followed the first great railway excitement; the enterprise was necessarily put to rest; and has slept ever since, with a chance of revival which now depends entirely on the energy and resources of the English public.

The only insurmountable difficulty which the company seem to have encountered, arose out of the views and conduct of Mr. Swinhoe; a few words on that subject may not be inappropriate. It will be remembered that the Liverpool and Manchester railway was opened in 1830; and also that, at the time of Mr. Horneman's mission to Calcutta, communication between England and the Governments of India was still carried on by the slow and circuitous route of the Cape. The actual existence of our first great successful railway was certainly known in India, but no adequate impression of its effects and importance had yet been acquired by the Europeans resident there. It is, therefore, not sur-

prising that a gentleman immersed in the career of a first-rate professional firm, should hesitate to embark in such a speculation. To him it doubtless appeared not less worthless than chimerical; and, however, we may regret the consequences of his determination it was but a natural result of his position and want of knowledge. This example must, however, serve, amongst other considerations, to shew the necessity of rendering such undertakings in India as little dependent as possible on the views or resources they may be able to win there, until experience of their value shall have taught the resident community, both native and British, the importance of zealously promoting them. A mistake like that committed in so off-hand a style by Mr. Swinhoe, is not likely to be made again; but the state of things in which it originated is not yet wholly remedied, and the native character will long need the stimulating influence of British example.

Although this particular railway and its harbour do not belong to the class of Indian investments in which we take most interest, and deem of the greatest importance, since it does not open a *new* path for the products of Hindoo industry, we should be well pleased to see a company formed which, after renewing the necessary inquiries, and obtaining due satisfaction, should proceed diligently and vigorously with the work. The probability that the design would be justified by the inquiry, and that the invested capital would meet with adequate remuneration, is much greater than is requisite to cover the prudence of spending all that the investigation could possibly cost. It seems scarcely credible, that a project of a character peculiarly British, and which professes to avert the dangers which beset the seaward approach to the first city of our Indian empire, should be suffered to die without effort, or, if carried into effect, should fail to earn a due reward. To reduce the time of communication with the sea from Calcutta, from forty hours to *two*, without the costly help of steam-tugs, or twenty-hour with it, and to avoid to a great extent the dangers of the sands, are commercial results which must necessarily bear a high commercial value, affecting as they do a most extensive and important traffic.

Ascending the Ganges, we enter the district of another enterprise which seems to us to promise public results of a higher kind, and perhaps, to the shareholders, of a more certain character than those of the railway and harbour we have just described. We have already said that ships are towed on the Hooghly, and past the sand-banks at its mouth, by steamers; some of these belong to the Steam Tug Association, of which, according to the fashion of the place, the highly influential firm of Carr, Tagore, and Co., are the secretaries. At a meeting of this body, held on the 6th February last, it was resolved to extend its operations under the name of the India General Steam Navigation Company. The prospects under which this is to be attempted, will be learned from the following facts.

The report of the old association declared the "usual" dividend of ten per cent. per annum; stated that all the company's steamers were in excellent condition; that a new one was ready for launching; that the efficiency of their dockyard had been much increased; and that the company was ready to undertake the erection of iron vessels of any class,

and the repairs of every description of machinery. A company thus prosperous and well managed cannot fail to form a good stock on which to engraft an enlarged design.

The prospectus of the new company, which was adopted almost unanimously by the meeting, fixes the capital for the immediate future, at £200,000, divided into 2,000 shares of £100 each. Designing ultimately to operate on other rivers, it begins with the Ganges. On this magnificent stream, no steam vessel floated until 1834, when at the urgent instance of Lord William Bentinck, the East India Company placed on it the first of four steamers, which, with the flat each tows after it, ply between Calcutta and Allahabad. These have been very much employed in conveying treasure, troops, and stores for government, but their spare tonnage on each voyage has been sold by auction at very high rates. It has been stated officially that the government has realised a profit of 12½ per cent. per annum on the capital employed. These government boats, it seems, are not so well designed for the purpose as they might be, and the experience of ten years suggests, as is reasonable, important improvements both in build and proportions. But it strikes us that the greatest disadvantage under which they have worked is their extremely small number. The four boats of the government appear to have made each, at most, but seven voyages yearly, or, perhaps, less than twenty-eight per annum in the whole. Nothing can be clearer than that an opportunity of transit occurring but once in a fortnight, and that to the amount of only a little spare tonnage and cabin room, can do nothing towards establishing a path for commerce, to be frequented because relied on: it amounts at best to a trifling accidental accommodation. When a coach went from Paddington to London twice a week, it scarcely paid its way; now that omnibuses start at the rate of one every two minutes, they are commonly fully loaded: a striking instance of the effect of certainty and frequency of communication in producing traffic. The new company propose to begin with ten pairs of boats, of larger dimensions and greater power than those of the government, which would perform, say seventy voyages, to and from Allahabad in the year. This additional accommodation, the whole of which will be placed at the service of the public, will do something more towards developing the natural amount of the Ganges trade. But we cannot help thinking that the whole enterprise, had it not expressly renounced the character of finality, would have been ridiculously disproportioned to the wants of that single river, as far only as it is now proposed to essay it, to omit all mention of its upper portions, its branches, and the rivers of the Deccan. As a step which is professedly but a first step, it is creditable to the energy and sagacity of its originators.

The prospects of this company seem to be considerably improved by the probability that the Indian government will transfer to them the boats already at work, and allow them to profit by the services of Capt. Johnson, who took out the original vessels, and under whose command they have worked to the present time. The highest mercantile classes of Calcutta join in the enterprise. The calculations of various parties all agree in anticipating a very considerable profit—a hope we shall be

glad to see realised. One effect of first success would, doubtless, be the extension of these operations to a magnitude more nearly commensurate with the wants of this thickly-peopled and most important portion of the empire.

The following estimate, extracted from the prospectus of the company, exhibits some interesting and important particulars. The values are in rupees, which may be taken roughly at ten to the pound sterling :—

The government boats which now ply on the river Ganges, are 125 feet in length by 24 in breadth, with engines of 66-horse power; those of the company will be 150 by 25, with engines of 120-horse power. The flats will be of the same dimensions, and will carry 130 tons freight of cargo. The probable term of a voyage to Allahabad will be 18 to 20 days.

	RUPES.
The cost of one pair of boats, delivered in India, one steamer, and one flat will be	56,000
Landing, and riveting together	5,000
The wood-work of two boats	20,000
Engines of 120-horse power, complete	60,000
	<hr/> 141,000
The boats will last 25 years, and supposing them, at the expiration of that time, to be worth nothing, the rate of depreciation will be 4 per cent. per annum, and, on 141,000 rupees, will be annually	5,600
Annual repair of the iron hull, including twice docking.....	1,000
Repairs of the wood-work, estimated at three complete renewals in 25 years, at 20,000 each, is 60,000 rupees, or per annum.....	2,400
Repairs of the engine annually, at 60 rupees per horse power, for 120 horse power	7,200
Three sets of new boilers, annual proportion.....	900
Establishment of officers and crews.....	19,000
Supplies of stores per annum	4,000
Proportion of one-tenth of 50,000 rupees, charged to one pair of boats for establishment, and the annual interest at 8 per cent., on three lakhs of rupees, sunk in land, building and machinery	7,400
	<hr/> 47,500
Total annual cost of one pair of boats, without fuel.....	
Cost of coal for seven voyages, steam up for 448 hours each voyage, and 10 pounds of coal per horse power per hour, at 75 rupees per hundred maunds (= £2 per ton.)	31,500
	<hr/> 79,000
Total expense of one pair of boats for one year, with fuel for seven voyages	
The boats will carry 130 tons weight, at six pie, or half an anna per lb. on the voyage upwards, and a quarter of an anna downwards; or per voyage	13,650
	<hr/> 95,550
For seven voyages	
The steamer will have six cabins available for passengers, at 200 rupees upwards, and 150 rupees downwards; for seven voyages per annum	14,700
	<hr/> 110,250
Balance to the credit of one boat for one year.....	31,250

On this estimate we make but two remarks. It is taken for

granted that the cabins and freight are always full—a supposition which implies that the number of boats is not enough for the service, or which is, on the other hand, an overstatement. But to set against this, is the very high charge of 10 lbs. of coal per horse power per hour—a consumption which, in the present state of steam machinery, is altogether inadmissible. The profit balance of 31,250 rupees, on a capital of 200,000, possesses, however, a margin quite sufficient to admit of considerable variations, without endangering the property of the shareholders.

Leaving now the particulars of this proposed undertaking, we proceed to a few facts which may show the character of the Ganges, and the population of its banks, in reference to the prospects of steam navigation. The subjoined extract from a letter, written by C. E. Trevelyan, Esq., late secretary to the government of India and Bengal, to Mr. Howell, who projected a company for undertaking this service, states, in a few words, the most important circumstances:—

But by far the most convincing proof to my mind that the speculation is a sound one, is that *the native merchants were competing with each other to secure a place in the steamers for their goods.* The trade of the Ganges is already very great. The Ganges is the high road of a highly-productive tract of country, containing upwards of *sixty millions* of inhabitants; and now that the transit duties are abolished, the duty on sugar equalised, the land revenue of the Upper Provinces put on a footing which admits of free investment of capital in agriculture, the judicial system reformed, and many other improvements made, or in progress, all tending to give free scope to the resources of the country, the trade is likely to increase with a degree of rapidity of which former experience, founded on a totally different state of things, can furnish no criterion. This trade is also principally in the hands of a body of native merchants (the Marwarries), who are foreigners to the valley of the Ganges, and are as enterprising and spirited as any in the world. No prejudice will prevent them from availing themselves of an improved mode of conducting trade, however new it may be, after they have once become convinced that they will be gainers by adopting it. You will now understand why I attach so much importance to the fact, that the native merchants greedily avail themselves of the opportunity which the steamers afford for transporting their goods. It opens an indefinite source of profit to the proprietors of steam vessels. It shows that steam vessels only have to be provided in sufficient numbers in order to absorb the whole, or a very large proportion of the internal trade. In my opinion, if your company make the exertions which may be expected from them, the whole of the imports of the Port of Calcutta will very soon be sent into the interior by steam. Those imports consist of valuable manufactured goods, which take up little room in comparison with the exports, and which it is of great importance to the merchant to send to their destination by some faster and safer process than the ordinary up-river navigation by means of the tow-ropes. The exports, for the most part, consist of bulky raw produce; and as they have also the benefit of the downward navigation, some time may elapse before you can bring them within the sphere of your operations. If the native merchants will engage your tugs to tow their cotton and sugar boats down the river, and still more, if they will stow their cotton, sugar, saltpetre, &c., in roomy boats provided by you, you might make great profits. The indigo and saltpetre, which are valuable articles, and very liable to spoil, will, I think, be sent from the first by your boats.

Passengers will also be a great and indefinite source of profit. Notwithstanding the extravagantly high rates, both of accommodation and food, the monthly steamer to the upper provinces has been crowded with passengers; and, if the rates are reduced to correspond with the means of the body of the people, weekly and daily, and in the neighbourhood of Calcutta hourly, steamers will be equally crowded. • Upwards of a hundred thousand people are calculated to come into Calcutta every day, most of whom come by the river, and a large proportion of them from the populous villages which line the banks of the river above the city,

forming an almost continuous suburb for about *forty miles*. The throng in and out of the city is still greater on the occasion of native holidays and festivals. Fleets of boats, crowded with passengers, may be seen working their way up or down the river at those seasons; and I will answer for it that the natives who would not prefer a steamer, if one were to be had and they could afford it, would be very few indeed. It is essential that the fares should be low, and that you should calculate on making your profit by large numbers rather than by high fares. The plan of having separate steamers for going short and long distances is quite as it should be. They should, most of them, be fitted up with a strict regard to the convenience of the natives. Those which go a long distance, should stop in the morning and evening at some bazaar, long enough to enable the native passengers to take their meals on shore, in accordance with their habits; and every boat should be fitted up with private apartments for the upper class of natives, particularly those who wish to take their women with them.

These statements, it should be remembered, refer to territory entirely under direct British government, greater in extent than the Island of Great Britain, and almost as thickly populated. If a river, already a large navigable stream, entered Scotland at its northernmost point, and, stretching itself down the middle of the island, discharged itself into the sea at Southampton, it would supply a case nearly parallel with that of the Ganges from Allahabad to Calcutta. Above the first-mentioned city, however, the Jumna and the Ganges both offer ample facilities for steam navigation, and the country they traverse needs its aid.

Mr Trevelyan has noticed the crowds who daily come into Calcutta from the numerous villages on the banks of the river. This is doubtless an appropriate sphere of action for what we may call "omnibus" steamers; we mean small vessels making frequent trips to short distances, very much in the way of the various steamers on the Thames. Vessels of this kind, conducted with economy, and found by the public to be punctual to time and moderate in charge, could scarcely fail to remunerate their owners. The neighbourhood of the other large cities which lie on the banks of this noble river, present like opportunities for the profitable employment of small river steamers. Coal is found in various places in the plain of the Ganges.

The Hooghly, at a considerable distance above Calcutta, does not admit the passage of large vessels for some months in the year, in consequence of which these are compelled to take the circuitous route of the Sunderbunds, in order to reach the Ganges. It is said that an estimate, made for the government by one of their officers, states that this very serious obstruction to the traffic of Bengal might be removed at an expense of £50,000. It is one of the cases in which good wishes are all the government have had to spare for improvements; and we venture to say that many years will elapse before they will or can carry the recommendation of their own officer into effect. Amongst the other disadvantages arising from this neglect of the channel of the Hooghly is the want of direct and easy transit by water between Calcutta and Moorshedabad. The former city contains more than 800,000 inhabitants, and the latter 120,000. The country between them is extremely populous and fertile. It seems impossible that due remuneration should fail them who would perfect the watery way between them. A small company in Calcutta or London, with suitable powers, would at once remove the difficulty much to their own profit, and without saddling the

overtaxed people of India with the expense. It really seems to us that the very first principle to be laid down in providing for the improvement of India is to leave nothing, as to public works, for the government to do.

Before we close this paper, already much too long, we must say a few words on the apathy as to public improvements, and especially as to those of a mechanical or engineering kind, which is constantly charged on the natives of India, and we doubt not, frequently exhibited by them. This is not a natural condition of humanity : it is the evidence and result of the long-continued operation of a repressive force. For centuries India, has been subject to changes of government so sudden, so violent, and to private individuals so calamitous, as to extinguish in each person all interest in that which did not concern the individual himself and the passing day. The steadiness of British rule has not yet operated long enough to obliterate from the native mind the effects of the preceding ages of arbitrary, cruel, and disastrous change ; nor has that rule itself been without serious faults. Evidences, however, of a better state of things meet us on every hand ; and it is impossible not to indulge a strong expectation that the enterprise of England will open in the East a field of operations where all parties, native and European, may profit by the science, the inventions, and the advanced public opinion of England, applied to the fertility of India by the industry and intelligence of its awakened and regenerated people. The British shareholder may look with hope to that land, so favoured by nature, and in times past so renowned for art, as a region where his wealth may safely combine itself with the contented and remunerating labour on which its value essentially depends.

THE RAJA OF SATTARA.

(To the Editor of the British Friend of India Magazine.)

SIR,—I have both read and heard much respecting the character of Purtab Sing, the deposed Raja of Sattara, and of the treatment which that unhappy prince has received at the hands of the British Government. Permit me to confess, that I have sometimes been disposed to think, that the English friends of the Raja, in the generosity of their nature, and the ardour of their zeal, went too far in exalting the virtues of the object of their sympathy, and were too severe in their denunciations of the conduct of those who deposed, or sanctioned the deposal of the Raja. And yet, perhaps, no eulogy can be higher than that which the Directors themselves unanimously pronounced in a complimentary letter to the Raja, just previous to the dispute between his Highness and the Bombay authorities, regarding the jagheers taken from the former in (now admitted) violation of treaty ; nor any con-

demnation of the acts of the Government be stronger than that contained in the words, "NOT GUILTY," uttered by men of the greatest knowledge and respectability at the India House, in reference to the charge brought against his Highness. That a prince should be declared "not guilty," even before he has been heard in his own defence—that his enemies should be proved out of *their own evidence* to be utterly unworthy of credit, and yet, that the innocent victim of a detestable conspiracy now fully exposed, should be suffered to remain in disgrace and exile, under a sentence of dethronement and confiscation, are circumstances which speak to my mind more forcibly than fifty orations from the most eloquent of human lips.

In addition, however, to the emphatic and authoritative testimony of the Court of Directors, in favour of the pre-eminent virtues and distinguished talents of the ex-Raja, I have (as Bunyan would say), recently "lighted" upon another, which I beg to forward for insertion in your periodical. I would, at the same time, solicit for it the attentive consideration of your readers. Let them remember, that the man therein praised for capacities to govern, and an enlightened patriotism, such as would reflect honour upon any Christian prince in Europe, has been dragged from the throne which he adorned, and is now lingering out a miserable existence in exile, at the unhealthy station of Benares,—seven hundred miles from the territory that smiled and prospered under his wise administration. Let them remember, also, that the cousin, on whom "all eyes were fixed," as the man most worthy to succeed to the throne, died on the journey from Sattara, while accompanying his relative and fallen master. Let them, finally, remember, that Appa Saheb now reigns in the stead of Purtab Sing, and that he has been placed upon the throne, and supported in it, with the full knowledge that he was not only unpopular, but one of the principal agents in effecting the ruin of the Raja. But, not only has a throne been given to Appa Saheb, as the reward of his treachery; the British Government has also handed over to him the whole of the private property of his banished brother (notwithstanding a distant pledge given to the contrary), and he has since been permitted to squander away the accumulation of years of care and economy, while the ex-Raja, thus cruelly deceived and robbed, has been made to defray out of the allowance granted to him, the expense of rebuilding his house at Benares, when accidentally destroyed by fire.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

June 6, 1844.

P.S.—What I send you below, is taken from the *Asiatic Journal*, for May, 1833, vol. xi. N.S. p. 22 of *Asiatic Intelligence*.

" LORD CLARE AT SATTARA.

" The Bombay papers, English and Native, contain long accounts of the intercourse between the Earl of Clare and the Raja of Sattara, who is said to be ' very grateful for the favours conferred on him by the British power.' '*His people,*' it is added, '*are happy and contented, and enjoy peace and security; they love their sovereign, and speak highly of him.*'

" The Governor met the Raja near the capital, and after the usual courtesies, they proceeded on elephants to the city, through a thronging multitude; the fine martial appearance of the 4th Light Dragoons attracting much notice. The Raja has no minions, or Brahmins about him, not even a minister; but, like Louis XIV.,

*Scul, sans ministre, à l'exemple des dieux,
Soutient tout par soi-même, et voit tout par ses yeux.*

" The Raja is young, short and stout, fair in complexion; but the lower part of his face is bad: his jaw has a heavy sensual drop. In the upper, lies all the intellect, lodged in a lively sparkling eye and full capacious brow. *His labours to communicate the wealth of knowledge to his subjects, are most creditable to himself;* and he is justly proud of his college, where Persian, English, and Mahratthee, are taught. The superintendent, Mahdeo Rao, is an intelligent active man, and has got the institution into famous order. Persian, taught by a native of Persia, Hajjee Ghoram Ali, a man of talent and respectability. Narain Rao has charge of the English department, which he has brought to a state of some proficiency. He was educated in Calcutta, and long translator under Captain Grant. He reads and writes English well. He is a thin tall man, stoops a little, has a spare face, like most natives, eyes full of fire, and is very animated in conversation. He translates the Bengal and Bombay papers for the edification of his Highness, and is filled with projects for the amelioration of his countrymen, laments that he can find none among them to second his views, admires Rammohun Roy's conduct, and looks for much good to India from his trip to England.

" The procession moved to the capital through a fine valley, at the head of which Sattara is situated, commanding a lovely prospect. The Raja seemed delighted in accompanying Lord Clare to his palace, a large and well-built native house facing the principal street. The streets are remarkably clean, broad and regular. *None of the filthiness and ruin which are seen in our towns; everything told that wealth, population, and comfort were increasing.*

" On the 6th October, a grand dinner party was given at the palace to Lord Clare, his staff, and all the camp, and the evening closed with a display of fireworks.

On the evening of the 7th, the Sattara Chief paid his visit of honour to Lord Clare. The large durbar tent, with its spacious shemianas, was lined to the entrance with rich Persian carpets, and seats for 200 natives of rank and their followers were arranged. The chiefs and nobility began assembling some time before their master's appearance.

They were all well dressed; and well behaved. A distant noise was heard, and tramp of horses, and rumbling of wheels, and, in a few minutes, about fifty chuprasses and bundhalees, with their long red wands of office, came scampering up, and a couple of handsome carriages followed. The state carriage was drawn by four very fine horses. Colonel Lodwick and Mr. Warden met the Raja at the door, who was received half way by Lord Clare, with his usual affability, and led to a sofa. He was simply dressed: the small white Mahrathee turban, with a single jewel in front. His white upper vest of muslin, had no ornament, excepting a broad band, inlaid with pearls, thrown over the shoulder and round his waist, in the centre of which glittered a rich diamond circlet. His under garments were of kincob. Appa Sahib, his brother, who accompanied him, is a heavy-looking man, of no expression of countenance. *He is not held in high estimation, being of a sluggish disposition, and slow in intellect.* He will be, probably, heir to the throne: so at least people fear, for he has few qualities to fit him for governing any people.

"The Raja's cousin is THE MAN ON WHOM ALL FIX THEIR EYES, if his highness goes sonless to the tomb of his fathers."

POETRY

In the Life of Shah Alum, (the grandfather of the present Emperor of Delhi) by Franklin, is a short poem, entitled, "A Free Translation of AN ELEGY," written by the unfortunate and venerable Monarch, after having been deprived of his eyesight by Gholaum Caudir Khan, a perfidious minister. We have ventured to make some alterations, with a view of more fully expressing the feelings of the fallen King.

The first six lines are introductory :—

Where in bright pomp yon stately domes arise,
In a dark tower, an aged monarch lies ;
Forlorn, dejected, blind, overwhelmed with woes,
The helpless victim of his cruel foes.
As through his palace courts I bend my way,
Sounds strike my ear ; I list, and hear him say :—

Lo ! a dire tempest, gathering from afar
In dreadful clouds, has dimm'd the royal star ;
Has to the winds and broad expanse of heaven,
My state, my riches, and my kingdom given.
Time was, O king ! when clothed with power supreme,
Thy voice was law, thy deeds a nation's theme :
Now sad reverse, through sordid lust of gold,
Thyself and empire have alike been sold.
You fierce Afghan,* on blood intent, with haste,
Gleams like a meteor through these halls, now waste ;
His frown terrific, threatens with a grave,
Thy progeny, O Timour, good and brave.

* Gholaum Caudir Khan.

Yet, not my wrongs from this inhuman foe,
 Nor loss of kingly state in dust laid low,
 Such torture to this labouring breast imparts,
 As, treacherous Nazir,* thy detested arts.
 But though through thee, I sink in grief and gloom,
 Thy tyrant lord has also sealed thy doom :
 Has hurled thee, rebel, headlong from the height,
 Of power betrayed; and done thy sovereign right.
 Such fate befits the blackness of thy crime,
 Which brands thee "monster" to all future time.
 Ye gentle sharers of my joys serene !
 Whose smiles enchanting, brightened every scene;
 Have from my fond caresses, too, been torn,
 And doomed, with me, in plaintive strains to mourn. -
 Nor we alone ; our offspring, too, must pine,
 Forbidden in our loved embrace to twine.
 A viper, whom with fostering care I nurst,
 Has planted in my heart his sting accurst ;
 Rjots in blood, abjures his sacred word,
 And pants to see the ruin of his Lord.
 Nobles ingrate,† upheld by power and pride,
 To whom our favors never were denied;
 See to what misery and deep disgrace
 Your perfidy has brought our royal race.
 Bright morning star! from Caubul's realms advance;
 Imperial Timour!‡ poise the avenging lance—
 Redress my wrongs—my kingly rights restore!
 Illustrious Sindia! proud Mahratta chief!
 Come to thy friend, and bring him quick relief.
 In vain I cannot seek the generous aid
 Of one who well can wield the avenging blade.
 And, Oh! ye steadfast pillars of my state,
 By love and friendship bound to share my fate,
 Who lived in peace while yet I reigned in power,
 Desert me not in this my trying hour.
 O, Asuf,§ haste! And you, ye English chiefs,
 Be swift to soothe an injur'd monarch's griefs.
 I know that ye are noble, brave, and wise;
 Haste, then, and to my rescue, quick arise!
 And thou, my soul! unworthy rage disown,
 And learn to bear the loss of sight and throne:
 Learn that imperial pride and star-clad power,
 Are but the fleeting pageants of an hour.
 In the fierce crucible of dire distress,
 Learn to repose on God for thy redress.
 May this fierce trial purge thy dross away,
 And patience teach, to wait a happier day.
 What, though the sun of empire and command,
 Shorn of its rays, illumines not the land,
 A smiling morn shall yet succeed the night,
 And all that now is dark shall change to light.
 Courage, fallen scion of a peerless race!
 Assume a peaceful and a smiling face:
 Once more thy star shall mount and shine on high,
 And those who now oppress, before its beams shall fly.

* Munsoor Ali Khan, Superintendent of the Household.

† The Mogul nobility, who abandoned the King on the approach of the rebels.

‡ Timour Shah, King of Caubul.

§ Asuf Al Dowlah, Vicer of the State.

JAILS IN INDIA.

WE are anxious to direct the attention of our readers, and of the philanthropists of England, to the present state of the jails in India. Much has been written on this subject, both officially and unofficially ; but, unhappily for the tens of thousands who are annually demoralized, and many of them destroyed by the existing system, scarcely anything has been done. In our previous number, we alluded to the fearful rate at which mortality goes on in many of the jails in India. Though the statements made in that paper (p. 271), were entirely drawn from official sources, we have been informed that they have been deemed incredible by some of our readers, and even by gentlemen who have resided in India, and have visited many of the prisons there. We can assure such, that the facts we have published, are upon the pages of documents that have been long upon the table at the India House, and they can admit of neither contradiction nor cavil, for they are contained in the reports of the East India Company's own servants.

In 1834, the Hon. F. J. Shore, in his Notes on Indian Affairs (vol. i., p. 425), observes :—"At present the discipline of the jails, and, indeed, of every thing connected with them, is in a most infamous state. The magistrates cannot possibly devote sufficient attention to the subject, and the usual miserable system of parsimony has prevented the employment of officers of sufficient respectability and authority to supply the omission." The same gentleman informs us, that such is the utter neglect of all the rules of classification amongst offenders, that "whatever a man be when he goes into jail, it is a miracle if he be not a villain when he comes out of it. Such is the construction of our jails, and classification of the prisoners."

"In some of the jails," says Mr. Shore, "there is no debtors' ward for females, so that should one be confined for debt, she must either be placed in a large public ward full of men, or in that appropriated to women who are imprisoned for murders or other felonies."

On the 2d of January, 1836, the Governor-General in Council ordered the appointment of a committee on the subject of Prison Discipline. This committee was composed of thirteen members, including Sir Edward Ryan, Sir J. P. Grant, Mr. T. B. Macaulay, and Mr. Trevelyan; men well known in England. It may be said to have been composed of three members of the Supreme Government, three of the judges of the Supreme Court, two of the magistrates of Calcutta, and five of the secretaries of Government, besides the Bombay members of the Law Commission. In fact, this committee may be said to have comprised the highest and ablest civil officers connected with the administration of affairs in India. On entering upon their duties, they

determined, in the first place, to ascertain the actual state of the jails throughout India, and then to direct their attention to the means of improving them. They also resolved to extend their enquiries to the employment of convicts on the roads, and in the penal settlements. With these objects in view they proceeded, on the 10th of February of the same year (1836), to circulate, amongst the officers in charge of jails, a list of nineteen queries. Another list, containing six queries, was sent to the proper officers at the various penal settlements. On the 12th of April following, a circular, containing thirteen queries, was sent to officers, in charge of working gangs of convicts, throughout Bengal. After replies had been received to these queries, the committee sent others requiring information respecting the buildings used as jails, the number of prisoners confined in them, and their cost.

By the means thus adopted, the committee succeeded in obtaining a large amount of information, and forthwith advanced to the next part of their business, viz., to deliberate upon the best means of applying a remedy to existing evils, and of supplying such defects as had been proved to prevail. The result of their labours was a Report presented to Government, and printed by order of the council, dated the 8th of April, 1838. The Report and Appendices constitute together a large volume. We have glanced over the contents of these documents, and though we are far from competent at present to give any thing like an analysis of the information contained in them, we are anxious as early as possible to give our readers some idea of the nature of the facts brought out by them.

We believe we are not wrong in saying, that the labours of the committee referred to, have, at the present time, gone for nothing. This was foreseen by Mr. Shore, who, when writing on the subject in July, 1835, wrote as follows :—

“ Government are now collecting paragraphs for the Court of Directors. The Court have written to the Bengal Government, admitting many of the evils above alluded to, and calling on them immediately to take into consideration the practicability of introducing secondary punishment, and of effecting a reform in the system of jail discipline. This has been forwarded to the superior court, to the commissioners, and other local authorities, who are desired to submit their opinions. Now, in the first place, this calling on the local authorities is an absurdity; it will produce a mass of writing sufficient to bind up into several folio volumes, containing some sensible observations, and much crude matter, none of which will be read. Besides, why call upon people, few, perhaps, of whom have ever thought on the subject; when, if Government are really in earnest, there is the system of the Americans, and some English, jails, ready prepared, from which to copy. But it is much to be doubted whether Government have the slightest intention to introduce any improvement in the jails. The chief end of all this paper work is to enable the Court of Directors, when attacked on the

subject, to exhibit their Order, and the mass of papers which it has produced, all well-filled with fine professions of the anxiety of all concerned, from the Court down to the local functionary in India, to effect a reformation of the prisoners in the jails; while the probability is, that nothing whatever, really calculated to effect the object, will be attempted.*

We return to the report of the committee. Their first sentence is one of fatal condemnation of the whole system.

"The present system," it says, "appears to us to be essentially such as the Government is called upon by every consideration of justice and policy, thoroughly to reform. We shall accordingly suggest the outlines of an entirely new plan of Prison Discipline, from which, in our judgment, there seems reasonable ground for expecting, not only the remedy of all the evils of the present system which can be remedied by partial improvement, but also the remedy of many excessive evils, which we think are inseparable from the present system, however modified; and this, we believe, without the introduction of any counterbalancing evils of its own."

The report then proceeds to describe the present prison system; then the transportation system; and lastly, their own "general plan for the reform of the discipline of jails on the continent of India." Doubtful, however, whether their proposed remedies will find favour with the Government, they say: "the fundamental change which we recommend may not be approved by your Lordship in Council, in principle, or it may be thought likely to involve an expense greater than the object warrants." Whether his Lordship did or did not object to the reforms proposed, in principle, or in detail, or in consequence of their expensiveness, we cannot take upon ourselves to say; but, this we may assert, that for one reason or another, this report like many others has been shelved, and though twenty millions have since the time it was made been spent in barbarous, unprovoked, and disgraceful wars, the system of prison discipline, which was declared in 1838 to be such as *imperatively* required a thorough reform, remains, generally, just what it was.

On the subject of the present state of the jails in India and the treatment of prisoners in them, we have selected from the report the following statements. The total number of civil and criminal jails within the Company's territory in India, is 186. As far as the return goes, it shews that the cost of building or buying these, has been £483,343. The average yearly expenditure for repairs or rent is set down at £2,655. They are calculated to have room for 72,079 persons, and to have contained at the time when the report was drawn up, 58,909, in close confinement, or employed on the roads. The entire population

* Shore's Notes on Indian Affairs, vol. ii., pp. 377, 378.

of the territories being estimated at 91,455,442, makes the proportion, one prisoner to 1,551 of the free population, or in decimals, '00644. The extent of the country over which these jails are scattered, is stated to be 489, 918½ square miles.

In the year 1835-36, the average number of prisoners was 52,200, exclusive of those under the Supreme Courts, and in the penal settlements, at a cost of £217,531, or £4. 3s. 4d. per head. Half of this sum it appears was expended upon food, clothing, and medicine, and the rest upon removals, transportation, guards, and sundries.

From the report, we learn that there are no houses of correction in which young offenders can be worked, apart from greater malefactors. In Bengal, it is the practice to employ on the roads all prisoners who have been condemned to hard labour. The few laws that have been enacted, referring to classification, have been but little attended to. In the Straits' settlements, which are under English law, the disregard of the wholesome practice of classification, is most startling and affecting. Refractory boys, disobedient servants, street-brawlers, breakers of excise laws, &c., are confined amongst hundreds of transported felons. Well may the document before us call this "an abuse of justice." "The jail at Molaun, which is used only for the local prisoners, is reported not even to afford means of separating the women from the men. This is another defect which we think ought to be remedied." "Males sentenced by the magistrates of Madras for petty offences, instead of being put to hard work in a jail, or house of correction, are publicly employed on the roads, in irons." "The chief magistrate of Calcutta states that female prisoners are not properly secluded in the House of Correction under his charge. This is a defect which ought to be immediately remedied." "Almost all prisoners are employed on the roads; and very few, indeed, of those so employed are without fetters." "There have been numerous instances of the escape of prisoners on the roads, after murdering their guards; and many prisoners have been killed in attempting to escape. In October, 1835, thirty-five prisoners, working on the roads in the Dacca district, overpowered their guard and escaped; though they were again apprehended twenty-five days afterwards. In the same month, sixteen prisoners, working on the roads, under the magistrate of Purneah, disarmed their guard and ran away. They were pursued and retaken, alive or dead. One of them was cut down, two were killed, six were wounded in the fray, and three more were drowned in an attempt to cross a river, with their irons on. In the next month, of seven prisoners who were on their way from Furreedpore to Allipore jail, under a guard of 17, five escaped, after murdering one of their guards, and throwing his body into a river."—"There are similar cases

of late occurrence, in the Western Provinces, of which we have not the particulars."—"In the year 1836-37, there were no less than eighty escapes from the road-gangs." At Madras, too, "there have been several instances of the escape of prisoners, and of forcible attempts to escape, attended with loss of life. One terrible instance is well known to have occurred at Chittoor, when a vast number of prisoners were killed and wounded." At Bombay, escapes have been as frequent, "and many lives have been lost in attempts to escape."

The weight of the fetters, used in the different districts, varies very considerably. In Bengal, according to an order of 26th August, 1818, they ought not generally to exceed about 3 lbs. troy weight; "but we do not believe that much attention is paid to this order."—"One certain rule of weight ought to be adopted all over India; and we are not aware that any better rule can be adopted than that suggested by the Bengal Committee of convict labour; in the 11th section of the 49th paragraph of their second report, dated the 28th of January, 1837, as follows:—"We recommend the following descriptions and weights of fetters; viz., for three classes of prisoners, three sorts of fetters:—

PRISONERS.	Sort.	FETTERS.		
		Minimum.	Weight. Medium.	Maximum.
Small, infirm, or quiet	Chain or linked..	1½	2	2½
Large, strong, and turbulent...	Ditto ditto ..	2½	3½	5
Refractory, insubordinate, and violent	Bar	5	5	5

"It is probable that the use of fetters cannot safely be dispensed with when prisoners are employed at out-door work; but, when they are at work within the jail, fetters seem unnecessary in any well-constructed prison, except for refractory prisoners.

"The manner in which the labour of all criminal prisoners is now generally employed, is by making them work upon the public roads in fetters.

"All over India, wherever female prisoners are employed at all, they labour within the jail. The only exception to this rule appears to be at Arrah; where female and infirm prisoners go daily to some distant place to pound bricks. We are of opinion that females should universally be employed within the jail, in a separate ward. In the great jails of the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, all the prisoners are entirely idle. In the provinces subject to the Bengal government, there is, properly speaking, no system of in-door labour, for male convicts, excepting for those imprisoned for life. In general, only those who are physically unfit for out-door labour, and the small number of *low caste* men necessary for keeping the jails clean, are ever employed within doors. There was no tread-mill, nor other similar machine in any of

the jails under this Government. Under the Bengal Government, at least, and it is probably the same under the other Governments, the prisoners do not labour on Sundays; that day being allowed them for the sake of rest and cleanliness. A circular order of the court of Nizamut Adawlut, dated the 30th of April, 1817, directs that some part of that day shall be *always* allowed for these purposes. An intermission of labour is by the same order allowed on Hindoo and Mahomedan festivals; but only as far as may be indispensably necessary to enable convicts to perform their religious ceremonies."

In 1836, in Bengal, about thirteen thousand of the prisoners were employed on the roads, under engineers, at a distance from their jails; but, in 1837, the gangs on the lower trunk road, to the number of more than three thousand men were returned to jail; so that no less than thirty-thousand criminals remained in the jails of Bengal; the great majority of whom were sentenced to hard labour.

Madras, with an area of 144,600 square miles, has a population of 14,523,178 souls; of whom 9,888 are always confined in jail. Here the same general remarks apply, as to the mode of working the prisoners; but the exceptions to the general system of labour on the roads, are much more numerous and important. There, "the prisoners, who, under the first clause of the fifth section of the thirteenth regulation, of the year 1832, are sentenced by the native heads of the district police to imprisonment with hard labor, are employed about the district police offices, in keeping them clean, or in repairing or cleaning the roads in their vicinity; but, their labor seems to be turned to no good account; and is said to be so light, as to be an alleviation rather than an aggravation of their punishment."—"The district officers have no LEGAL power of forcing the prisoners to work, or of punishing them for any breach of discipline. The only LEGAL method of enforcing the sentence, is to send contumacious prisoners to be punished by the magistrate at the station. THIS IS NEVER DONE; and, it, would, indeed, be useless; as the limit of the term for which such prisoners can be confined, is ten days. *Neither are there any complaints on the part of the local police-officers of INABILITY TO MAKE THESE PRISONERS' WORK; nor, on the part of the prisoners, of oppression, by the local police-officers.* The inference seems to be certain, that, no really hard labour is exacted from this class of prisoners. Accordingly, we find that there are very general complaints of the inefficiency of this punishment."

The fact is, the unpaid native officers of the Madras revenue police have authority to sentence people to hard labour during ten days; they do so to a great extent; but, then they have no LEGAL method of enforcing their sentence; except that of sending the contumacious to

the sole magistrate of the country, which may contain upwards of ten thousand square miles, over which the magistrate is always perambulating. "THIS IS NEVER DONE;" "it would, indeed, be useless." Yet, the native authorities never complain "OF INABILITY TO MAKE THESE PRISONERS WORK;" neither do their prisoners ever complain of oppression."

Here for the present we shall conclude our quotations from the jail report before us. We have cited facts enough to show the stern necessity of an immediate and complete change in the system. Who does not wish for the appearance of a HOWARD in India, to devote himself to the benevolent work of effecting a reform in the British-Indian Jail system? Unhappily for the cause of morality, humanity, and justice in India, the supreme ruler thinks such questions as police, jails, mad-houses, &c. &c., far beneath his notice. He marches fifteen hundred miles through a population of fifty millions of people, but his object is to find himself in the midst of an army, with which he may invade the country of some neighbouring ruler, and spread devastation and death around him, and then talk of having extended the realms of civilization and commerce. The interests of civilization and commerce would indeed be promoted, if the rulers of India would set about the work of purifying the institutions of our own vast territory. If they would labour to make British India as prosperous as such a country might be made under wise and liberal management, they might boast at the conclusion of their public services, that they had not lived in vain. But unfortunately for their own character, and the cause of mankind, they are intent rather on adding fresh states and fresh tribes of subjects to the British Crown, than on plans of quiet, peaceful, and unostentatious improvement.

Since writing the above, we have been informed by the Indian papers of the passing of a law on the 2nd of March last, reviving the system of corporal chastisement, although the preamble of the regulation which the new law is intended to modify, states that "corporal punishment had not been found efficacious for the prevention of crime, either by reformation or example." "We must frankly confess," says the *Friend of India*, "that we have many doubts about the judiciousness of the new law, and are not a little apprehensive, that while it will certainly entail great individual misery, by making that which was intended to be—so to speak—only a momentary punishment, a punishment for life, it may not produce those national advantages which alone can justify or even palliate it."

"The only party unequivocally benefited by the new law, is Government. IT WILL BE SPARED THE NECESSITY OF ENLARGING THE JAILS. It will save on a moderate computation one lakh of rupees,

(£10,000) a year, in the diet the of prisoners who are now to be whipped and discharged,"

Still it may be possible that the harsh and degrading measure of corporal punishment may have more of mercy and less of evil in it than the hitherto prevailing system, if what was written by Mr. G. Malcolmson in 1837 be true, that "more real misery has arisen in twelve months from imprisonment in the great jails of India, than has been inflicted by corporal punishment in an hundred years."

INDIA HOUSE.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF PROPRIETORS.

A QUARTERLY General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock was held at the India House on Wednesday, the 19th of June, 1844, John Shepherd, Esq., Chairman of the Court of Directors, presiding. There was a more than usual attendance, both of proprietors and strangers, occasioned probably by an expectation that there would be some discussion of the late act of the Directors in the removal of Lord Ellenborough from office. The Nawaub of Surat, and the Vakeel of the Rajah of Sattara were in Court.

The clerk read the titles of various papers and returns presented to Parliament since the last General Court, and which it was announced were ready for inspection in the Proprietors' room. They related to Indian accounts, superannuations, &c. — Mr. Twining presented the annual report of the Committee of By-laws, and referred, in terms of mingled eulogy and regret, to the death of one of the members, Sir James Shaw, late Chamberlain of the City of London. Mr. Henry S. Graham was elected to fill the vacant situation.

The Chairman announced that the dividend warrants would be ready for delivery on the 6th of July.

Mr. Poynder then rose to bring under the consideration of the Court the following notice of motion:—

"That the dispatch of Lord Auckland, of the 17th November, 1838, by which his lordship rejected the proposed plan of the Bengal government, and recommended the annual payment of £6,000 to the Temple of Juggernaut, to which recommendation the Directors assented by their dispatch of the 2nd June, 1840, be considered by the Court of Proprietors on motion for abrogating such money payment, upon the ground of no original pledge or engagement having ever been given for the same by, or on behalf of this company, as erroneously alleged by Lord Auckland in his dispatch."

The hon. proprietor, in alluding to the delay which had occurred in putting an end to this practice, said it was impossible not to feel, and feel strongly, that there was some influence working at a distance from this spot, otherwise that delay could not have taken place. As early as Christmas, 1842, he had given notice for the March Court of 1843, for a motion on this subject, and a dispatch had immediately been sent out, and he had at each successive Court endeavoured to obtain information in reply, but was informed by the Court of Directors that they had nothing to say, because they had heard nothing. Notwithstanding the anxiety of parliament, the anxiety of the Court of Directors, and the anxiety of the Court of Proprietors, it had been found impossible to effect any arrangement to put an end to this abomination, and thousands of people were annually cruelly murdered at this procession. This Court, the nation, and indeed, the world at large, were, however, deeply in-

debted to the firmness of the hon. Court of Directors for their strenuous exertions for its abolition. The feeling in the highest quarter was, that the practice ought to be done away with, and this honest expectation ought to be fulfilled and answered. In March last, in the House of Commons, the Premier, in reply to a question of Sir R. H. Inglis, had deeply deplored that no answer to the dispatch sent out on this subject had arrived; and here they were in June, and still no answer. If it was true that the Chairman of the Court had sent out a fresh dispatch, he was so much the more obliged to him; but in the same degree in which he felt admiration at the conduct of the Court, he felt contempt for the man who would stand in the way of the abolition of this abomination. Upon the subject of the pledge of the money payment, he would read a communication from a high authority, which he had received, but the name of the author he would not mention. The extracts from the letter were as follow :—

“January 8, 1844.

“Knowing how deeply you are interested, I take the liberty of forwarding the following extract from a letter which I have just received from —, a member of the Sudder board of revenue in Calcutta :—

“We have, I think, given the allowance of £6,000 sterling to Juggernaut, its quietus. We were required by the Directors to report upon the simple question of pledge or no pledge, abstracted from any extraneous consideration of religion.

“We have reported no pledge whatever. — says the under secretary to the government says that it is quite conclusive.”

“I have no doubt that this report will settle the matter at once and for ever as soon as it reaches England. The supposed pledge was the only difficulty in the way. I have the greatest confidence in the calm judgment of my friend, whose letter I have quoted.”

In the course of his speech Mr. Poynder alluded to the recall of Lord Ellenborough, and emphatically commended the Directors for the course they had adopted. The compliment was loudly and warmly responded to.

The Chairman regretted that there had not been any reply received to the former communications sent out upon this subject. Another dispatch, as the honourable proprietor had remarked, had been forwarded to India upon the subject. The contents of private letters, however, could not be received, but the Court of Directors hoped, that before another meeting took place, they would be in the receipt of information that would enable them to give to the Court of Proprietors a favourable answer upon this most important subject.

Mr. Lewis was then called upon to bring forward the following motion: “To call the attention of the proprietors to the subject of appeals from the Courts of Sudder Adawlut in India to the Privy Council, with the view to the substitution of a less expensive, and, as regards the law administered in the native courts, of a more efficient court of ultimate appeal.”

The hon. proprietor said he had postponed at the last meeting his motion on the subject of appeals from India, because he was anxious to ascertain what alterations were to be made by a bill which was before parliament, referring to the constitution of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The report on that subject not having been presented up to that time, he must again postpone his motion. He must state, however, that if the constitution of the Privy Council was not changed, so far as it referred to Indian appeals, he should take the earliest opportunity of bringing the subject under the notice of the proprietors. It appeared to him monstrous that the points of Hindoo and Mahomedan law should be referred for final decision to a Court which was totally unacquainted with the law or the facts. —Motion withdrawn.

The following notice of motion stood next on the minutes :—

“That there be laid before the Court of Proprietors copies of all minutes of proceedings of the Court of Directors, together with all opinions that may have been recorded by individual directors on the affairs of Scinde.”

Mr. Sullivan (who was called upon by the chairman) rose and said, that after the executive had so nobly vindicated their authority, it was not his intention to press for the production of the papers on the present occasion, with regard to the affairs of Scinde (loud cries of “hear, hear”). He relied with confidence on the good feelings of the Court of Directors with respect to the Ameers, but if strict justice

was not done, he should reserve to himself the right to bring forward the subject on a future occasion.

The Chairman.—Then you withdraw your motion for the present ?

Mr. Sullivan.—Yes.

The Chairman.—I believe the hon. proprietor has another notice of motion.

Mr. Sullivan.—Yes. Please let the petition that has been presented to the hon. Court be read.

The clerk read the petition, which has already appeared in the pages of this magazine.

Mr. Sullivan then rose to support the application made on behalf of the petitioners. As the subject had been discussed at some length on a former occasion, he did not intend to address the Court at any great length on the present occasion. Sir John Monroe had given it as his opinion that justice and sound policy alike required that the natives of India should be entrusted with a larger share of power than they at present possessed. It was not necessary for him to prove that the natives were qualified to exercise the functions of civil administration, for it was well known that they had already exercised them in the most beneficial manner. The whole original civil jurisdiction of India was at that moment in the hands of the natives ; and all causes, whatever the amount at stake, or whoever might be the parties concerned, were in the first instance decided by them. Natives had been recently appointed deputy magistrates in Bengal, but that had been done by the creation of new places. It was impossible, under the present system, to maintain the European establishment, and employ, at the same time, a sufficient number of natives. Either the situations of the natives must be suppressed, or the salaries of the Europeans must be reduced. A further reduction of the salaries of Europeans was fraught with the most mischievous consequences. The finances exhibited increasing charges, and a stationary revenue. The hon. proprietor then went into a statement of the finances from 1838 down to the latest returns. The increase of expense had not been attended with increased efficiency in the civil administration. It was the declared opinion of Lord William Bentinck that, notwithstanding the immense expenditure which had taken place, every part of the Indian administration was a failure, and, in this opinion, he believed Sir Charles Metcalfe, Mr. Ross, and many other eminent men, entirely concurred. The remedy for this state of things was an increased employment of the native population. There were many reasons which should induce them to give their serious consideration to that subject. They should recollect the impoverishment of many of the great families of India, and the large drain, amounting now to about £3,000,000 annually, of Indian resources. Since the ascendancy of British rule in India that country had been drained of £100,000,000 of money—(it was remarked that £1,000,000,000 was nearer the mark) ;—and at the present moment, at least £3,000,000 sterling were extracted from the people of that country. The hon. proprietor entered into many statistical returns to prove the position he assumed, and again contended that sound policy required that more official power should be given to the natives of India, the more so, as the leviathan power of British rule would soon absorb all the remaining native states. He concluded by moving the following resolution :—

“That there be laid before this court the copy of a letter addressed by the honourable Court of Directors to the Supreme Government, of the 10th Dec., 1834, relative to the meaning of sec. 87, act 3 and 4 William IV. ; and copy of a letter addressed by the Supreme Government to the Court of Directors, dated 4th May, 1840, upon the same subject; and the extract of a letter from the Supreme Government to the Court of Directors, dated 28th Feb., 1835, stating the impossibility of maintaining the present establishment of the civil service, and, at the same time, of extending native agency.”

Mr. George Thompson said : It is with great pleasure I rise to second the motion of my honourable friend. At this stage of the proceedings I shall offer no remarks. The hon. mover has on this, as well as on a former occasion, most ably demonstrated the policy, justice, and necessity of adopting the course he has recommended. I had hoped to have had in my possession, by the present time, some papers on the subject now before the Court, intended to show the satisfactory results of native agency, as far as it has at present been employed. In the absence

of those papers, I shall say no more than this, that I trust the letters moved for will be granted, and when they are before us I shall take the opportunity of going into the subject, which is one, in my opinion, entitled to the most serious consideration of this body.

The Chairman said, the object of the hon. proprietor was a most laudable one. It was the desire of the Court of Directors to extend employment among the natives, as far as it could be done with propriety and prudence. About 18 months ago this question was most fully discussed, and the Court of Directors were as anxious as the hon. proprietor and the Court generally, to promote the object in view. Since the last discussion upon this subject, information had been received from the Bengal government to the effect that the employment of natives had been increased. The great difficulty was *the want of qualification for civil offices by the natives of India*. It had been said that the appointment to office of natives had gone on at a snail's pace; but there had been many appointments of deputy magistrates since the last debate. Improvements had been made in the administration of justice. To appoint natives to civil offices, not duly qualified, would have the certain effect of retarding the administration of justice. The Court of Directors had endeavoured, as much as possible, to extend education in India; they had established schools, and sent out schoolmasters for that purpose, in order that the natives might have the opportunity of qualifying themselves for the duties of office. The government of India have shown every desire that natives properly qualified for office should apply. There were, in fact, many civil servants of British origin who, after 10 years' service, did not receive so much as many qualified natives. The Chairman read some extracts from recently-received dispatches in elucidation of this subject. The Court, he remarked, had to lament that the salary of uncovenanted deputy magistrates had been fixed upon three scales of 400, 500, and 600 rupees per mensem, and that it was in each instance to begin with the lowest scale, and to be raised according to merit; and they felt satisfied that pains had been taken to ascertain the qualifications of candidates for the situation, but that as at present advised, *out of six appointments of uncovenanted deputy magistrates, one only had yet been conferred upon a native Hindoo*. The act made no exclusion of persons by reason of religion, place of birth, descent, or colour, and that it would be very satisfactory to the Court if natives of good family and respectable character are found qualified for the duty, and if the office prove an object of honourable ambition to them. The Chairman stated it to be "the desire of himself and his colleagues, that the strong claims of the natives of India to be admitted to such employments under government as they are competent to fill with propriety should never be forgotten or disregarded; that no class or description of India-born subjects should be excluded from the service of the state under which they serve, but that in the selection of uncovenanted servants in any department in which their services may be required, a preference may be given to natives in all cases where the preference shall not be attended with such degree of inconvenience to the public service as may justly warrant a departure from that which they desire may be regarded as a general rule." As to the papers asked for, he (the chairman), regretted that he had not had notice, so that he might have ascertained if they were upon record. Perhaps the question would be left in the hands of the Court of Directors. It was the strong and ardent wish of the Court of Directors that the natives should qualify themselves for office. There was as strong a desire on the part of the gentlemen on that (the Court of Directors') side of the bar, as among the Court of Proprietors, to extend employment among the natives of India. But, as had already been stated, there was not much disposition shown among the natives to qualify themselves for office. The Court of Directors concurred most fully with the opinions of the mover.

Mr. Clarke said there was not the least difference of opinion on either side of the bar as to the policy of admitting the natives of India into a full participation of civil office, but the great question was, as to the standard required for office. If placed too high, the desire of the Court of Proprietors might be defeated. There was, however, an apparent degree of sincerity shown on the part of the Court of Directors to carry out the principle now contended for, and he thought that course on the part of the Directors would be fairly and honestly persevered in.

The Chairman assured the hon. proprietor and the Court that the examinations

of natives for office were made by the committee of colleges, and in the same way as that pursued for cadets. The government of India had nothing to do with the examination.

Mr. George Thompson begged permission to make one remark. The hon. Chairman had, if he (Mr. Thompson) had not misunderstood him, stated, that the chief reason why so few appointments of natives had been made, was their want of qualification for civil offices, and that on that account only one native Hindoo had been appointed to the situation of deputy magistrate. He (Mr. Thompson) wished to know, whether the Chairman had any authority to state that the solitary appointment which had been referred to, had been made after an examination of candidates, or whether the office had been bestowed on the principle of arbitrary selection, without any reference to the fitness of others.

The Chairman observed that in the case alluded to, he could not take upon himself to say that the appointment had actually been the result of an examination of a number of candidates, issuing in the discovery that only one amongst them was duly qualified; but he inferred as much, from the practice which he had already explained.

Colonel Sykes, a Director, contended that the judicial business of India worked well, and with credit to the parties concerned. In Bengal, in ten years, there had been 69,839 cases adjudicated upon by Europeans, and 1,181,415 cases by natives. In 1831 there were 104,000 cases standing out, but they had been yearly on the decrease.

The Chairman, in reply to a remark as to the finances of India, said that before the Afghan war there was a surplus; that the appointments of natives to offices occasioned an additional expense, but, that as peace was restored, hopes were entertained that there would again soon be an excess of income over expenditure.

The motion was ordered to stand over.

Mr. Marriott hoped that the Court of Proprietors would not separate before expressing their opinion in support of the course of policy pursued by the Court of Directors in exercising their undoubted prerogative of recalling the Governor-General, notwithstanding the opinion of a high authority upon the subject.

A pause here ensued, as though the Court was not disposed to entertain the subject at present,

Mr. Sullivan rose, and said, that the Indian papers announced the fact, that the Government of India had greatly increased the price of salt to the natives. If such had been the case, it was a great grievance, and he hoped the Chairman would state explicitly, whether it was the intention of the Court of Directors to sanction such a measure.

The Chairman said, that information had been received confirming the truth of what the hon. proprietor had heard; but he had reason to believe that the measure would not receive the sanction of his colleagues. (Cheers.)

Mr. George Thompson. I am desirous of directing the attention of the Court to the fact stated in the papers recently arrived from India, that there has been a very fearful degree of mortality on board certain vessels which have been employed to convey to India the Coolies whose time of service has expired at Mauritius. If the statements which I have seen are correct, and they profess to be made on unquestionable authority, then there have been great and cruel violations of the regulations required in the conveyance of passengers. The Government of India having no power to check the evils I now allude to, I trust, most earnestly, that the Court of Directors will make such representation to the Colonial Secretary, as will lead to the enforcing of regulations at Mauritius, similar to those now in operation at Calcutta. The natives of India, now returning from Mauritius, have an undoubted claim upon the protection of the Court. The Court sanctioned their removal in the first instance, and ought not now to suffer them to be exposed to the risk of perishing through the neglect of the Mauritius authorities.

The Chairman replied, that the conveyance of passengers was regulated by the Colonial Passengers Act. It was the first time he had heard a complaint upon the subject.

Mr. Marriott again rose, and said the Court of Proprietors ought not to separate without expressing its opinion upon the subject to which he had before referred—

the undoubted right of the Court of Directors to exercise their power of recalling a governor-general ("hear" from a few of the proprietors only).

Mr. Clarke said the difficulty he, as well as the Court, was placed in, was that they had not the facts before them. But under the extraordinary circumstances of the case, he thought they might go so far as expressing an opinion upon the subject of the course of policy pursued by the Court of Directors. It was with pain that he (Mr. Clarke) spoke of any act opposed to so great a man as the Duke of Wellington. But the proprietors had such confidence in the Court of Directors that he was satisfied that they would not take the step they had done without due consideration. That great man had said, the Court of Directors had been guilty of the highest act of indiscretion, repeated three times over. This must tend to impair the influence of the party appointed to the Governorship of India. Such a declaration, coming from such high authority, might be productive of the greatest injury. He (Mr. Clarke) could not but think, though he said so with pain, that the gallant officer in the declaration he had made, had himself been guilty of the highest act of indiscretion.

The subject was then dropped.

Mr. G. Thompson gave notice as follows:

"That he will, at the Quarterly General Court, call the attention of the proprietors to the treatment of his Majesty the King of Delhi by the government of India.

Also—

"That he will, at the next Quarterly General Court, call the attention of the proprietors to the state of the police in the presidencies of Bengal and Agra, and to the state of the gaols in all the presidencies of India."

The Court then adjourned.

[The above, we are bound to state, is a very meagre report of the proceedings on the 19th ult. And yet, it is the best we have been able to find in the daily papers. Our remark applies more particularly to the admirable speech of Mr. Sullivan, which was in the highest degree creditable to his talents, his independence, and his noble attachment to the rights of the Native population of India. We shall rejoice to see a correct and full report of Mr. Sullivan's address, and to lay it before our readers. We think the tone of the Court of Directors, as evinced at the late meeting, an improvement upon past times, and we trust that the wise and vigilant measures of the few proprietors who deem it their incumbent duty to ask questions, and originate motions, will tend to still better effects upon the executive body.]—*Ed. B. F. I. Magazine.*

Critical Notices.

MADRAS, MYSORE, AND THE SOUTH OF INDIA; or a Personal Narrative of a Mission to those Countries, from 1820 to 1828. By Elijah Hoole.

Longman & Co., Paternoster Row.

When we take up a book on the subject of Christian Missions, we feel that for the time we are associated with the sublimest object that can engage the consideration of man in this state of being. In comparison with the great end at which the missionary aims, how low, how subordinate, how insignificant are all other enterprizes? What are the subjects deliberated upon by councils, and cabinets, and congresses of states, compared with those which occupy the minds and call forth the energies of the friends of Christian Missions? In the one case, we see men called together and occupied in the partition of conquered territory; or, in deciding upon a boundary line; or, in settling the balance of power; in the other, we see persons whose object is, *the conquest of the hearts of men*, that they may thereby add to the subjects, and the revenue, and the glory of the Prince of Peace; whose right it is to have the heathen for his inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for his possession; and who shall reign till he has put all enemies under his feet. The missionary and his supporters are seeking to make "the kingdoms of this world the kingdoms of our Lord and of His Christ." They are seeking the illumination of every human spirit with the light of life and immortality. They are seeking the abolition of every superstition that has been invented to delude, ensnare, enslave, and destroy the souls of men. They would stop the car of Juggernaut; they would quench the funeral pyre; they would end the beastly rites of Obeah; they would extinguish the false misguiding rays of the pale crescent, and substitute the crimson glories of the cross; they would depose the man of sin, who sitteth in the place of God, and exalt Christ as the true and living head of the Holy Catholic Church. In a word, they would hasten the time when there shall be but one fold and one shepherd—that fold the spiritual church, composed of all true believers, and that shepherd the Lord Jesus Christ. This is, indeed, a sublime object! It is worthy the faith, and hope, and labours, and sacrifices of the Christian. He, who, in the right spirit enters into this object, cannot fail to have his mind expanded, exalted, and inflamed by it. Whence come missionary zeal, and missionary ardour, and missionary liberality, and missionary toils and perseverance and deaths? They proceed from the enlightened and divinely assisted contemplation of this grand object. The sincere convert, measuring the value of his own redemption, pants for the rescue of others from the dreadful dangers from which he has been happily delivered, and when he casts his eyes over the face of the earth, and remembers the divine command, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature," he is urged, equally by his burning gratitude, his lively sympathy, and his Christian duty, to do all in his power to "turn men from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God."

The work before us is a most interesting record of the travels and labours of a devoted missionary, in connection with that eminently useful body, the Wesleyan Missionary Society. It is written in a free, simple, and chaste style. It is just such a book as will please a reader, who desires to understand the circumstances and every day occupations of a missionary in India. Mr. Hoole seems to have been desirous that his friends at home should know exactly what he was doing, and what he had done. He has carefully eschewed even the appearance of exaggeration, and has been satisfied with telling his story, and leaving it to speak for itself. He has acted wisely and well. In

addition, however, to his personal narrative, there are many interesting papers upon subjects of much importance to, and close connexion with missionary labours in India, and we would earnestly advise all who desire to know what has been done, and what remains to be done in the southern portion of that great empire, to read with attention the work of Mr. Hoole. They will there find information respecting the past labours of Christian Missionaries, a clear statement of the principal impediments in the way of the progress of Christianity, and at the same time an encouraging account of the existing facilities for the propagation of the Gospel.

We have read this book with attention, with pleasure, and we hope with profit; and therefore deem it our duty to record our commendation and our thanks, and to say that in our opinion Mr. Hoole's book is a valuable contribution to the number of those works which belong to the history, labours, and triumphs of Christian Missionaries.

LIBRARY FOR THE TIMES.—OUR INDIAN EMPIRE. By CHARLES MACFARLANE, Parts I. and II.

Charles Knight and Co., Ludgate Street.

Mr. Knight is, undoubtedly, entitled to an eminent place among the benefactors of the present age. He has done as much as any living man to benefit the people of this country, and his labours have been crowned with a large measure of success. We have now before us the first volume of a new work upon an old subject—the history of the British empire in India. We have read it; and though before familiar with the writings of Mill, Thornton, Elphinstone, Malcolm, and others, who have gone over the same ground, we have felt no weariness in perusing the pages of Mr. MacFarlane. Though confessedly, and indeed, necessarily, a compilation, it is one which has been made with much care and considerable skill. Its chief recommendations are its clearness and its impartiality. The writer has done his work honestly as well as ably. He has thoroughly mastered the contents of the various authors he has called to his assistance, and has placed the result of his investigations before his readers, with great simplicity and truth. The larger portion of the second part is occupied by a narrative of the transactions in England, subsequent to the resignation of Warren Hastings. We have nowhere met with a more interesting account of the imprisonment and trial of that distinguished man. In connection with these proceedings, Mr. MacFarlane has bestowed considerable pains upon a vindication of Sir Elijah Impey—charged with having been the degraded instrument of Hastings, in the murder of the Brahmin, Nuncomar. We thank him for this, and we are free to confess, that he has done much to remove from our mind the impressions which previous reading had left upon it. We commend this part of the work to the serious perusal of every student of Indian history, who would form correct opinions respecting men whose characters and acts have been the themes of more eloquence than was ever before, or has since, been exerted in reference to the conduct of any British functionaries. We extract the account our author has given us of the last years of the life of Warren Hastings; a man of almost superhuman talent, but of depraved political morality. Mr. MacFarlane has evidently been anxious to speak of him with truth and candour, that the reader may form a just estimate both of his virtues and his vices. The volume already published, contains a good portrait of Lord Clive, and also a large number of wood-cuts. The reader should know, however, that the British Indian sepoy is a different looking being, in respect to costume, from what he is represented at page 178. Instead of a turbaned head and bare legs, he is now attired in military trowsers and boots, and carries on his head a cap similar in form to that worn by the infantry soldiers of this country. We trust Mr. Knight's "Library for the Times," will have a circu-

lation corresponding to its value, and commensurate with the means of the people to buy. Its price is so low, that it is, in fact, placed within the reach of all.

We have left to others the task of representing this extraordinary and indisputably great man as a perfect being without spot or blemish; and have endeavoured to show the evil as well as the good that was in him, charitably intimating that the far greater part of the evil arose out of his Indian education, the loose, and at times, infamous policy of his employers, the tremendous difficulties of his situation, and the vehement passion which we fancy every Englishman must have felt in contending, in a season of disgrace and disaster, with the French, for the real dominion of Hindustan. Burke he seems to have forgiven in part; but he never forgave Dundas or Pitt, from whom he had at first expected not enmity, but favour and support; and he was ready to indulge his animosity against Pitt even at the expense of political principle, and at the risk of seriously injuring his country. He, however, had little opportunity of gratifying this dangerous revenge, for he had no wealth to make him considerable as an owner of seats and a controller of votes in Parliament, and no ability as a public speaker. He was too old to acquire the latter habit, being considerably past sixty before he was acquitted, and set at some ease in his circumstances. He continued, indeed, to exercise some trifling influence and patronage in the East India House, where he was often anxiously consulted; but he never got into the House of Commons. The last twenty-four years of his life—for so long did he survive his acquittal—were spent chiefly at Daylesford, of which he made a beautiful place. Though excluded from power and dignity, though deprived of the coronet and the red riband with which his hopes had flattered him when he quitted India, he had, most happily, taste, habits, and pursuits which made retirement not only an endurable, but a joyous thing. He delighted in equestrian exercise, and in riding through a pleasant country on beautiful high-bred Arab horses: he was a farmer, a landscape gardener, a rearer of cattle, and an enthusiastic horticulturist and lover of flowers. He was, moreover, a busy writer both in prose and verse, addicting himself, as he grew older, more exclusively to rhyming; but notwithstanding the plaudits of his biographer, it may be doubted whether Hastings's poetry ever ranged above that pleasant gentlemanly order called "occasional verses," or *vers de société*, in which he himself evidently intended it to rank.

He bred horses, reared sheep, fattened bullocks, and made various experiments in the introduction of new plants and animals. He tried to naturalise in England that delicious fruit of Bengal, the *teechee*; he imported seeds and slips of a very fine kind of apple-tree which grew in the governor's villa of Allipore, near Calcutta; he attempted to naturalise the goat of the table-land of Thibet, whose down supplies the materials for the finest shawls of Cashmere, as also the breed of cattle of Bootan, whose peculiar tails are considered a great beauty, and are in high esteem in the East as the best fans for driving away the mosquitos. At the same time he suggested to his friends in India various improved methods for growing grasses, feeding elephants, &c. &c. His letters at this time are chiefly the letters of a gentleman farmer, abounding in little traits of character which make one love the man. Notwithstanding his advancing years and his pleasant occupations, he had, however, occasional visitations of ambition. On the death of Pitt, and the breaking up of the Tory cabinet in 1806, he put himself forward as a Whig, and wrote to Colonel MacMahon, the private secretary of the Prince of Wales, to request an audience of the prince, who had, on various occasions, treated him with much kindness. The audience was immediately granted, and Hastings was received at Carlton House with every mark of respect. To the prince's question, "What were the specific objects he looked to?" he replied, not without some symptoms of senility, that his first object had once been public employment, either in the Board of Control or the Government of India; but now he had relinquished all such thoughts, which, perhaps, he ought never to have entertained; that his next view was to obtain some reparation from the House of Commons for the injuries which he had sustained from their impeachment, particularly as, though acquitted, he yet stood branded on their records as a traitor to his country, and false to his trust; that the third point on which he had wished to speak, regarded the expectations which his royal highness had himself excited in the breast of that person whose wishes

he had ever preferred to his own. [This, of course, alluded to his German born wife, his "elegant Marian," who was very desirous of becoming an English peeress.] "Though the best, the most amiable of women," said Hastings (who informs us that the prince responded "she is so,") "she is still a woman, and would prefer her participation in a title to any benefit that could be bestowed upon me." His royal highness thought that there would be no harm in his trying for the peerage; said he must employ Lord Grenville and Lord Moira to bring it about, and bade him go immediately to Moira, and tell his lordship that he (the prince) desired it. The coronet, however, was found not to be attainable; and he was fain, as he expressed it, "to be content to go down to the grave with the plain name of WARREN HASTINGS." It appears he never again attempted to obtain either title or office, and that this disappointment did not long disturb his happy disposition; and though he never obtained any reparation from the House of Commons, he lived to see himself received in that assembly with extraordinary marks of reverence and respect. In 1813, when the East India Company's charter was to be renewed, much discussion took place in Parliament, and it was determined to examine at the bar, among other witnesses, this remarkable old man. The Commons received him with acclamations, ordered a chair to be set for him, and, when he retired, rose and uncovered, all but one or two, who had been managers at the trial, and a very few of their friends, who believed with them, that the impeachment had not been unnecessary, and that Hastings's character had not been purified by the ordeal. "This examination of Hastings," says one present, who had himself recently returned from India, "was a very striking exhibition. The appearance of a man of fine countenance, and in possession of spirit and strength, as well as understanding, at the distance of thirty years after he had retired from the Supreme Government, respectfully listened to as a witness at the same bar where he had been arraigned as a culprit, created a strong interest. In the House of Lords, where he was examined shortly after, he was received with equal respect. He was now eighty-one years old, "too late a week," one might have thought, for academical honours; yet the University of Oxford chose this season for conferring on him the honorary degree of doctor of laws; and when the octogenarian went into the Sheldonian Theatre, the junior members of the University rose to a man, and greeted him with tumultuous cheering. The oration in Latin was delivered by Dr. Phillimore; and Mr. Elijah Barwell Impey, one of the sons of his friend and fellow sufferer, Sir Elijah Impey, wrote a poem in English on the occasion, describing in spirited verse, the great man's career, and coupling him with Nelson, who had fallen at Trafalgar, and with Wellington who had triumphed over the French in the Peninsula, as a great benefactor of his country. In 1814, Hastings unexpectedly received an official intimation that the Prince Regent had added his name to the list of Privy Councillors; and that his presence was desired at the next meeting of the Council, in order to his being sworn in. He hastened from Daylesford to accept the honour; and was admitted to a long audience by the regent. In the summer of the same year, when the allied sovereigns came over to England and visited Oxford, Hastings was especially invited by the University to meet them there; and his entrance into the Sheldonian Theatre, was again hailed with the noisiest acclamations of the undergraduates.

He followed the sovereigns to London, and was present as a guest at the magnificent entertainment which the city gave to them in Guildhall, on the 18th June. On this occasion the Prince Regent himself presented him to the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, as one of the greatest men of this country; and declared publicly that higher honours than a seat in the Privy Council were in store for him; that he should yet be honoured as he deserved. But nothing came of these fine promises; and in the midst of all these flattering distinctions he was again allowed to be distressed by pecuniary cares; for his resources, after his law expenses and his other debts had been discharged, were not very considerable, and his farming, planting, and experimentalizing, the hospitality he constantly kept up at Daylesford, and his sundry other tastes and habits, were rather costly. He had been compelled by fresh debts to apply to the Court of Directors once or twice before for assistance, which had not been refused; and now, in the eighty-second year of his age, he appeared again before the Directors as a suitor, for he had outlived the period for which his annuity had been fixed, and there was nothing

except that provision between him and pauperism. After some delay the Court of Directors agreed to continue the annuity for the term of his natural life. Hastings, of himself, or through his friends, had ventured to ask that the annuity should be raised to £5,000 and that the name of Mrs. Hastings should be included in the grant; but the Court declined acceding to either of these propositions, and at this Hastings was much hurt, for though he had no children to provide for, he was anxious for his much loved wife, who was likely to survive him a good number of years. It appears, however, that the elastic-minded old man did not long permit these things to depress him. In 1816, when in the eighty-fourth year of his age, he rebuilt the parish church of Daylesford, which stood upon his own land, urging on the work with characteristic eagerness, and pleasantly boasting, when it was finished, that he had done it all just in four months. At last, on the 22d of August, 1818, he died, and was interred behind the chancel of that church, among the bones and dust of his ancestors. His clear intellect was unclouded to the last, his illness was very short, and he met his death with the utmost composure. Among his numerous merits, and the great deeds that will preserve his name in the history of his country, must be mentioned the noble encouragement he gave while in power to liberal studies and curious researches. He patronised most liberally, travels in the various countries of the East, experiments, institutions for promoting education, publications, and all useful or elegant projects. As well by his example, as by his munificence, he gave an impulse to learning in the indolent atmosphere of Bengal. He acquired also a deep knowledge of Persian and Arabic literature; and though he did not learn that mysterious and jealously guarded language himself, he was the first that succeeded in gaining the confidence of the pundits, or hereditary priests of India, whereby he obtained for other English scholars and students the key of Sanscrit, and to the secrets of the ancient Brahminical theology and jurisprudence. It was under his protection that the Asiatic Society commenced its career; and it was during his administration that Englishmen really began to acquire that knowledge of India, and the character, habits, and institutions of the people, without which our anomalous empire could not have been maintained for any length of time.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GLASGOW EMANCIPATION SOCIETY, to Promote the Abolition of Slavery and the Slave-trade; to Promote the Rights of the Aborigines of the British Colonies; and to Improve the Condition of our Fellow-Subjects, the Natives of British India. Glasgow, 1844.

THIS is the Annual Report of a zealous, high-principled, and useful Society, that for many years has devoted its attention to a variety of important subjects connected with the liberty and happiness of the coloured races. The condition and treatment of the negro apprentices in the West Indies—the system of Coolie Emigration—the Slavery of the United States—the Foreign Slave-Trade—the rights of the Aboriginal Tribes scattered over our distant settlements abroad, and the welfare of the millions of India, have all, in succession, been the objects of the benevolent solicitude, and zealous efforts of this Society, and in the Report before us, we have abundant evidence, that the Society has not grown weary in well-doing.

The Report of the Committee congratulates the Society upon the measures of the Supreme Government of India, for the extinction of slavery throughout its dominion. The Committee, however, are wrong in saying, that “ten millions (of slaves) were quietly set free in April,” 1843, by the regulation just before issued. They would have acted more wisely in calling upon the Government at home, to say what measures had been adopted to give effect to the Act of the Legislative Council of Calcutta. To the best of our knowledge and belief, no practical results have followed from the Act. We are not aware, that a single slave has been made *de facto* free, by the passing of that Act. We trust, therefore, that the Glasgow Society will, at its next meeting, be prepared to show, that some steps have been taken to quicken the Indian authorities in the discharge of the most important part of

their duty, which undoubtedly is, to see that their own act is not a dead letter, but a living and active law, for the actual benefit of the millions who, in one form or another, are held in bondage throughout their territories.

We find, in the proceedings of the public meeting, a distressing, we might say horrifying, description of American Slavery, by a Citizen of the United States. His account of the connection of the American Churches with Slavery, cannot be read without a blush for men who call themselves Christian ministers, and yet traffic in the persons of men, and even in the persons of their fellow-worshippers and church members. The frauds of the Coolie system are very properly denounced. Mr. George Thompson had given the Society some information on the subject, which we find condensed in the Report, as follows :—

The planters of Mauritius want labourers. Every man they at present obtain, puts them to the charge of about 100 rupees, or £10 sterling. Of this, the Government pays from the Island Treasury, 70 rupees, as a bounty upon immigration, leaving a direct expense to the planter of about 30 rupees. How is this hundred rupees spent? As follows :—The sugar planter says to his agent in Mauritius, You must obtain for me some Coolies. The agent straightway writes to the firm with whom he does business in Calcutta, and instructs them to ship a certain number. The agency house then employs what are called duffadars, or recruiting officers, or crimps. These, again, send men into different parts of the country, to seduce parties from their homes, and bring them down to Calcutta. When there, they are kept in miserable holes, until the time for shipping them comes. They are then taken to an office at the river side—questioned by a Government Coolie agent—a certificate is made out, stating their name, caste, country, age, height, and any peculiarity about them. A doctor then sees each man, and certifies that he is sound. They are then put on board ship, and a custom-house officer remains until the pilot takes charge of the vessel. This pilot is responsible, until the ship is clear of the river. These latter precautions are to prevent smuggling a larger number than the Act allows. On arriving at Mauritius, a protector, so called, goes on board ship, and receives the certificates—examines the vessel—counts the Coolies—inquires after the treatment they have received as to food, water, means of cooking, &c.,—then lands them, and gives the captain the order to receive the bounty. The Mauritius agents then claim those which have been sent to them respectively—hand them over to different planters, then carry them before a magistrate, who binds the Coolies to their masters for one year. Away they go then to the plantation.—Now for the items of expense. The *Crimp* manages to get about 15 rupees for each man, from the Calcutta agent. Out of this he may give the poor Coolie two rupees, or one—which is all the money he gets, until he earns it at Mauritius ! Then say 15 rupees to the duffadar, clear bounty for each man. The former 15 is charged as expenses for finding the man, bringing him from the village, keeping him at Calcutta, &c. The duffadar, therefore, in all gets—say 30 rupees. Set down the passage money at, on an average, 40 rupees; and add five for the food of the Coolie during a six or eight weeks' passage, though they manage to feed them for less than four. You have then, 75 out of the 100—the remaining 25 are divided between the agent at Mauritius, and at Calcutta. Out of this 100 rupees, as already stated, the Government pay 70 as a bounty, taken at present from the Reserved Fund of the Island.

Such was the state of things during 1843, while Mr. Thompson was in India. We have noticed in a preceding number the recent regulations intended to check the evils above referred to, and we hope the friends of the Natives of India in Glasgow, will exercise a vigilant watchfulness over the future operations of the system.

In the appendix to the report are numerous interesting documents, including a series of letters, addressed to the Secretaries, by Mr. Thompson, during his visit to India. We insert one, describing that gentleman's presentation to the Emperor of Delhi, and with that shall conclude our notice of this very interesting pamphlet, which contains nearly a hundred pages of

matter, which cannot be read without instruction, and an increase of our sympathy with the victims of oppression and misrule throughout the world.

Begum's Palace, Delhi, Aug. 12, 1843.

This morning, eight o'clock, was fixed for my reception at the palace. Soon after six my escort arrived, and consisted of mounted men, a great number of others on foot, carrying swords—several elephants, and an open carriage for me and my immediate attendants. A little before the hour I started, and soon reached the fort within which the palace is situated. Soldiers were drawn up within the barbican. I must, at some future time, endeavour to describe to you the splendid architecture of this residence of the king, which, if supported in a proper manner, would be one of the most magnificent royal residences in the world. After passing under what Bishop Heber describes as the noblest gateway and vestibule he ever saw, consisting not merely of a splendid Gothic arch in the centre of the great gate-tower,—but after that of a long-vaulted aisle like that of a Gothic cathedral, with a small open octagonal court in the centre, all of granite, and all finely-carved, with inscriptions from the Koran, and with flowers,—I passed through a spacious courtyard, and under another gateway—then across another wide court, to the **HALL OF AUDIENCE**, an open building, surrounded by screens—one of these was removed, and I was met by the vizier, or minister, who taking by me by the hand, led me to the commencement of a carpet leading up to the spot on which the king was seated, surrounded by his sons and nobles. Here I had to pause, and make my salaam. I then advanced and presented a nuzzer, or a gift of two mohurs (£3 4s.) to the king. I was then stationed by the side of the king, who handed to a herald a paper in Persian, containing the titles he had conferred upon me. I was then led by the vizier to the place where I made my first salaam, and there my titles were proclaimed.* I then made another salaam—then advanced and presented a second nuzzer. After some time, I was led out to be robed in the dress of honour prepared for me. This dress is called a “*khilut*.” In my case it consisted of eleven pieces. I was then brought back to the original spot, to make my salaam—then advanced and gave a third nuzzer to the king. The king then placed jewels round my neck, and fixed others upon my head. Then I retreated again, and salaamed, and then came forward, and presented another nuzzer. Honorary dresses and jewels were then presented to four of my servants. Then a present of an elephant, a horse, and shawls to me—then more salaams, and another nuzzer—then finally, I had to make another salaam, and present another nuzzer in token of gratitude for all these favours. During these ceremonies, the herald and crowd kept shouting and echoing the titles of the king—“*Lo, the ornament of the world.*”—“*Lo, the asylum of the nations.*”—“*King of kings!*”—“*The Emperor Bahadoor Shah!* The just, the fortunate, the victorious!”—and my titles also,—“*The wise, the high in rank, the mediator between both parties, the well-wisher, the chief favourite of the light of the universe, the great Bahadoor George Thompson!*” My servants, too, had all to present nuzzers of inferior value, and my pundit, who is a Mahratta, a Brahmin of the very highest caste, and a man of rank, and who would die rather than serve any one but his own prince and me, impoverished himself by making his nuzzers as large as possible, presenting gold, and getting in return a title, a dress, and some trifling jewels. He had previously arrayed himself in some valuable jewels which he had borrowed in Calcutta for the occasion, and in which he appeared with no little splendour before the illustrious but fallen scion of the house of Timour. The chief formalities being over, the Emperor had the Court cleared—his hookah brought to him, and entered into conversation with me. He said he had studied physiognomy, and saw wisdom and benevolence in my countenance—that he had longed to see me, and could not tell me how happy my presence made him—that the titles which had been proclaimed, were in Persian poetry of his own composing,—that he intended to indite some verses, descriptive of his present feelings, &c. We also talked over his affairs. I then had permission to retire. After leaving the King, I went to visit, in other parts of the palace, the Heir apparent, and two others of the Royal Princes, and also to send a nuzzer to the Begum,

* These titles translated into English are as follows :—“*The Ambassador of the Empire, the Counsellor of the State, the Courageous, the Mediator in the Battle.*” This last title may be interpreted “*the Peacemaker,*” or “*the Reconciler of contending parties.*”

of Queen. There were many forms and ceremonies to be observed in doing these things. From the Hair Apparent, I got another dress of honour. From each of the two younger Princes, a shawl, also one from the Queen. To all of these I had to present or send nuzzers—and also to make presents in money to the officers of state, the herald, the troops, the drivers, and silversticks, and to the beggars and Fakeers. I had then to get into my carriage, with my interpreters and pundit, and be driven in procession round the great Mahometan Cathedral, or Jama Musjid, and thence home. The heat being very great, and my body, in addition to my cloth garments, enveloped in the dresses I had received (which I was not permitted to take off till I got home,) and my hat being swathed in accumulated folds of glittering cloths, with the heavy jewels put on by the King, you may be sure that the two hours and a half during which I was standing, or walking, or bowing, was a time of dreadful suffering, the effects of which I am experiencing at this moment. I was bathed in perspiration on reaching my house, and quite prostrated in strength. Here then you have a brief but faithful narrative of my reception at the court of the Mogul. I could, had I time and strength, descant on what has passed before my eyes to-day, and fill much paper by the reflections that have occupied my mind; but this I must put off. My feelings were any, rather than those of pleasure, when surveying, as I did, the relics and the almost ruins of past grandeur, and the pageantry of a King utterly without dominion, whom it is in the power of an English official to vex, humiliate, and degrade at his pleasure; and who has, as I believe, been deprived of what was secured to him by solemn treaty. Well might Heber say, when going over the palace, and through the same ceremonies, that he was reminded of the famous Persian line,

"The spider hangs her tapestry in the palace of the Cæsars;"

and that he felt a melancholy interest in comparing the present state of the Royal family with what it was 200 years ago.

The Hall of Audience is a spacious pavilion of white marble, elevated on a terrace of the same material, and is 150 feet in length, by 40 in breadth. Its pillars and arches are most exquisitely carved, and ornamented with gilt and inlaid flowers, and inscriptions in the Persian character. Round the frieze is the motto—

"If there be an Elysium on earth,
It is this. It is this."

But, its glory has departed.

HAND-BOOK FOR INDIA AND EGYPT, &c. By GEORGE PARBURY, Esq.
Second Edition.

W. H. Allen and Co., Leadenhall Street.

Let no man leave England for India, or Calcutta on a journey to the Upper Provinces, without this work. We can speak of its value, for we have travelled with it in our hand from the City of Palaces to the Cuttab Minar at Old Delhi, and from Bombay to the Mother-bank. With Mr. Parbury's book for his companion, the tourist in India, or the overland passenger, will have a faithful guide to the objects most worthy of his attention; and will find ample, though portable information respecting the history, the trade and commerce, and the present condition of almost every town he visits. In one volume, he will have a map of all the countries between England and Burmah, directions for his outfit and voyage—full particulars relating to every day life, wages of servants, hotels, &c., in Calcutta—a copious vocabulary of the Hindostanee language—medical hints—distance tables—instructions for a dawk trip—in fact, all that he requires, in the way of information, from the moment he contemplates his journey, either by way of the Cape, or Egypt, until he arrives at his destination and afterwards, should he not be called upon to diverge very widely from the beaten track, or to depart very materially from the ordinary habits and pursuits of his countrymen. In Mr. Parbury's excellent book there is a most commendable abstinence from all high-flown descriptions, and sentimental outpourings. The object of the author has been to produce a work that should be useful. He has given abundant proof that he possessed the materials for such a work; and he has so employed and arranged them, as to furnish to the sober and enquiring traveller a safe and interesting companion on a long and toilsome journey.

A NARRATIVE OF A VISIT TO THE MAURITIUS AND SOUTH AFRICA.
By James Backhouse.

Hamilton, Adams and Co. Paternoster-Row.

In the *British Friend of India Magazine* for November 1849, No. 23, we had the gratifying opportunity afforded us of mentioning in terms of high commendation, Mr. Backhouse's Narrative of his Visit to the Australian Colonies:—the volume before us contains the history of a similar expedition, undertaken at a subsequent period, by the same kind-hearted and philanthropic individual to the Mauritius and South Africa. The author, as in his previous Australian sojournings, was accompanied on the present occasion by his valued and well-tried friend George Washington Walker; the objects of their visit being purely the discharge of a religious duty, to which they believed themselves to be specially called. In the course of his prolonged, and at times, hazardous journeyings, Mr. Backhouse's attention was, as he states, "alive to a variety of secondary objects, which appeared worthy of notice;" and hence, notwithstanding a large portion of his book is, of course, devoted to the more immediate purport of the expedition—the amelioration of the spiritual condition of the natives and inhabitants,—a sufficient number of its pages refer to matters of more general interest to ensure its welcome reception and earnest perusal by all classes of readers.

The author's African expedition extended to all the towns and various missionary stations then existing within the colonies he visited, and occupied a period of nearly three years. His first destination was to the Mauritius, where he remained about five months; he then departed for South Africa, and of the time there spent, nineteen months were occupied in travelling from place to place, visiting the inhabitants in their towns and villages, and promoting the welfare of his fellow men, under the influence of that love which knows no distinction of country, but looks upon all men as brothers, and desires the salvation of all.

A journal, comprising a vast mass of authentic and interesting information, and kept by Mr. Backhouse, during these perilous wanderings, has supplied the material matter of the present volume, from the pages of which we now make the following extracts:—the first contains a very gratifying account of the progress of civilization amongst the Hottentots at Hankey, a missionary station at Cape Colony.

As a temperance tea-meeting was to be held this evening we ventured to supply the tea, and some of the flour, out of our stores, knowing that we could replenish them at Port Elizabeth. and believing that our friends in England would not think the funds of the society misapplied by this distribution. We visited the cottages, many of which were neat and clean, white within and without; several were divided into two rooms, and had funnel-chimneys, to allow the escape of the smoke of their little wood-fires. Fires are often made in the middle of the floor of Hottentots' huts, and the smoke escapes by the door, or any hole it can find in the thatch. The number of dwellings at Hankey is considerable, and several more of neat construction are in progress. The settlement is situated on a little bushy flat, on the Camtoos river, capable, in common seasons, of irrigation, and of cultivation to a considerable extent. The long drought had, however, left many of the families nearly in a state of starvation. Some of the aged were dependent upon the mission family for daily food, and were chiefly supported by a supply of rice. The surrounding country is Karroo, the appearance of the brown, bushy hills of which is very dreary. Small patches of land are sold at this station to such Hottentots as choose to purchase them, for their freeholds. The rest of the land is held in common. The whole was purchased for their joint use, by a subscription among themselves and their friends, they paying about one-third of the cost, and the London Missionary Society advancing the remainder. The quantity of land is about 1,500 acres, only 600 of which are adapted for cultivation. The number of persons on the settlement at this time (1839) was nearly 600.

Some of the people are so poor as often to have to subsist on wild roots; the children of these have no other clothing than a sheep-skin karrass; others of the people are able to obtain a moderate supply of food, and are clothed in cotton, woollen, or leather garments. The children that are well-fed make good progress in their learning, but those who obtain a bare subsistence are not so lively in intellect. The Hottentots have cut about six miles of water-ditches, for irrigation, and have cleared a considerable quantity of land. Few of them exhibit a lack of industry, when they have proper motives set before them, and are supplied with sufficient food; but generally, their diet is so low as to keep them low in physical power, and, of course, indisposed for hard labour. In consequence of the drought, many have of late been under the necessity of leaving their gardens, to work for the boors in the vicinity, in order to obtain sustenance. Some of the cottages here would rival those of the English peasantry in cleanliness and order, but this is the result of the assiduity of the missionary and his wife, the former of whom visits them individually once a week, and notices with approbation whatever is as it ought to be in them, and the latter on another day, when she distributes tracts, and extends counsel. We found most of these little dwellings crowded with visitors, but stripped of their tables, which had been borrowed for the tea-meeting.

The chapel is a neat, plain building. In order to accommodate the Temperance Tea-meeting, the tables were placed in a line down the centre, with three rows of seats facing them on each side. At the time appointed for the meeting, notice was given by striking a suspended wheel-tire, that supplied the place of a bell. The men assembled on one side of the chapel, and the women on the other, according to their common mode of sitting. Tea and cakes were dealt out by some of the females, and handed to the company on each side by those of their own sex. Some of the attendants would not have done discredit, either in appearance or dexterity, in that capacity, in any English gentleman's family. The men all wore jackets and trousers, and the women gowns; the latter had handkerchiefs tied round their heads in turban style. This is the common head-dress of coloured females in this colony. All were remarkably clean. They conducted themselves with sober cheerfulness, and looked full of interest. After the tables were cleared, and thanksgiving had been devoutly expressed by Edward Williams, he addressed the company briefly on the subject of the meeting. It was my privilege to follow him in recommending total abstinence from intoxicating liquors. Several Hottentots and freed slaves then addressed the meeting, which afterwards adjourned for a short interval at milking-time, &c., &c. p. 148.

Mr. Backhouse represents the Caffers as a fine, stout, healthy-looking race of people, of dark complexion and not unpleasant countenance. Many of their customs, he tells us, have an alliance to those of the Jews, or perhaps, rather to those of the patriarchs. Their practising circumcision at about fourteen years of age, seems to point strongly to a descent from Ishmael; and they have much of the character of having their hand turned against every man, and every man's hand against them. They practise purification by washing in water, and burn fat, in some cases as a sacrifice. They have a great horror of defilement by touching the dead, which leads them to the terribly barbarous practice of removing persons supposed to be dying, into the woods, and leaving them to be devoured by wild beasts. They are also greatly afraid of persons subject to fits. "The servants at Chumie would not eat with the same spoon, nor drink out of the same vessel which a poor creature of this description, who had taken refuge here, had used; and the missionary was obliged to suffer him to sleep in another house. Great immoralities prevail amongst these people, in an unreclaimed state; but when they come under the influence of Christian principle, these are abandoned; and generally, a disposition is shewn, under these altered circumstances, to put on a dress affording a more decent covering than that usually worn."—p. 213.

The credit of the Smelling-Doctors and others of a class who pretend to detect witchcraft, or to avert it, by practising impositions upon these people is now beginning to give way. Illustrative of this gratifying fact we have the subjoined anecdote.

On another occasion, a man was taken ill with a violent pain in his side, and a

Fingo doctress was sent for, to charm him. As this woman was quite naked, except having a rope around her waist, Richard Tainton declined going into the hut where she was, but requested his wife to go. The doctress applied her mouth to the young man's side, and sucked, and then spit out a few grains of Indian corn; these, she said, she had sucked out, and that they were what occasioned the sickness. Ann Tainton denied that they could have been sucked out, and said the woman must previously have had them in her mouth. This the doctress denied, and desired that her mouth might be examined, Ann Tainton examined her mouth, and satisfied herself that no Indian corn was concealed in it. The doctress again sucked the man's side, and again spit out some Indian corn. The people looked at Ann Tainton with triumph; but though she had not yet discovered how the imposition was practised, she had no doubt but it was an imposition, and therefore she maintained that it was nothing else. She appealed to the young man to know if he was relieved from the pain and he declared that he was not. She therefore still denounced the impostor, but not without some uneasiness, lest her wickedness should not be made to appear. The doctress again applied her mouth to the man's side, and again spit out Indian Corn. Again Ann Tainton declared her conviction that it was imposture, and the young man declared he was no better. The doctress now grew angry, and as each successive time this round of circumstances occurred, her wrath increased, Ann Tainton began to hope that the mystery was advancing towards a disclosure, though she knew not in what shape to expect it. In the end, the doctress spit out a piece of a tobacco-leaf, rolled up, which explained the whole matter. She had swallowed the tobacco-leaf to produce nausea, and had afterwards swallowed the Indian corn; by the help of the rope round her waist she had been able to keep such a command over her stomach, as only to bring up a few grains of the Indian corn at a time. The young man, to the end of the proceeding, declared that he was no better. But though the iniquity of the doctress was exposed and denounced, she persuaded the women who attended her to carry off the young man to another kraal, where they might not be interfered with by Christians. This, however, could not prevent the report of her discomfiture spreading in the neighbourhood, to the diminution of the faith of the people in such impostors.—p. 285.

To the politician, the merchant, and the man of science, the present work will be found eminently useful; indeed, throughout the entire of his peace-diffusing wanderings, Mr. Backhouse has evidently availed himself of his manifold opportunities of acquiring knowledge, with judgment and zeal.

The pictorial embellishments of the volume, consisting mainly of a series of spiritedly executed etchings, are admirable, and very excellently illustrate those portions of the letter-press to which they refer.

CONTRIBUTIONS, BIOGRAPHICAL, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL, TO THE
ECLECTIC REVIEW. By JOHN FOSTER, 2 Vols.

T. Ward and Co, Paternoster Row.

The contributions of the late Mr. Foster to the *Eclectic Review*, a selection from which—comprised in two large and handsome Volumes—is now before us, contain perhaps as much profound research, critical acumen, and extensive erudition, as are to be found in any other series of articles, written by one individual, throughout the entire range of English periodical literature.

Mr. Foster's connexion with the Review, commenced it appears, so far back as 1806, his first paper being published in the November of that year. From this period to the close of 1818, he was a stated and frequent contributor, after which,—at least as regards the *Eclectic*—he considerably re-mitted his literary labours, furnishing only thirteen papers from 1819 to 1828 inclusive. On the Journal passing into other hands in January 1837, application was made to Mr. Foster for literary assistance, and authority was given to announce him as one of the regular contributors to the work. The impaired condition of his health did not however permit him to do much, and an occasional article was all which could be looked for, the fastidiousness of his taste con-

curing with the cause just named, to indispose him to frequent composition :—his last contribution, we are informed, appeared in October 1839.

The whole number of his papers, many of them extending to two, and some to three numbers, was one hundred and eighty-five, of which however, but fifty-nine are now reprinted.

An interesting fragment of a letter which he addressed to the Editor of the Review in January 1841, with reference to the literary aid which he might then be expected to furnish, is inserted in the preface to the present volumes, from which by the way, we have extracted the above brief account of Mr. Foster's labours. The venerable writer, happy no doubt in the confident and cheerful thoughts of his past honourable and useful existence, thus details his sad infirmities :

"With my almost total want of memory, and miserable slowness in any sort of composition, I am very many degrees below the mark for anything of material account,—anything requiring much reading, or laborious consideration. As to long reading, my eyes have their veto, and if I *had* read any considerable book, I should, when I closed it, be just in the plight of Nebuchadnezzar with his dream—*minus* the resource of having any one to call in as substitute for Daniel."

The articles now collated, refer to an extensive variety of topics; poetry, theology, biography, history and philosophy; and the merits and demerits of the several works devoted to these subjects are discussed with extreme and rare impartiality. As compared with the republished papers of some eminent living reviewers, they may perhaps be wanting—and indeed it is so acknowledged by their present editor—in that *finish* which their personal superintendence has secured to their productions; but in all the higher and more permanent qualities of intellect, in their largeness of view, penetrating subtlety of thought, deep insight into human nature, and sympathy with the nobler and more lofty forms of spiritual existence, they will be found eminently worthy of the genius of their author, and subservient to his permanent repute.

We subjoin an extract from the review of *Cunningham's Christianity in India*; the writer is depicting the feelings of a man,—pure and undefiled, with a perfect standard of Christianity fixed in his mind,—on viewing the state of religion in the several parts of the world, and thus proceeds—

"Let the supposed observer be conveyed next to a country of Mahometans, where again he will find something purporting to be a religion, and even teaching the worship of one God. But the nature and attendant circumstances of this religion would soon unfold themselves to his view. And when he saw its pretended sacred book supplanting the revelation of God by a farrago of ridiculous trifles, vile legends, and viler precepts, mixed with some magnificent ideas, stolen for the base purpose from that revelation, like the holy vessels of the temple brought in to assist the debauch of Belshazzar and his lords; when he saw a detestable impostor acknowledged and almost adored in the office of supreme prophet and intercessor, this imposition enjoined in the name of God, to be enforced as far as the power of its believers can reach with fire and sword, the happiness of another world promised to every sanguinary fanatic that dies in this cause, or even in any war that a Mahometan tyrant may choose to wage, the representation of that other world accommodated to the tastes of a horde of barbarians, and, as a natural and just consequence of all, the whole social economy, after the energy and zeal of conquest had evaporated, living in a vast sink of ignorance, depravity, and wretchedness,—the shame and abhorrence with which he would contemplate such a moral exhibition, would tend to subside in a contempt of the human mind, which he would be compelled to regard as a base servile thing, just fit to be the dupe of all delusions, the drudge and devotee of all wickedness, and the sport and rightful property of whatever individuals of the mass have so much more vigour and depravity than the rest as to be able to erect a despotism of delusion and iniquity. In passing away from such a hateful scene, it would require a high degree of the Christian

spirit to prevent his rejoicing, that such an impious faith, and debased morality, are so well rewarded by physical plagues. His religion, however, would triumph over his anger, and he would quit such a country with the deepest regret and compassion, making that pensive appeal to heaven, "Hast Thou made all men in vain?"

But the last excess of alternate grief and indignation would be reserved for him to feel, on coming among a nation of absolute Pagans. It has been the labour of his contemplative life to exalt his ideas of the divine essence, and as far as possible to abstract them from all those grosser modes of conception in which created objects are presented to our minds. He has made many an earnest, though unsuccessful effort, to refine his thoughts to the conception of a pure effort. After an intense exertion to reach the abstraction of the attributes of intelligence, benevolence, and power, he has exulted to think of their combination in infinite force in one awful being. Finding, however, his faculties utterly sinking and lost in any trial to contemplate these attributes under the predicament of infinity, he has laboured to elevate and expand his idea of the divinity to the utmost possible magnificence, by thinking of the grandest objects and operations in the universe as the effects and imperfect displays of his attributes, and as helping a feeble mind to attain a slight, an exceedingly slight, approximation towards a slight conception of the Supreme Mind. To these ideas, arising from the vastness of the universe, the number, magnitude, and order, of the heavenly bodies, the wonderful contrivance and power every where conspicuous, and especially in the creation of such numberless legions of intelligent beings, he has been solicitous to add the strongest illustrations of the Deity given in the inspired scriptures. And finally, the contemplation has not terminated in the speculative magnificence, which at once elevates and overwhelms the understanding, but has ultimately rested, with all the inexpressible emphasis derived from such magnificent views, on our own solemn relations with the God of justice, and the God of mercy. In the course, and under the just impression, of such contemplations, let him enter into a country where the majestic idea of a Deity, originally imparted to our race, is transmuted into an endless miscellany of fantastic and odious fables, in what are esteemed the sacred books, and in the minds of that small proportion of the inhabitants that read them; and where the mass of millions, together too with the more cultivated few, fall prostrate in adoration of the rudest prices of mud and lumber that their own hands can shape. Let him walk out from his retired room or tent, after his soul had been raised in prayer to a real and infinite being, and approach one of those many shrines, which, in a populous district, he may see deforming the country around him, and behold a number of creatures in his own shape fixed in petrified reverence, or performing grave ritual antics, before a filthy figure, or sometimes an unshaped lump of wood or stone, daubed black and red, which piece of rubbish, without a shape, or in a shape more vile and ugly than it is possible for European hands to make, stands there in substitution for that infinite spirit which he has just been worshipping:—it stands for the most part in real and perfect substitution; but if it were in representation, the case would be very little better. Let him go on a variety of excursions, to make out if he can, a list of all the modes, all equally vile, into which their idolatry has varied its prolific caprice. Let him gently interrogate, or remonstrate with, some of its wretched slaves, and see to what a depth of infatuation the depravity of the mind can gravitate. Let him observe the innumerable ceremonial fooleries, mixed with filthy consecrated customs; and then for a moment recollect, if indeed he can be willing to have such opposites for a moment associated in his mind, the simplicity and spirituality of the Christian worship, the dignity of the very tastes which the religion cultivates, and its appropriate purity of manners. Let him observe, as performed at the dictate of the laws, customs, and priests of this superstition, such barbarous and whimsical self-inflicted penances and torture, and such sacrifices of living relatives, as it would be supposed some possessing fiend had compelled the wretched pagans to adopt for his diversion; let him observe, amidst these tyrannic rigours of a superstitious conscience, an entire want of conscience with respect to the great principles of morality, and the extinction in a great degree of the ordinary sympathies of human nature for suffering objects; let him notice the deceitful and cruel character of the priests, exactly conformable to the spirit of the superstition; and let him consider those unnatural but insuperable distinctions of the classes of society, which equally degrade the one by a

stupid servility, and the other by a stupid pride. And finally, let him reflect that each day many thousands of such deluded creatures are dying, destitute of all that knowledge, those consolations, and those prospects, for which he adores the author of the Christian revelation. How would he be able to quell the sentiment of horror, which would arise in his mind at every view and every thought of what we have thus supposed him to witness? He would feel as if something demoniac infested all the land, and pervaded all the air, inspiring a general madness previous to a general execution. For he would feel an unconquerable impression, that a land could not be so abandoned of the divine mercy, but to be soon visited by the divine vengeance; and that vengeance he would hardly at some moments be able to deprecate, while beholding the occasional extraordinary excesses of frantic abomination.—p. 222. Vol. 1.

TRAVELS IN KORDOFAN, &c. By IGNATIUS PALLME.

J. Madden & Co., Leadenhall-Street.

Ignatius Pallme, a Bohemian by birth, it would appear, undertook, towards the close of the year 1837, the present narrated journey to Kordofan, on commission, for a mercantile establishment at Cairo, in the hope of discovering new channels of traffic with Central Africa. In the pursuit of his object, he sojourned longer, we believe, in that country than any European before him; the information, therefore, which he furnishes respecting the present state of this province in particular, and of the Belled Soudan in general, may be considered the most authentic in existence at the present time. The contents of his volume, prepared from notes collected during a residence of nearly two years in Kordofan, consist of a description of that province, and of some of the bordering countries; a review of the present state of commerce therein; interesting details of the habits and customs of the inhabitants; and an account of the slave hunts which annually, under the government of Mehemet Ali, take place throughout the mountains of Nuba and the adjoining countries.

Our traveller had far ampler opportunities of ascertaining with correctness, the actual condition and resources of the places he visited, than any of his predecessors. Both Rueppel and Russeger had previously traversed the country, but their sojourn had been but of short duration; "they travelled," Pallme writes with some quaintness, "in so much company, that many things must have escaped their observation, and remained hidden from them, which were revealed to me, who, defying every species of danger, wandered through the province alone, under a variety of circumstances, sometimes accompanied by one solitary servant, and sometimes even without thus much protection. Thus I have often shared the humble fare of a camel-driver in the desert, or conversed with the natives in their damp and obscure Tukkoli; whilst at other times I have enjoyed the opportunity of gaining information from the governor and higher officials, to whose feasts I was frequently invited."

We regard this book as a very important addition to our libraries, referring as it does so fully and authentically to the geography, products, and natives of a territory, with which we have hitherto been but slightly acquainted; indeed, so few travellers have visited the scenes of our author's researches, and subjected the information they were enabled to collect to print, that scarcely one-half of the places mentioned by him are to be found on the most recent maps. The crowded state of our pages forbids—at least on the present occasion—the extraction of any portion of the contents of the work; the original, however, we may observe, is said to be characterised by an ingenuous and unassuming style; and, this being the fact, the translator has, evidently, been highly successful in his endeavour to paraphrase the text as closely as compatible with the two languages.

We hope to have an early opportunity of again noticing this book, and in the meanwhile, most unhesitatingly certify as to its excellence and value.

THE MYSTERIES OF LONDON. By FATHER NORTH.

Hugh Cunningham. Strand.

Our readers must in nowise imagine that this little work has any resemblance, either in style or matter, to a book at present in extensive demand, and entitled *The Mysteries of Paris*; for, save in the trifling matter of a portion of its title, it offers not, we can assure them, the faintest resemblance to that very exciting romance. Whilst through the mazes of Sue's Parisian obscurities, we find, dimly revealed but pruriently enough related, a series of dismal adventures and licentious intrigues; the present volume, with its eighty pages, or so, of honestly stated facts, undisturbed by a single incident, either of romance or passion, and entirely remote from things mysterious, if we except perhaps the details concerning some of the underhand practices of the inferior order of London tradesmen, is neither more nor less than a stranger's guide to the art of living, and science of enjoyment, in our mighty modern Babylon, its exhibitions, amusements, gaities, &c.

Its author is evidently an experienced "man about town," and narrates the various results of his practical information with much apparent heartiness and some rather effective humour; as the book likewise contains, "in order," we are told, "to direct the currency into its legitimate channels," a complete *exposé* of the more insidious frauds and mysteries of London, it is more than probable that it will receive a considerable share of popular favour.

FACTS AND FANCIES. By GEORGE GODWIN, F. R. S.

G. W. Nickisson. Regent Street.

Written by the accomplished Secretary of the Art-Union of London, this work consists of a collection of tales and sketches, as well in verse as in prose, referring to an exceedingly miscellaneous assortment of subjects. A very comical Lament for the departed glories of Bartholomew Fair, prepares us for a solemnly enough written Invocation to the Stars, whilst, following in rapid and immediate succession we find some Musings at Pompeii,—a German tale of diablerie—Lines in return for a Bible—a Chat about Westminster Abbey, &c. &c.

This multifariousness of matter, however, will doubtless recommend the book to the lover of light literature;—much of the folly of the day, and a little of its wisdom, is laughingly glanced at; many most amusing pictures are drawn by their clever author from life, as it actually exists in the every-day world, and the poetic sketches, if not strongly characterized by originality, display at all events much good taste and feeling.

INDIA AND CHINA NEWS.

The Overland Mail from India, *via* Marseilles, arrived in London on the 5th of June, bringing intelligence from,—

China, to the	10th March.
Calcutta	29th April
Madras	20th "
Ceylon	22nd "
Bombay,	1st May.

We are happy in having to record the arrival of one Indian Mail that contains no account, either of wars, or rumours of wars, if we except the announcement of the intention of Lord Ellenborough to proceed to Allahabad, for the purpose of there keeping an eye upon events in the Punjab. His Lordship, however, would be informed of his removal by the middle of June, and would in consequence suspend, as a matter of course, his operations, and prepare for his departure.

The China news refers almost exclusively to affairs of commerce. The state of trade is described as discouraging and low; but it must be observed, says our contemporary the *Indian News*, "that the trade described is solely the Canton trade; and we have ourselves a strong notion that the new career of prosperity so confidently anticipated, will be found to originate in those parts where there were no old customs and prejudices to be got rid of."

The so-called mutiny in the army of India has been quelled. One native regiment has been disbanded. The rest of the troops, ordered to Scinde, had proceeded quietly and cheerfully to their destination.

Tranquillity reigns on the north-western side of the Indus. A conference between General Napier and the Chiefs was to take place at Hyderabad on the 24th of May, when it was hoped that all existing causes of difference would be removed.

In the Punjab, Heera Sing, the minister of the young Maharaja, had succeeded in treacherously murdering his uncle Suchet Sing, and had thus removed a formidable opponent, who had been invited by a portion of the army to displace him.

Peshawur was still threatened by Akbar Khan, who will, doubtless, take advantage of the unsettled state of affairs in the Punjab, to pounce upon the long coveted territory, when an opportunity occurs.

Gwalior is said to be the hot-bed of intrigues, and a report is circulated that the life of the minister had been threatened.

We extract from the Indian papers before us some items of miscellaneous intelligence, and several short articles on interesting and important topics.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH.—Some of those who have recently returned from England, and who, when there, had opportunities of hearing the murmurs of discontent which echo through the chambers in Leadenhall Street, do relate that the letters to and from our Governor-General, within the last eighteen months, have been characterized by any thing but friendliness and courtesy, and that they strongly recal to mind the days when Col. Clive wrote to his Honourable Masters, in terms which we had rather not quote, but which must be familiar to every reader of Mill.

HORRIBLE MORTALITY ON BOARD A RETURN COOLIE VESSEL.—Conduct of the Mauritius and Madras Governments.—The *Star* gives full particulars of the lamentable mortality, which occurred on board the *Watkins*, which recently brought 149 return emigrants from the Mauritius, of whom no fewer than *forty-four* perished on the voyage!—The Madras papers have been wont to boast that no abuses had ever been committed at that Presidency similar to those laid at the door of parties in Bengal, in reference to the acquisition or shipment of Coolies. But the delinquency which this examination has brought to light, is of a far more heinous character than any with which Calcutta is chargeable. It has arisen, not from the cupidity of private individuals, but from the *negligence of the public functionaries*. In direct contravention of the Act, it appears that the Madras authorities have permitted 117 Coolies to be shipped in a vessel which ought not to have been allowed to carry more than 86. The *Star* justly remarks that no such thing has ever happened in Calcutta. But the neglect of the Madras functionaries sinks into insignificance when compared with that of the Mauritius Authorities. The provisions which the Act has humanely made for the comfort and convenience of the

labourers, have been totally disregarded by those who are appointed and paid to secure their execution on that island. *One hundred and forty-nine* persons were sent back on board a vessel which, according to the Act, ought not to have brought more than eighty-six. The vessel had no fewer than *fifty-three* individuals for whom there was no accommodation; at the same time no attention was paid to the important question of securing an ample supply of water. The consequence was that the mortality began before the vessel had been a fortnight at sea; five men threw themselves overboard in a state of delirium, of whom three were picked up; and before the vessel had reached her destination, *forty-four* had perished, the victims of this inexcusable neglect on the part of the Mauritius Government. If those who are entrusted with the duty of protecting the Coolies, can thus openly neglect it, in a case which is likely to attract public attention, what confidence can be placed on their conscientious attention to the necessities of the Coolies on the island itself, where detection, is so seldom likely to follow delinquency?

The government of India has of course, no farther authority in this matter than to bring this instance of neglect to the notice of the Governor of Mauritius. But the case demands a more severe visitation, for which we must look to Lord Stanley. And we hope the Anti-Slavery Society will not fail to go up to the Colonial office with so strong a remonstrance, as shall effectually prevent the repetition of such an offence.

A second instance of mortality in a Cooly ship has just been forced on public notice. The ship *Baboo*, which was employed to bring back time expired Coolies from the Mauritius, lost six men in her way to Madras and eleven between Madras and Calcutta. She left this Port about five months ago with 210 Coolies, which was the full number she was allowed to carry according to the Regulations. In her voyage to the Mauritius she lost *three*, one of whom was a woman who died in childbirth. On her return, she brought 270 adults, besides some children, which was nearly one *third* more than she would have been permitted by the rules of this Government to take and she lost *seventeen*. In the two instances in which there has been an extraordinary mortality among the coolies, the vessels have been found to have carried more than the legal complement of Cooly passengers. The inference is inevitable. It seems strange that the ministry at home should not have thought it necessary to adopt the same precautions for the health and comfort of the coolies on their return from the island, which the Government of Bengal has adopted in reference to their passage to it, and should have attached no penalties to the culpable neglect of the public officers in her Majesty's service. If the restrictions on the number of Coolies which a vessel is allowed to take, and the regulations regarding the quantity of food, water, and medicine, which the Captain is constrained to provide, be unnecessary, let them be abrogated at once; but if they are necessary on the voyage let them be of equal force at the Isle of France as in Calcutta; and let not the cupidity of owners of ships, be permitted to recalc to our remembrance the horrors of the middle passage. But how can we entertain any doubt of the value of these provisions when their necessity has been so incontrovertibly established, by the fact that in every instance in which they have been followed, the voyage has presented only the usual average of mortality, and that where they have been neglected, the mortality has been fearful? The death of no fewer than sixty-one beings, who have perished in these two ships, lies at the door of the Colonial officers. Let them endeavour to efface the stain by instantly enforcing at Mauritius the rules which are established in Calcutta for emigrants, and lose no time in conferring on the local authorities here, the power of inflicting penalties for a breach of them.

Dwarkanauth Tagore has received a letter by the last mail from the Hon. Charles Augustus Murray, which accounts for the delay in the receipt of the portrait of herself, which her Majesty was graciously pleased to promise that distinguished native gentleman. Mr. Murray states that the delay had arisen from the desire to send to India a good and faithful portrait of her Majesty, and that an artist, Winterbotham, had lately succeeded much to her satisfaction, and had produced a portrait which was deemed worthy of being sent to that country.

BRITISH DUTIES ON INDIAN WHEAT.

"We publish," says the *Friend of India*, "the petition of the Agricultural Society to the Imperial Parliament, praying for the admission of wheat grown in India, at the same duty at which Canadian wheat is now admitted. Whatever diversity

of opinion may exist as to the possibility of obtaining an adequate return for wheat exported from hence to England, or even of the probability of being able to land it in a merchantable state in England, after so long a voyage, there can be no question that wheat, the growth of this country, ought to be placed on the same footing as wheat grown in other colonies; and that the prayer of the petition is just and reasonable. There ought to be no differential duty between colony and colony. The following is the petition:—

“That your petitioners are members of a society which has for upwards of twenty years past existed in Calcutta, under the name of “the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India,” having for its object the promotion and improvement of agriculture and horticulture.

“That the attention of your petitioners has been lately directed to the cultivation of wheat in India. That with a view to obtain good practical information on the mode pursued in the culture of this article, on the rates of production, on the cost of producing and profit derivable, and on the practicability of exporting it in good condition, your petitioners addressed themselves during the past year to agriculturalists and other residents in various districts of Bengal and the North Western Provinces, as also to parties engaged in the trade in Calcutta. That the result of such enquiries has been to satisfy your petitioners that this country is able to grow and export wheat that would find a ready sale in the home market at remunerating prices, were sufficient encouragement afforded. Your petitioners conceive it unnecessary in this place to occupy the time of your Right Honourable House with any lengthy remarks in regard to the culture, &c. of wheat in India, but they would respectfully beg reference, for such details, to the report of your petitioner's Committee, which accompanies this petition, and wherein is based the opinion formed by your petitioners of the certain advantage the opinion of such a trade would afford, not only to Indian Commerce, but also to that of Great Britain in the necessary return of her manufactures.

“While however, your petitioners are fully satisfied that the capabilities of India as a wheat-growing country are very great, and that any quality of corn could be exported to meet the daily increasing demand of the mother country, they would respectfully beg to draw the attention of your Right Honourable House to the serious drawback to such export which now exists in the duty levied on this necessary article of food.

“Your petitioners are aware of the passing, during the last year, of the Canada wheat and flour bill into a law, and the consequent advantages now possessed by that colony. Actuated, therefore, by a desire to further the objects of their Society, and to assist, not only in ameliorating the condition of the agricultural, labouring, and all other classes of India, but in a no less degree, that of the mother country, your petitioners respectfully pray that your Right Honourable House will be pleased to take into its earliest consideration the justice and expediency of allowing the admission, into the ports of Great Britain, of wheat from this country, on the same terms as have already been conceded to wheat from Canada.

ABOLITION OF TRANSIT DUTIES AT THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, AND CONSEQUENT INCREASE IN THE PRICE OF SALT.

This great act of justice, after having been under consideration for nine years, has been at length consummated. The transit duties in the Bengal Presidency, which a late member of the Board of Customs pronounced a “curse,” were abolished in 1835, during the brief administration of Sir Charles Metcalfe, to whom the country is under an obligation for this act of sound policy, second only to that which it owes to Mr. Ross, the Lieutenant Governor of Agra at that period. While the Supreme Council was deliberating upon this measure, and hesitating between the relief of commerce and the sacrifice of revenue, he adopted the bold plan of abolishing all internal duties throughout his own jurisdiction, without waiting for the sanction of his superiors. It was on this occasion that his friend, Col. Young, made the pithy remark, that “Sandy Ross had upset the coach, and that the Governor-General *could* not set it up again.” And so indeed it turned out; for though the Lieutenant Governor was duly reprimanded for this premature movement, the Supreme Government felt in its full force the absurdity of continuing these vexatious duties on the lower line of the rivers, after they had been abolished on the upper line; just as the Madras Government may be supposed to feel the anomaly of continuing its own peculiar lottery, worth one lakh of rupees a-year,

after the Supreme Government has declared all lotteries a nuisance. Sir Charles Metcalfe, therefore, proceeded forthwith to abolish all duties throughout the length and breadth of this Presidency. It was promised, at the time, that the abolition of similar duties at Madras should be taken into immediate consideration; for the "restrictions which bore with oppressive weight on the internal commerce of that Presidency" were more crushing than the duties in Bengal. But years passed over without the redemption of this promise; and though the surplus of the public revenue accumulated to the extent of millions, in the course of two or three years, no advantage was taken of this season of financial prosperity, to relieve that Presidency from a burden which was weighing down the springs of industry.

The subject has engaged the earnest attention of the Supreme Council during the last eighteen months, and we have now the result of their labours in the Act just published, which abolishes all transit duties throughout that Presidency, and in their stead imposes a duty on salt, the price of which through the Madras territory will be assimilated in some measure to that which prevails in the other divisions of the empire. At the same time, the tariff of sea customs is revised; but to what extent the duties are increased we have no means of ascertaining. But though a considerable equivalent for the lost revenue may thus be found in the article of salt, the freedom granted to the internal trade of that Presidency must be attended at first, if not eventually, with a considerable sacrifice of revenue.

That the general prosperity of the Presidency will be greatly augmented by the abolition of these oppressive duties, cannot admit of the least doubt. However vexatious the increase in price of an article of such prime necessity as salt may prove, still the new burden imposed will be much lighter than the old burden which has been removed; and the present measure must be considered as based on sound principles. Of course, it would have been more gracious if Government had abolished the duties without any substitute; and still more gracious were it to consent to the abolition of all taxes whatever; but if the state of the public finances be such as not to admit of an unconditional remission, it is wise to take off a heavy transit duty which so deeply affected the sources of national prosperity, and to lay on a comparatively light duty on Salt. No tax of equal amount can be devised which will press less heavily on the comforts of the community, or which will be found less expensive and less vexatious in the collection. After the new impost on Salt at Madras comes into operation, it is possible that the public revenue, derived from this article, throughout our dominions, among ninety millions of people, may be Three Crores of Rupees, or Three Millions sterling annually; in that case it will fall upon each individual at the rate of five annas a-year. If, however, the revenue should be found to yield even four millions and a half, still this would only inflict a tax of a shilling a-year upon every man, woman, and child throughout the British empire in the East. We all know that the Salt monopoly is one of the standing topics of popular declamation; and that nothing more freely draws forth tears of generous compassion from the eyes of Englishmen and English women at home than the tyranny of this abominable Government, which taxes the very salt which seasons the scanty dish of rice, to which extortion has limited the poor Indian. Even Burke did not disdain to use this argument against the Indian Government of his day; but it would be difficult to discover in the whole circle of taxation any object, which in the peculiar circumstances of so populous and comparatively poor an empire, will yield a larger or more secure revenue to the state, with less of individual privation.

CANALS IN INDIA.—If coming events cast their shadows before them, we are on the eve of having two canals constructed—the most magnificent works of the British dynasty—which will complete an efficient line of water communication between Hindwar and the sea. The Ganges canal, which was projected in the days of Lord Auckland—and, after having been commenced, was suspended for want of funds—is about to be revived under the auspices of our present Governor-General. The North-West papers state that the Lieut.-Governor, Mr. Thomson, who has always taken the deepest interest in this noble undertaking, has recently visited the head of the proposed canal, and that active operations will probably follow the report he may send in. We have no means of judging of the accuracy of this rumour, but we most sincerely hope that it may prove correct; and that no time will be lost in making such an appropriation of the public funds to it as may secure the efficient progress and the early completion of the canal. The Ganges canal will pay as an agricultural speculation, as all other canals in the North-West have done; but it would be a narrow and short-sighted policy which should confine

its advantages to the husbandman. It should be made sufficiently capacious, even at the risk of reducing the utility of the river, to admit of its being subservient to commercial objects, and there can be little doubt that this more comprehensive plan will be adopted.

The Ganges Canal will give us the means of rapid and easy transport through the length of the Doab, but in order to maintain a communication with the commercial metropolis of this Presidency at all seasons of the year, we shall require either a railroad or a canal from Rajmahal to Calcutta. The rail project has been folded up for the present, because the country is not ripe for it, nor the treasury rich enough for it. The surplus funds of the tolls on the Bengal rivers, which have been allowed quietly to accumulate, are sufficient, it is calculated, for the construction of the canal, and a vigorous effort is reported to have been made to secure the immediate application of them to this national object. We are happy to learn from the Governor-General's reply to the deputation of the Steam Company on Friday last, that his lordship has formed so "decided an opinion of the importance and advantages which will attend it," but grievously mortified to find that he has contented himself with strongly recommending it to the authorities at home. The authorities at home are the Court of Directors. Since when, we ask, has Lord Ellenborough contracted such deference for that Hon. Court, as to refer a matter of internal improvement to their consideration? When the question of rewarding the heroes of Muharajpore and Punnar was under discussion, his lordship considered any such reference altogether redundant, and proceeded at once to open the vaults of the Treasury, and distribute its hoards among the troops with an unsparing hand. Why could he not have ordered the arrearage of the Toll fund, which has been so long lying dormant, to be devoted at once to this object, instead of sending the matter home for consideration to a body so dilatory and so obstructive, and thus postponing the realization of our hopes, and the improvement of the country to an indefinite period?

THE LAW OF EVIDENCE.—The last *Calcutta Gazette* publishes an Act for improving the law of evidence. The preamble states that whereas the enquiry after truth in her Majesty's Courts of Justice is often obstructed by incapacities created by the present law, therefore no person offered as a witness shall be hereafter excluded from giving evidence by reason of incapacity from crime or interest. The progress of legal science in modern times has at length swept away this relic of the wisdom of our ancestors; but it is also worthy of remark, that this incapacity of bearing testimony from crime or interest which is now abrogated, was also one of the oldest and most valued maxims of Hindoo law.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Copies of the following works have been received, and will be noticed in our next:— Life and Times of Louis Philippe, by the Rev. Mr. Wright—The Sisters, by Mr. Cookton—Arts, Antiquities, and Chronology, of Ancient Egypt, by Mr. Wathen—Part 72 of the Novel Newspaper.

. All Communications and Books for Review, &c., addressed to the Editor of the "BRITISH FRIEND OF INDIA MAGAZINE AND INDIAN REVIEW," will be received by the Publishers, Messrs. SHERWOOD, GILBERT, & PIPER, Paternoster Row; or by the Printers, Messrs. MUNRO AND CONGREVE, 26, Duke Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Books and Pamphlets for stitching, and Advertisements for the forthcoming Number of the Magazine should be sent on or before the 27th inst., to the Office of the Magazine, 26, Duke Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

THE

BRITISH FRIEND OF INDIA

Magazine.

No. XXXI.]

AUGUST, 1844.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS	

ADVERTISEMENTS, Aug., 1844.

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THE

BRITISH FRIEND OF INDIA Magazine.

No. XXXI.]

AUGUST, 1844.

[Vol. V.

CONFESSIONS OF AN INDIAN GANG ROBBER.

[We are indebted for the following deeply, though painfully interesting, personal narrative of *AJEET SINGH*, a noted Dacoit (or night robber), to the Editor of the *Agra Ukhbar*, who has liberally supplied each of his subscribers with a pamphlet, compiled from the depositions of Ajeet Singh, after his apprehension by the British Government. The statements of the robber-chief were all forwarded to the officers appointed for the suppression of Dacoitee, and have been found to be in every material respect correct. Ajeet, having been admitted an *approver*, has been employed by the British Government.]

My ancestors were born at Marwar (in the province of Ajmeer), and on some occasion, having offended the chief of the district, they were turned out of his territory, and the rent-free lands which had been assigned them resumed. My great-grandfather had died before this event, but my grandfather and eight surviving sons, with many hundred families of the same tribe were expelled, and took to the uninhabited parts of the country around Marwar, and settled in parties of one or more hundred families around the large wells called Bowlees, which were very numerous—they have steps reaching down to the water's edge, and apartments in the sides and around them equal to the accommodation, each, of many hundreds of families. They adopted *robbery* as their profession, and the only means of subsistence, and became known among the other people by the name of Bowarce-walas,

or Bowarees, or the people of the Bowlees. The chief of Marwar heard of their depredations, and began to concert measures for expelling them from their new abodes. Having nothing to hope from resistance, they broke up on his approach, and wandered over the country in small parties. My grandfather, with his eight sons, came to Paloda in the Jypore territory, conciliated the land-holders with money and promises, got from them the lease of the estate, and built a fort upon it for security.

Some time afterwards, the Nawab Ameer Khan made an attack upon this fort, and took, plundered and levelled it with the ground, and I had three uncles killed in defending the place. My grandfather had died in Paloda before the attack took place; my father and his four brothers, with their families, and those of their deceased brothers now left the Jypore territory, in which they had become powerful, and sought an asylum with the Raja of Kurowlee. He accepted their proffered services and entertained them upon fixed salaries, on condition that they should prevent robbery in his territory, and fight for him whenever his country might be invaded by an enemy.

Our numbers soon increased beyond our means of subsistence, and my two uncles went off with forty followers, and entered into the service of Kurreem Khan, the Pindara chief, who gave them the charge of his bed-room. They were with him when his fortunes declined under the attack of the British forces, and were all killed in his service. My uncle, Bhurt Sing, went and entered into the service of Raja Pertaub Sing, chief of Alwar, who employed him and Bijee Sing, a leader of our clan, to assassinate Dewan Hurdeo Sing. Pertaub Sing had been a feudatory Jageerdar of the Jypore man; but he now began to throw off the yoke in the usual way, and to set up for himself. He set fire to villages and plundered the country, and the Jypore Rajah sent the Dewan (minister) Hurdeo Sing to reduce him to obedience, with orders to seize or kill him and resume his Jageer. He went with an army of twenty thousand men, laid siege to his fort, and reduced him to great extremities; Pertaub at last sent for my uncles Bhurt Sing and Bijee Sing, who came with five hundred of their clan, and were promised a very high reward, and a good estate in hereditary rent-free tenure, if they would assassinate the minister. They undertook the duty, and Bhurt Sing at midnight entered his tent, which was without a sentry. He had four or five men with him, and leaving them outside the tent, he entered and found the Dewan asleep, entirely defenceless. He could not kill him in that state; but took up his turban, sword, and shield, which lay by the bedside, and returned with them to Bijee Sing, saying that the enemy slept even without a sentry, and that he could not stab him in that defenceless state; Bijee Sing

then went himself, entered the tent, and stabbed the minister to the heart.

The Alvar chief gave them ten thousand rupees in money for the service, and three villages, which Bijee Sing soon after got exclusively to himself; for he quarrelled with my uncle, who went off with his family and friends to Kurowlee. The estate descended to Bijee Sing's son, who still holds it.

My father, Huzaree, entered into the service of the Rajah of Churkaree, in Bundelcund, upon a salary of one hundred rupees a month, and fifty followers upon seven rupees each. They had the charge of his bed-chamber. Up to this time, my ancestors had gained their subsistence honourably by robbery in open day, either independently, on their own account, or in the service of the different native chiefs; and were not dacoits, or night robbers. But, for the last twenty-four years, since the British supremacy has been established all over India, these chiefs have not been able to find any employment for us; and we have been reduced to the necessity of night robbery, or Dacoitee.

The first affair that I have any very distinct recollection of, was this; Jean Baptiste, who commanded a force in the service of the Gwalior chief Scindhea, wrote a letter to the Kurowlee chief requesting that he would send him three hundred brave men fit for a bold enterprize; and promised that, if the duty on which they were to be employed should be well done, he would get back for that chief, the estate of Subulghur which Scindhea had taken from him*. The Kurowlee chief assembled three hundred and fifty of our bravest and most experienced men for this work, as he was extremely anxious to recover from Scindhea the Subulghur estate. These men, under thirteen leaders, were sent to Jean Baptiste, with orders to obey his commands implicitly, and with a promise of a handsome reward in the event of success.

They set out, and in six or seven days reached the camp of Jean Baptiste, who had with him an army of between forty and fifty thousand men. They had an interview with him; and took up their quarters near his own tents. He ordered a thousand rupees to be given them daily for their subsistence, and they used to get it every morning. Jean Baptiste was in some alarm at the invasion of a bold adventurer from Bundelcund; who had collected nearly a hundred thousand horse, and was then encamped within the Gwalior territory, and threatening to lay waste the whole country. He told them, that if they would go and put this adventurer to death in his camp, he would get the

* The Subulghur estate yielded four lacs of rupees a year, and was taken from the Kurowlee chief, about a year or two before this transaction.

Subulghur territory restored to the Kurowlee chief, and make him assign to them valuable estates within that territory in rent-free tenure; and do many other things to make them happy and comfortable. They undertook the enterprise, and the promises on both sides were sworn to solemnly, according to their respective religions. His promise was then taken down in writing, and attested by his chief minister, who pledged himself that Jean Baptiste should keep his engagements.

They determined to redeem their pledge by attacking the Boondela chief at night in the midst of his troops, and sent some of their best spies to ascertain the disposition of his camp. They went, some as Brinjaras, some as Mahomedans, and some as Hindoo religious mendicants, and some as pedlars, and after going over the camp, they used to bring back intelligence of what they had seen. For three months they thus frequented the camp, without finding what could be considered a fair chance of carrying their designs into execution, for the chief was found to be always on the alert, and his troops well distributed, and watchful at their posts. Two thousand horse were, it was said, always on duty going the rounds at night; and the tents of the chief were surrounded by very strong guards, with sentries at every opening. They lost all hope of being able to effect their object by a bold attack, and when this chief retired from the Gwalior territory, and pitched his camp near Saugor, they came to the resolution of descending to the trade of thieves, rather than lose him. They instructed their spies accordingly, and remained in camp. They soon learnt from them, that the chief had become much enamoured of a dancing girl, belonging to one of the numerous parties of comedians that followed his camp, and used occasionally to pass the night in her tent, where they might find an opportunity of disposing of him.

They were still in the camp of Jean Baptiste at Chundelea, and on hearing this, fifty of the bravest and cleverest of their party were selected, and sent on in the disguise of soldiers to this chief's camp. They chose a spot in a small thicket on the bank of a rivulet that flowed through the camp, and there they concealed themselves. When the Rajah came to spend a night again with the dancing girl, the spies brought intimation to the thicket, and twenty out of the fifty armed themselves, and set out for the camp. Of these, five entered the tent; Hunsia, who determined to do the deed himself, and four chosen men to support him. It was about midnight when they entered, and they found the girl sitting by the bedside fanning the chief, who lay fast asleep. As soon as the woman saw Hunsia advancing with his dagger to the bed, she threw herself at his feet, and implored him not to kill him, and offered him all the jewels that she and the chief had, supposing that their object had been merely plunder. But Hunsia had undertaken the work, and was not to be moved from his purpose by a

woman. He terrified her to silence by the threat of instant death, advanced to the bed-side, stabbed the Rajah through the heart at one blow, and when he saw that no signs of life remained, retired with his four supporters, and came back to the thicket. All, then, went into the ruins of an old fort in the gunge some miles distant, where they concealed themselves, and the next morning, they saw troops of cavalry galloping in all directions in search of the murderers of their chief. None of them came to the old fort, and they remained unmolested till the pursuit ceased, when they made the best of their way back to Chundelea and reported their success to Jean Baptiste. He was greatly delighted, and sent them at once twenty thousand rupees for a feast. To Hunsia, their chief, he gave a horse worth five thousand rupees, a dress of honour worth one thousand, and a pair of valuable pearl ear-rings to send home to his wife.

They wrote to the Rajah of Kurowlee, and gave him an account of their success, and suggested that he should lose no time in getting from Scindhea what had been promised by Jean Baptiste, who, about this time, got an order from Gwalior to go and take the fortress and territory of Raghooghur from their chief. He set out with his troops, and made his friends over to the care of Sewlal Dewan, his minister, with orders that they should get from him what they required till his return, when he would see that all that had been promised should be performed. They were satisfied, and soon after requested the Dewan to give them a little money to send home to their families. He told them that he had sent an application to his master, and could not act till he got a reply; "but," said he, "if you are impatient to bring the negociation to a close, and will take what I hold in my closed hand as in full of all demands, take it in God's name." The principal leaders exclaimed,—“Who are you, that we should be satisfied with what you may please to give; our engagements are with your master, and from him we will take what he has promised: but, in the mean time, you can surely make us an advance.” Had they closed with his proposal, he would have cheated with some small sum, and grant of land, in full of all demands; and he was no doubt instructed by his master, Jean Baptiste, to do so, after he had starved them into agreeing with his proposal of offering them what he held in his closed hand. But they were too shrewd to be so taken in. Jean Baptiste had, to get rid of a formidable enemy, promised to the Kurowlee Rajah, in the restoration of Subulghur, more than he now thought his master Scindhea would agree to, and he did not know how to get out of the scrape. He said that he could give nothing in the way of advance till he got orders. “But,” said he, “there is a valuable dispatch of cloth, belonging to the merchants of Chundelea, about to start for the Dukhun; you can help yourselves

to that." They caught eagerly at the proposal, and he gave them the loan of two hundred bullocks to assist their designs. Fifty of their party assumed the disguise of Brinjaras, and went on eight stages, to the town of Sarora, where they attacked the party escorting the cloth when it came up, and plundered them of all they had. The booty was divided on the spot among the leaders, put upon the bullocks, and taken off to their respective homes. After this, Sewlal, Jean Baptiste's minister, recommended them to bring their families from Kurrowlee to Kalowlee, in Subulghur. The Landholder of that village, Sectaram Brahmin, was at that time in camp with them; and at was at his suggestion the request was made. He was the man sent to induce them to come to Jean Baptiste. He used to get from us large sums of money; and in return, render us occasional service at the courts of the different chiefs, in whose esteem he stood very high.

The property taken in this affair happened to belong to Dowlut Row Scindeah's own banker, and he got the chief to issue a peremptory order to Jean Baptiste, to trace and seize the plunderers. Baptiste sent orders to the Dewan Sewlal to search for them, and he came off in great agitation to our leaders, and told them, that if he got into trouble they could not hope to escape, but if they could continue to keep him unsuspected, they should find their account in it: that he had suggested the enterprize for their good alone, and that they were bound in gratitude to conceal the share he had had in it. It was generally known that our people had committed the robbery; and Hunsu their chief leader made no secret of it, as he thought he had nothing to fear from Baptiste, or Scindeah, his master, after the signal service he had rendered them in the assassination of the ambitious Boondela chief. It was soon reported to Baptiste that we had robbed the banker at the instigation of the Dewan, and he in consequence sent for him and for all the chiefs of our gangs. At the earnest solicitations of the Dewan Sewlal, Hunsu denied his participation, and declared that they had committed the robbery without his, the Dewan's, knowledge. Baptiste was very angry, put Hunsu and all the leaders in confinement, and sent an order to the Amil (Governor) of Subulghur, to seize and confine all our females and children in the fortress. He got them all seized accordingly, and brought to him from Kalowlee.

Their followers, who had remained at Chundele, on hearing of this, dispersed and returned to their respective homes in Kurowlee, Alvar and Jypore. They reported to the Kurowlee chief the consummate knavery of the Dewan Sewlal, and he wrote to Jean Baptiste, to this effect: Your Dewan instigated my men to plunder the banker, and now, by persuading them to deny his share in the guilt, has got them confined by you. Good! you have honourably fulfilled your pro-

mises, and the solemn engagements into which you have entered. Now mark me, if you have any wish to preserve your own life, you will immediately, on the receipt of this, send back my people, with their wives and children! Baptiste became much alarmed, immediately released Hunsu, with all his friends, gave him a rich dress of honour, and sent the whole home; but he would not release their wives and children, lest they might kill him as they had done the Boondela chief. He kept the women and children for three years confined in the fortress of Subulghur, to secure his own life, till Seetarma, the Landholder, was prevailed upon to enter into a solemn engagement that we should not hurt him. Our party had been six months on service with Jean Baptiste, and the captivity of the women and children lasted three years longer. I was then a lad of thirteen or fourteen years of age, and remained in confinement with the women and children. I was with my elder brother Rohun, who soon after died, and I remained with the gang during the whole expedition in the Baptiste enterprize, till the plunder of the cloth merchants, when I was sent home to my mother with the booty. I was taken with her at Kalowlee, and confined at Subulghur.

The first time I went on a Dacoitee expedition, was about twenty two years ago, when I was seventeen years of age. Chouddee, the father of Mrs. Rajoo, who is now here, was then in the service of a Magistrate of the district of Agra, whose name I do not recollect, and he sent a message to me by a Hurkaru to say, that a pedlar merchant was taking goods to the value of forty thousand Spanish Dollars from Agra to Jypore, upon one cart, and that we ought to attack it on the road. It was soon agreed that we should do so, and I left Manickpore with a party of ten, and was joined by Bijee Sing with fourteen or fifteen, Gujraj with twenty, and Rajuna with ten. In three or four days we reached Dosa in Jypore and attacked the cart which was standing at a temple, but we found nothing save a few trinkets, not worth more, altogether, than three hundred rupees. More than this had been spent in fitting out the expedition, and no division of the booty took place. The leaders took the whole. Two chowkedars, who attempted resistance, were wounded, but no one of our party suffered.

About eighteen years ago I set out with a gang of twenty-five Budhuks on an expedition to Malwa, in the disguise of Ganges water carriers. Gujraj and myself were the leaders, with Bukshee and Ghazee as our assistants. We reached the district of Ojeyn in a month, and passing through Samer we encamped in a grove near a well six miles on the other side. A party of fifty men passed us, armed with musquets, escorting six or seven loaded bullocks and buffaloes.

We concluded that the property must be very valuable, from the strength of the escort, and sent on with them two very expert spies. On reaching Samer, they saw that the loads were so heavy that it required eight men to take off each of them, and came back and reported that they had no doubt that the bags contained silver, but that there were five hundred horsemen, and a good many policemen on foot, belonging to the place, and all on guard. We thought it rather dangerous to attack so large a party with so small a band as twenty-five, and after a good deal of deliberation it was determined that we should refer the question to our gods, and if they commanded, undertake it, if not, give it up. I then took the auspices of the Akhut, or grains of wheat, and we all concluded that our gods had commanded the enterprize. About half an hour after dark we set out, and about nine we reached a spot half a mile from the town. Here the spies came out and tried to dissuade us from the attempt, declaring that we must be all killed by so many guards mounted and on foot. We again consulted, and I urged them to go on, confiding in the god I had invoked. The leading men told me that I should again invoke him, and intreat, that if he was a safe guide, he would vouchsafe us, as an omen, the braying of an ass on the right. I did so, and we had not waited long when we heard the desired sound where we wished it. All were delighted, and we pushed on and attacked the party. The guards no sooner saw our swords gleaming, than they made off in all directions, and we took up as much of the property as we could manage to carry. On our way back the soldiers collected round us, and we were obliged to run into a tank that stood near the town. The water was deep, and we had to swim for it. We let all the property sink, except three thousand rupees with which we landed on the other side, and went on as fast as we could to a village twenty-four miles distant, before we halted to rest. There we rested three days, pretending to be suffering from the effects of drinking the water of the South of India, which had disagreed with our stomachs. At midnight, on the third day, we went back to the tank, and took up what we had left. The water reached up to our chins, but we groped about with our feet for the bags, got them all up, and reached our homes with the whole in safety.*

No man was wounded on our side, nor was any one that I know of on the other. We got forty thousand rupees, money of various coinage, and in gold and silver bullion. On reaching the house of Gujraj, in Ghoogut, the whole was divided. I and Ghajee got fifteen thousand rupees for ourselves, and Gujraj and Buksheea got twenty thousand.

* On reference to local authorities at Indore, this dacoitee has been found to have taken place as described, upon a merchant on his way with treasure from Poona to Ojeyn; two of the merchant's party were wounded.

Thakoor Indur Sing, the landholder of Ghoogut, got five hundred, and four thousand five hundred were taken to cover the expenses of the road, and to offer to the gods who had guided us, and to give in charity to the poor. We were absent on this expedition three months and a half.

For offerings to the gods, we purchase goats, and sweet cakes, and spirits; and, having prepared the feast, we throw a handful of the savoury food upon the fire, in the name of the gods who have assisted us, and then eat up the rest ourselves. But of the feast so consecrated, no female but a virgin can partake. The offering is made through the man who has successfully invoked the god on that particular occasion; and, as my god had guided us on this, I was employed to prepare the feast for him, and throw the offering on the fire. The offering must be taken up before the feast is touched, and put upon the fire, and a little water must be sprinkled upon it. The savoury smell of the food, as it burns, reaches the nostrils of the god, and delights him. On this, as on most occasions, I invoked the spirit of Gunga Sing, my grandfather; and to him I made the offering. I considered him to be the greatest of all my ancestors, as a robber; and him I invoked on this trying occasion. He never failed me when I invoked him, and I had great confidence in his aid. The spirits of our ancestors can easily see whether we shall succeed in what we undertake, and when we are to do so, they order us on; and when not, they make signs to us to desist.

I had remained at home a year after the last, or third enterprise, when I entered upon the fourth, about sixteen or seventeen years ago. I was then about twenty-one years of age. I set out from Bhojpooree, in Kurowlee, with a gang of sixty dacoits under Chanda, Soorja, Ghunseeam, Bukhta and myself; and Ghazee a Thokedar. We took with us two hundred bullocks, and in the disguise of Brinjaras, proceeded slowly, and in two months reached Kankur in the district of Ojeyn. We turned off to the South from Kankur, and encamped on the bank of a river about twelve miles distant, just in the way Brinjaras usually encamp. If any one asked questions, we told them that we supplied the cantonments of Næmuch with grain, and were going for a supply, Chanda Jemadar, with Bheel and Bhyroo, two of our followers, were sent on towards Ojeyn as spies to see what was to be got. They returned to us some days after, and reported, that some valuable property was proceeding from Ojeyn to Gwalior, on two ponies and four men, under the escort of twenty men armed with musquets, but that they could not ascertain to whom it belonged. The party were, they said, at Kankur, where a large weekly fair was that day held. We set out

with our bullocks, and encamped within six miles of Kankur. Leaving a party of twenty men with the bullocks, forty of us left Camp in the evening, reaching Kankur about nine o'clock. We attacked the escort, and after wounding three or four of them, put the rest to flight, and took possession of the property; two of our party were wounded.

We returned to our bullocks and moved on with them the whole night towards our homes, which we reached by long stages. We got in this enterprise forty thousand rupees, and divided it as soon as we got home. It was a moonlight night, and the booty was in the open street, so that we had no occasion to light our torches. We were obliged to bring away our two wounded companions on bullocks.

I had remained at home a year after the Kankur affair, when I set out again with a gang of fifty or sixty dacoits under Naeka, from Rur, in Kurowlee; Burta, from Kohtra, in Jypore; and Hurrerampore, in the same territory. We had two hundred and fifty bullocks with us, and in the disguise of Brinjaras, we proceeded towards the city of Oodepore. We wandered about through Khoosrane, Jowra, Chittore, Mondsore, Nimpora, Neemuch, for four months, without getting intelligence of any thing worth taking. We were on our return home, and encamped, one day, at a place between Chittore and Humeergurh. We were reduced to great distress from the want of the means of subsistence, it was, therefore, determined to replenish our funds by taking a bag from a money changer. With this view I set out for Chittore, accompanied by two of my men, and on the road met a Marwaree merchant, who had broken up his establishment at Neemuch, and was taking off all his stock upon a hundred ponies. I turned and followed his party to Humeergurh, passing by the encampment of our friends on the road. To the east of the fort of Humeergurh stood a tank, and to the south of the fort and tank was encamped a British force, and the Marwaree went in and encamped between the ground of the British force and the garrison of Humeergurh. After duly reconnoitering the position, I sent off my two followers to report to my friends, and as soon as they got the intelligence, forty men came off and joined me about nine at night. I described the position, and told them that it seemed impregnable on three sides, but that there was a road passing between the tank and east wall of the fort, by which the cattle of the town went out to graze, and by which I thought the prey might be secured. It was so determined, and advancing by this road we attacked the merchant, after making the usual disposition of our whole force, to secure our retreat. We took all we thought valuable of his property and got back safely to our bullocks, which we drove on as fast as we could all the rest of the night. In the morning when we thought ourselves tolerably secure, we inspected our booty, and found

it worth from forty to sixty thousand rupees. It consisted of gold and silver bullion, pearls, corals and jewels of various kinds, and gold and silver ornaments of all kinds, inlaid with jewels. These ornaments and jewels were contained in copper, brass and iron boxes, wrapped up in bales of cloth for concealment. We pushed on with our prize as fast as we could, and on reaching home, divided it in the usual mode. No one was wounded on our side, and I believe none on the other. We did not take the auspices on this occasion, nor did we light any torches, as the booty was out on the ground. We were out on this expedition six months.*

About sixteen years ago, in the cold season, I set out from Humeerpore, in Indore, with thirty followers in the disguise of Brinjaras, and proceeded towards the South with two hundred bullocks. We had two Brahmins with us, to manage all our affairs with the custom house and police officers along the roads, and to assist us in mending our bags so as to keep up the disguise. In three months, moving about slowly, waiting for something worth taking, we reached the bank of the Antonee river, three cos (five or six miles,) from Shojawulpore in the territory of the Nawab of Bhopaul, and there encamped. We sent on Bheema and Hurchunda to look out for booty, and they came back to us and reported that the Nawab's army was encamped not far from the town, and had among them a banker of great wealth. The young Nawab had quarrelled with his mother-in-law the Regent of Bhopaul, and there was a small British force with him, with several European gentlemen, trying to effect a reconciliation between the parties. It was the year that Bhurtpore was taken (1826) About nine o'clock we set out to attack him, leaving the two Brahmins and three of our clan to watch the bullocks, and about midnight we reached the Camp. We were challenged as we passed along the sentries, but we told them that we were landholders come to pay our respects to His Highness the Nawab, and they permitted us to pass on. We attacked the banker's tents, robbed him of all the property we could find, and retired with it.† The banker was with the Nawab's ministers, and his tent was pitched in the Bazar of the camp, and the only person standing sentry over it was a chowkedar. As soon as he saw us draw our swords he made off, calling out as loud as he could, "robbers, robbers."

* It has been ascertained by Captain Birch, from the landholders, merchants and others of the town of Humeergurh, that this dacoitee took place as described, on a Kafila of merchants who were encamped near Humeergurh in the hot season, about seventeen or eighteen years ago, and that six men of the Kafila were wounded, and one jumped down a well (Bowlee) and was drowned.

† The particulars of this robbery are given, with few variations from the narrative, in the Government correspondence on the subject of dacoitees.

The people inside were asleep, but as we entered and began to break open the boxes with our axes they awoke, and ran out screaming "robbers, robbers!" but the people of the camp thought the noise arose from a bazar squabble. We retreated with the booty by the road opposite to that by which we advanced through the camp to the attack, as we concluded that this would be guarded the moment that the alarm should be given. On our way out we met a party going the rounds, and were obliged suddenly to disperse. Some of our parties lost their road in the confusion, and it was late before they reached our bullocks. Soorja, alias Phool Sing, the son of Jodhsing could not find the road at all, and was taken, while trying to conceal himself near the camp. We examined the booty on reaching our camp, and found it to consist of about three thousand rupees worth of property in gold and silver ornaments, rupees, and cloths. We put all these things round our waists, drove the bullocks before us as we could, and reaching home in safety, divided our booty. Soorja, alias Phool sing, when taken, had some of the plundered property upon him, and on being questioned stated that Dana the lame, of Kurowlee, who was a notorious dacoit leader of those parts, had sent him and his gang upon this enterprise. The Nawab wrote to the Kurowlee Rajah to request that he would secure and send this man to him. He did so. Dana was put into prison at Bhopaul, but he happened to be upon close terms of intimacy with the native Agent who resided at Kurowlee on the part of the British representative at the Court of Bhopaul, and through him his friends spent three or four thousand rupees and obtained his discharge. On reaching the British representative at Bhopaul, Dana was confronted with his accuser Soorja, who persisted in declaring that he was the leader of the gang, but Dana stated that I was the leader, and offered to get me seized if he were sent to the Jypore Rajah with a request for aid. He was sent accordingly, but not finding me as he expected, he wrote to Kurowlee, to his friend the agent of the British representative, to say that I had died of the *cholera morbus* which was then raging. The Jypore Rajah was in consequence requested to send Dana to Kurowlee, and on his arrival the British representative's agent wrote to his master to say, that he, Dana, was a most respectable and inoffensive landholder, and had been wantonly seized and subjected to indignities, and soon got an order to see that he was released. As some compensation for the money he had got from Dana's friends, he persuaded the minister of Kurowlee and his master, the Rajah, to give Dana, in rent-free tenure, the village of Pisola. Pisolee, worth one hundred rupees a year, saying, that he deserved it from them after having been subjected to so much indignity. Dana used to give the Rajah and his minister the Dhawa, that is the husband of the woman who had

nursed the Rajah in his infancy—many thousand rupees a year, in presents, out of the booty his gang used to bring home from their expeditions, and he was now much pleased to think that he and the British representative's agent had got him out of the scrape so well, for when he sent Dana to Bhopaul, he was much afraid that Dana would disclose and get him into trouble. This Dana is now an officer in the Agra police, and on intimate terms with the Cotwal of the city, and he does a good deal to screen his friends who are still at large.

(To be continued.)

NOTES ON HINDOO TEMPLES.

By RAM LOCHUN GHOSE, A HINDOO OF CALCUTTA.

OF the numerous Hindoo temples in India, those that have been taxed by Government and are under the management of their local Agents, in conformity to Regulation XC. 1810, continue to enjoy their former state of celebrity and consequence, while many of the others are mouldering into ruins, for want of resources to keep them in proper repair. Indeed, I may safely state, that this protection of a foreign Government, of the superstitions of the country, tends in no small degree to enhance the sanctity and importance of these places of religious resort among Hindoos, inasmuch, as by bringing forward the example of Government, the Priests, who are undoubtedly interested in their prosperity, have a very suitable opportunity of working upon the superstitious fears of my countrymen, and thereby turning them to their own account. Common uneducated people suppose, that, unless the images in these temples, were possessed of divine attributes, Government would never have interfered in the management of them, and ensured for pilgrims and others, safe resort to them. Hence it is concluded, that interfering in the concerns of the temples, Government is doing a duty, as well to the idols that are in them, as to the people who worship idols; in the same manner in which a Hindoo Government would have done. Now, whatever may be the real motive of Government for lending their support and sanction to particular places of pilgrimage, it is construed into a respect for the Hindoo Religion and its superstitions, and into an implied desire to see the people continue to follow them. It is natural, that in every thing in which a Government takes particular interest, its subjects should do the same, and it is for this reason, that the temples under the protection of Government have acquired an additional importance, and will continue in their flourishing state, until the support that now upholds them is withdrawn.

The city of Benares is considered particularly holy by the Hindoos,

and contains many Hindoo temples, which however, are losing their importance, in consequence of Government not exercising any interference in their management. I have visited this place thrice: first in 1812, then in 1818, and lastly in 1822, and I found the temples in every succeeding visit, to have lost much of the respectability in which I had seen them in my previous visit, with the exception of perhaps three or four, which still enjoy their ancient reputation. Such of my friends as have visited Benares since, inform me that very few pilgrims, comparatively, repair to the city now. But I neither know, nor have I heard, that any of the temples under the management of government have lost their former importance at all. In Dacca there is a temple which was built by Rajah ManSing, when he came to Bengal, A.D. 1589, and dedicated to an image called Dakesewari. I recollect, when I pursued my studies in this city in my boyhood, that one Mr. John Battye was collector of this place, who had a *Noubeet khanah* built at his own expense, and consecrated it to the service of the temple. The people believed, that unless the image possessed special divine attributes, a christian, and a functionary of government, would not have paid such respect to it. A poem was prepared on the occasion and sung by the people. At this distance of time I can only recollect a couple of its lines which are as follow: "Ho! Mr. Battye, who is a believer in you, has built to you a Noubeet khanah, you should not, therefore, Oh! Mother Dakesewari, whilst residing in Dacca, fail to show your grace."

Now, with whatever intention Government or any other person or persons of a different persuasion, may regard a Hindoo temple or its idol, it is accounted by the people to have originated in a belief of the sanctity of the one, and the divinity of the other. There is a place near Dacca, which is called Khiolgoon, where there is an image of Kali, which was before in great repute for a long time, but for want of support from Government, its very existence has almost been forgotten. This has also been the case with other temples, such as Kiriteswarri, near Moorshedabad; and Jessoreswari in Zillah Jessore.

It is said, that in the golden age of the Hindoos, there was a female of the name of Kali, who killed in battle two warriors, Shumbha, and Nishumbha, and also a powerful animal of the buffalo kind. The Hindoos, therefore, deified her, and worshipped her image. Before engaging in warfare, robberies, and such matters as require physical strength for their accomplishment, the Hindoos worship Kali, and invoke her aid in the same manner, as the Mahomedans, on like occasions, call upon Ali for assistance.

I shall now give my reasons why the image of Kali at Kalighaut near Calcutta, has acquired so great a character, although there is no in-

interference by the Government in the management of the temple. Calcutta, prior to English political connection, consisted of a few Villages which were very thinly inhabited. But, after the conquest of Bengal by the English, it became their Capital, when a great many natives who had acquired fortunes under them, settled in it, and being all idolaters, began frequenting Kalighat, as a place of peculiar sanctity, where they gave Poojahs, and made valuable presents, while Government neglected to take any notice of the atrocities that were committed there, but rather favoured the views of some of the influential orthodox Hindoos. These circumstances operated so powerfully in favor of Kalighat, that even the lower classes of Mahomedans believed in the sacredness of the place. But since Rammohun Roy, whose name cannot be mentioned without high veneration, took up his residence in Calcutta, and promulgated his opinions, and the subsequent establishment of the Hindoo College, and other English seminaries, Kalighat has suffered in the estimation of many. I am confident that if the *Sumachar Chundrica* (a native newspaper) and its auxiliary the *Dhurmo Shubha* were not in existence, the temple would be abandoned by at least the wealthier portion of the native community of Calcutta, from whom it derives very large emoluments.

But the people of the mofussil still view the place without any diminution of their respect. It is mentioned in the Shasters of the Hindoos, that the King only should offer human victims to Kali, by which is meant, that persons sentenced to death should be taken to the temple of Kali, and there put to death by way of sacrifice. But now, the believers in Kali, without understanding the purport of the Shasters, think human sacrifice a virtue, and become guilty of Homicide. The Haldars of Kalighat, who are Brahmins living upon the produce of the place, have some of them acquired some wealth; but as all of them are uneducated, and addicted to drinking and other vices, I have no doubt that they would, if opportunities offered, sacrifice human beings; but the place being so near the seat of Government, and also near the seat of justice, I do not think they would dare do it, although they may try to hush up such matters, when, as they sometimes do, they take place. The Jewels belonging to the idol do not exceed in value eight or ten thousand Rupees. The village of Kalighat, which is a rent-free tenure, (whether legal or illegal I cannot at present say) does not produce more than ten thousand Rupees annually. Besides these, the emoluments of the temple do not exceed fifty rupees daily. To prevent the atrocities said to have been committed at Kalighat, I would recommend that all Government officers, whether the Darogahs, Mohurers, or Chowkedars, employed in keeping the places, should be all Mahomedans, or Christians; and should keep up a watch at night, to prevent sacrifices,

but have nothing to do in the day. With the abolition of the *Dhurmo Shubha*, and the spread of knowledge in the Mofussil, by the establishment of schools and seminaries, the idolaters of the country will cease to be. Government should, therefore, use its best endeavours for the promulgation of education, especially in the Mofussil.

The following extract of a letter from the Rev. J. Phillips, American Missionary at Orissa, dated March 7th 1844, and printed in the *General Baptist Repository* for July, will be found to bear upon the subject discussed by the Brahmin at Calcutta.

“ The baneful effects of British connexion with the idolatry of the country, *meet us in one shape or other almost daily*. The following instance may serve as an illustration :—In January, 1843, while on a missionary tour in the district of Kidgelee, I attended a market in a place where were eight or nine of the Honourable Company's salt golahs, and also a heathen temple. I had some talk with the Poojuree in the morning, who appeared very civil, During the day he came and invited me to see him make poojah in one of the company's golahs. I went, and was not a little surprised to find the representative of Lockmee, goddess of wealth, and the whole complement of her service, arranged in one of the empty golahs, which was about to be filled with salt. The Poojuree seemed proud to say, that *he had both his orders and his fee from the Koompanee* ! When I inquired if the native darogah had not ordered the poojah, he said, ‘ No ; the order came from the *Agent Sahib* ;’ and added, ‘ It is for the interest of government to make poojah to Lockmee, or there would be a loss sustained of some thousands of mounds of salt in every *lac*.’ I made inquiry of several persons, one a writer in the salt agent's office, and they all confirmed the statement made by the Poojuree. I was assured, that it was the usual custom, both here and in other salt establishments in the same neighbourhood, to make poojah to Lockmee, by order of government, whenever a golah is about to be filled with salt. What idea the natives are likely to form of Christianity and Christian sincerity, when they see on the one hand, the cash and orders of a Christian government upholding and fostering their idolatry, and on the other, the missionary, (whom they generally regard as acting by the order of government) laboring to uproot their entire system, it is not difficult to imagine.”

THE EAST INDIA AND CHINA ASSOCIATION.

THE Eighth Report of this Association was made on the 22nd of February, and contains much useful information; some of which, as usual, we submit to our readers, though but indirectly affecting the more vital interests of the millions of India.

The subject of remittance from India is regarded as one of importance, and consequently the Association never let any opportunity pass without bringing it under the consideration of the proper authorities.

Last year's Report stated, that the Association had urged the Company to give up their system of advancing cash in India on the hypothecation of goods consigned to Britain, and that the Company would not give way. *Therefore*, in the year 1843, the Association confined their endeavours to the simplest point of obtaining a timely public notice of the extent and terms of the Company's intended operations; suggesting that until the Company would give up their remittance operations in India, and confine themselves to the sale of bills on India, the Company should declare the amount of tribute they would draw from India in the year; specifying how much they would receive for bills on India, and how much on goods from India. But, the Company replied, that the subject had been fully and maturely considered, in all its relations and circumstances, and they could not enter into any pledge as to the mode or conditions of their future remittances, which would have the effect of fettering their discretion, upon a point with regard to which the retention of its free exercise is indispensable.

But what says the late Governor-General on this subject? On the 4th August, 1843, Lord Ellenborough said, "Notice is hereby given, that the Government of India has recommended to the home authorities the expediency of discontinuing, as soon as possible, the present system of making advances in India upon the security of goods to be hypothecated to the East India Company. The Governor-General in Council is of opinion that the full supplies required to meet the wants of the home treasury, can be raised in England by the Hon. the Court of Directors, by the sale of bills on India, without any necessity for the intervention of the Government in the Indian markets, and he is desirous of relieving the trade of India from the irregular intrusions of a competition that is governed principally by the political exigencies of the State. The Governor-General in Council is aware that private interests may be injuriously affected by the sudden discontinuance of any system that has been long in operation, and he issues this timely notification of his views upon a subject of the gravest importance to the mercantile community connected with the trade of India, in order

that they may not be unprepared for a change of measures, which the government of India is urging strongly on the attention of the home authorities, and will be ready to carry out at the earliest convenient opportunity."

The Report says, "How far this recommendation of the Governor-General of India in Council, to discontinue the system of making advances in India, upon the security of goods hypothecated to the Company, may induce the Court of Directors to modify the determination stated, in the foregoing paragraph, your Committee cannot presume to judge; but they retain their opinion, that the Court, if they will not adopt the course pointed out by your committee, by the merchants connected with India, and by the local government itself, are bound to give every possible publicity to their operations in obtaining funds for their home charges."

The total amount paid into the home treasury for bills drawn on the several Presidencies, in the year ending on the 5th of January, 1844, was £3,057,157 17s. 11d.; and the export of bullion from the single port of London, alone, to within the Company's ancient limits, was 9,840 ounces of gold, and 1,495,738 ounces of silver; both, together, being equivalent to about 1,643,331 ounces of silver. That is in consequence of the Company persisting in draining the treasuries of India by forcing shipments of goods from India to Britain direct, they compelled the merchants of London alone, to export India above a million and a half ounces of silver in the course of the past year.

It is a notorious fact, proved and recorded by Parliament, and admitted by the Company, that they traded in despite of loss, they never calculated risk and interest, and the result was, they became bankrupt, confiscated all the territorial assets in their possession, sold off all their ships and warehouses, and shut up shop; but set up anew as the Government of India. Now, they naturally expect their successors in the trade of India to tread in the steps of the monopoly; but the private trader cannot trade unprofitably.

EAST INDIA BANK.

The House of Commons' sessional paper, No. 179, of 1843, shews the failure of the attempt to obtain a Charter for the projected Bank of Asia. Notwithstanding which, in 1842, another prospectus was circulated, to establish an East India Bank, upon nearly similar objectionable principles, with a capital of a quarter of a million sterling; and the projectors applied to the Crown for a Charter, with limited responsibility. Lord Ripon, then presiding over the Board of Trade, invited the committee of the Association to state their opinion upon the necessity of further banks being established for India. They did so; but as his Lordship soon after went to preside over the affairs of

India, he lost cognizance of the question ; and the committee submitted their views to his lordship's successor, the Honourable Mr. Gladstone. The report says, " If the committee are rightly informed, there is a sufficiency of banking facilities in the banks already existing, there being the Bank of Bengal with a capital of £750,000, Madras £200,000, Bombay £520,000, being £1,420,000 ; and it is a matter of notoriety that the Bank of Bengal, having a large capital at its command, beyond its employment in strict banking operations, has lent large sums on government securities, at a moderate rate of interest ; locking up thereby its resources in a manner not consistent with the principles of banking. The capital of the Bank of Madras was originally fixed at thirty lacs of rupees, but that sum being found to be more than required, it was reduced to twenty lacs ; and the Bombay Bank had, in 1842, no less than thirty-six lacs of rupees, in bullion, in their coffers, unemployed, shewing there was not adequate demand for capital, if such capital were to be employed under those strict regulations by which the operations of banks possessing privileges ought to be governed. Besides the above chartered banks, there are the Union Banks of Calcutta, the Bank of Agra, and the Bank of Western India, possessing no privileges of limited responsibility. It may, therefore, be assumed, without fear of contradiction, that the chartered and unchartered Banks of India, together with the numerous private bankers, or schroffs, &c., at the several Presidencies ; and at Patna, Benares, Dacca, and other marts of Indian commerce, are fully sufficient for all the purposes of legitimate banking. Besides there can be no just pretensions for expecting large profits from a banking establishment conducted on sound and steady principles ; for, with respect to the alleged high rate of interest, and the supposed profits on banking in India, it is to be observed, that the rate of Government securities, for some length of time, has not been above four per cent. during peace, and five per cent. during war ; and the discount on salary bills, and loans of permanent deposit, is rarely above five per cent. In fact, the large profits which have appeared in the statements laid before the public, of the banks in India not restricted, are made by speculative transactions, where the rate of interest is in truth a compensation for risk, and could not be earned unless such risks were run. Nevertheless, the merchants would not attempt to offer an objection to the incorporation of a Joint-Stock Company, to deal in exchanges, or other business, between India and England, *provided* every individual member of such Company be personally liable for its engagements. But when they see that the East India Bank seeks to obtain a charter under which they would conduct exchange operations, with the privilege of *limiting the responsibility of the share-*

holders, they thought it to be no less than their duty (invited, as they were, by the Government) to offer such observations as occurred to them, upon the subject. It remained, of course, with the Crown to dispose of the question, and it is understood that it is not intended to recommend to her Majesty the grant of a charter of incorporation, or letters-patent, conferring limited liability."

OVERLAND MAILS.

When steamers can be constructed and furnished with engines fitted to perform the distance between Bombay and Suez in fourteen, instead of eighteen days, letters may be received in twenty-nine or thirty days, and always replied to by the outgoing mail. The committee cannot entertain a doubt of the public obtaining ultimately a satisfactory arrangement of the acceleration of the mails, within the existing limits, and the extension of those limits, so as to embrace a direct steam conveyance between Calcutta and Suez, and a mail communication with the Indian Archipelago and China. The difference of time between the delivery of letters by the way of Marseilles, and those by the way of Falmouth, has been from three days to as many as six days.

The number of letters between Bombay and England, has been as follows :—

	Homewards.	Outwards.	Both.
1840-41.....	225,691	221,592	447,283
1841-42.....	294,111	290,556	584,667
1842-43.....	355,649	325,996	681,645

On the 15th of February, 1844, the postage of letters, *via* Southampton to India, was allowed to be paid in advance or not, at the option of the sender. The Bombay post-office has also given a corresponding notice for letters to be sent from India, to take effect from the 1st of March; so that this measure has now been brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

THE DUTY ON TEA.

The establishment of peace with China, and the new regulations entered into, between that empire and this country, have been deemed to be the most favourable opportunity for entering upon the question of the duty upon tea. The committee, after the most mature deliberation, are of opinion that a large reduction of duty should be made, in order to ensure an extended use of the article, and to promote the manufacturing interests of this country, without injuring the revenue; and they have addressed a letter to Sir Robert Peel upon the subject, from which we draw the following notices :—

THE TEA TRADE.

Previously to 1834, the duty on tea was 96 per cent. on all kinds sold at or under 2s. the pound; and 100 per cent. on all teas above 2s.

the pound weight: but when the China trade was thrown open, in 1834, the duties were fixed as follows:—on Bohea, 1s. 6d. the pound; on Congou, &c., 2s. 2d.; and on Souchong, &c., 3s.; and subsequently, on the 1st of July, 1836, these duties were changed into one uniform rate, all tea being subjected to a duty of 2s. 1d. the pound weight; and again, in 1840, the addition of 5 per cent. was imposed upon this duty, increasing it to 2s. 2½d. the pound weight.

The average revenue from tea, in the five years, 1829-1833, was £3,401,535; and in the five years, 1837-1841, it was £3,538,000; in the year 1842, it has amounted to £4,080,000.

The last year of the Company's monopoly of trade with China was that of 1833-34. In that year, they sold 7,633,333 lbs. of tea, under 2s. the pound, and 24,166,287 lbs. above 2s.; making, together, 31,799,620 lbs.

Since then, the average price of one pound weight of common Congou and Twankay, in bond, and the total consumption of tea in the kingdom, has been as follows:—

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
1837	1	1	37,556,000
1838	1	4½	36,415,000
1840	2	4½	31,716,000
1843	1	2½	40,000,000

The duty imposed in China upon the export of tea is 1½d. the pound weight, which amounts to 15 per cent. on its average value; whilst the duty imposed in the United Kingdom upon the consumption of tea, is now about 200 per cent. on the gross market value of sound Congou in the London market.

The duty which the Chinese government levies upon British manufactures, imported into China, ranges from only 5 to 10 per cent.

The average cost of a pound weight of common Congou, in China, has been as follows; in pence:—

1834	13
1837	9
1843	10½

These prices are exclusive of freight and charges; but as the China trade is, in some degree, a trade of barter, these prices may not afford a very correct criterion of cost.

During part of the above period, we were engaged in active hostilities in China against the Chinese government. Hence, at all times, and under every conceivable state of circumstances, we can obtain, direct from China, a large quantity of tea; and our increased demand for it has no perceptible effect in enhancing its price in China.

In China, new ports, near to the tea districts, have been opened to the British, whilst duties and charges have been reduced; so that teas,

adapted to the taste of the people of Britain, may be brought within the reach of the great bulk of the population of the United Kingdom *if the excessive rate of duty now charged them on their consumption of tea should be reduced.*

The quantity of tea annually imported into the United Kingdom, during the last ten years, has been as follows ; in lbs. weight :—

Year.	lbs.	Year.	lbs.
1834	33,643,980	1839	38,158,009
1835	44,360,550	1840	28,021,882
1836	49,307,701	1841	30,787,796
1837	36,973,981	1842	40,706,521
1838	40,413,714	1843	46,000,000

The average annual consumption of tea by each individual in the United Kingdom, at each period of the census, has been as follows ; in ounces and decimals :—

Year.	Souls.	Ounces.
1811	18,547,720	17·10
1821	21,193,458	16·52
1831	24,029,702	19·93
1841	26,711,694	21·96

This clearly shews that the whole population cannot consume near half-an-ounce of tea a-week. The people universally desire this wholesome and grateful beverage, but the high rate of duty imposed upon their consumption of it, prevents them from purchasing it, and operates as a bounty on the imposition of spurious leaves as tea. The very desirable object of an increase in the consumption of tea, is to be obtained chiefly by means of a reduction of the present high rate of duty imposed upon the consumption of tea in this kingdom, which exceeds 300 per cent. upon the cost of low Congous in China.

In advocating this reduction, the want of the revenue now derived from tea is not overlooked. In 1836, when the duty was equalized on all qualities of tea, the Government calculated upon thus raising the annual sum of £3,400,000 ; but the recently-published House of Commons' Statement of Trade and Navigation, shews that, in 1843, the duty on tea amounted to £4,400,000. " We trust the Government will allow the public the full benefit by (at least) an equivalent reduction in the rate of duty, and a *further reduction* to encourage the consumption. That a revenue of £3,400,000 can be secured by a judicious modification of the duty, under these altered circumstances, we have no hesitation in expressing our confident belief ; and, convinced that a large import of sound, strong, and cheap teas, adapted to the use of the working classes, may be obtained from China, we would respectfully urge upon her Majesty's Government such a reduction of duty thereon, as would not only enable the present consumers, with the same means now applied by them for the purchase of one pound of tea,

to obtain a pound and a half or two pounds, but would likewise introduce new classes of consumers, willing to abstain from some other article in order to obtain the command of one so congenial to their habits, and which the present high duty places beyond their means ; and we, therefore, beg to recommend a reduction of duty to 1s. per lb., —as a small reduction would only injure the revenue, without stimulating consumption.

“ The value of the exports of British manufactures and produce, to China, during the East India Company's monopoly, was estimated at about £620,000 per annum. Since its abolition, the average export has reached about £1,000,000, and the annexed statement of the exports, up to the latest date, shews that the amount is increasing, and, in 1843, rose to a million and a half.

An Account of the declared Value of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures, exported from the United Kingdom to China, in each year, since the expiration of the Company's monopoly.

Year.	£	Year.	£
1834.....	842,852	1839.....	851,969
1835.....	1,074,708	1840.....	524,198
1836.....	1,326,388	1841.....	862,570
1837.....	678,375	1842.....	969,381
1838.....	1,204,356	1843.....	1,544,000

The markets of China, offer an indefinite field for the consumption of our staple exports ; which are adapted to the tastes and habits of the population of that extensive empire ; but trade requires some return ; where, as in India, if our goods are cheaper than those of the natives, they will find a sale. But the price at which we can sell depends upon the sale of the return goods admitted from China. Now, our own fiscal regulations limit our consumption of goods from China ; so that China cannot make any return for any increased quantity of goods from Britain, but must pay in bullion ; thereby adding to the drain of silver, already a source of alarm to the Chinese Government, and one of the main causes of the late hostilities. That this result is approaching is indicated by the rate of exchange, which has fallen from 4s. 10d. to 4s. 3d. per dollar.

“ Impressed with the truth of these statements and opinions, we earnestly beg to call the immediate attention of her Majesty's Government to the measure of reducing the duty upon tea ; and we would here observe that no time can be more propitious than the present for such a change ; the stock of tea being large, and the import likely to be upon an increased scale, until checked by the want of an effective demand, at remunerative prices, in the United Kingdom.

“ In conclusion, we may be permitted to observe, that, in advocating this measure, we have such a confident reliance upon the soundness of the principles laid down, and upon the accuracy of the facts brought

forward, that we sincerely believe its adoption will prove one of practical wisdom, beneficial to all ;—to the British public, by increasing their enjoyments, in a form most conducive to health and morals,—to the merchants, manufacturers, and ship-owners of the United Kingdom, by enabling them to employ their capital and skill, in trading with a vast and wealthy empire, able and willing to take what we can offer, if we will take their staple produce in return ;—accomplishing all this without ultimate injury to the revenue, and giving effect to the gratifying expectations held out, in her Majesty's speech, on the subject of the trade with China."

We have now gone through the official account of the labours of the "East India and China Association," for the year 1843. Surely, the Association cannot be serious, when they profess to entertain a dread of a glut of money through the establishment of a bank with a capital of a quarter of a million ! Such a sum, among a hundred and twenty millions, would be one halfpenny per head ! No, no, they can only mean a joke ; unless, indeed, the principal object of the Association be, to increase their own per-centage upon the tribute drawn from India. And we might almost suspect this, since the report scarcely glances at those commercial matters which are of the highest importance. For instance : the Association tell the world that they have received specimens of ground-nut oil, isinglass, and babool seed—the first worth little, the second less, and the third nothing at all. We should like to see the Association taking up such matters as the following :—the means of internal and coastways communication : the ports, pilotage, dues, lights, buoys, beacons, canals, bridges, and roads ; the great monopolies of salt, opium, and tobacco ; the land-tax, and its thousand attendant evils ; the personal and political rights of the natives ; the contrast which Ceylon presents to Hindostan ; and other kindred subjects. We trust that future reports may diminish the fear we have that the Association conceal, under a profession of zeal for the development of the resources of India and China, a predominant love of their own individual advantage.

ROADS OF INDIA:—WHO SHOULD MAKE THEM?

WHATEVER may be the diversities of opinion on other points of Indian politics and economics, there is perfect unanimity on one;—the paramount importance of roads. Every philanthropist urges their construction, and the Government in every excuse they make for the present paucity of them, admit their necessity. This agreement, however, does not occur in answering the question,—Who should make them? Many—perhaps the majority—say the Government; some say any body rather than the Government. We are disposed to say something on this question, by our strongly suspecting that an error here is the greatest reason why India has not roads already.

They who say the Government should make the roads, naturally wait for the Government to do so: they do nothing in respect of it themselves, except to wish for it. All action in this matter is left to the ruling powers; and how much beside have they to do! To say nothing just now of funds, when have they time for such a subject? A few weeks ago Scinde was the absorbing topic; yesterday it was Gwalior; now it is the Punjaub; and next it will be, for the second time, Cabul. A few seasons since, Lord Auckland was sent for home, now Lord Ellenborough, the successor of each had to be found, a man fit to manage at once mutinies, and war, and policy, and yet not disagreeable to the Directors. How should the planning and persevering execution of roads, find place in the midst of turmoil like this? The opening of highways will gain neither stars nor titles, will neither help nor frustrate Whig or Tory.

But suppose the Government ever so much at leisure, has it any such peculiar wisdom about roads, as should render us very anxious to devolve on it the task of making them? Is any man the more able as an engineer, the more far-seeing as an economist, the more skilful as a financier, the more judicious as a manager, for being a member or a servant of the Government? Are the circumstances in which men are placed, as superior or subordinate governors, such as are likely, or are found, to bring out the peculiar qualities, needed by those who undertake to design and construct our roads? Is there not as much of the needful talent out of the Government and its service as in them? Then why wait for Government?

We believe, however, most people are induced to rely on Government for the making of the roads of India, by the notion that Government has the needful funds, and that they cannot be had from any other quarter. This is seen to be a mistake at the first steady view of it. Government is not a source of wealth (except, indeed, as it is the con-

servator of the security, without which wealth will not accumulate,) it is merely the machinery by which wealth is collected from the people, and carried on to some eventual application. It has no original wealth, and is altogether incapable of producing any. Property is originally altogether with the producers of it—the people. The question between those who say, and those who deny, that the Government should make the roads, is in truth this :—ought the funds necessary for making the roads to be collected from the people, and applied to the works by the Government, or by other parties. Now, there are very grave objections to its being done by the Government. When so done it must be taken from all the people, willing or unwilling, profiting by the roads or not, using them or not, approving them or not ; it must be taken by force, for all that a government does is essentially done by force ; it must be done at the discretion of the Government, and not at that of those who use the roads or pay for them, and who have the greatest interest in maintaining the condition of the roads, or making the best of the money. None of these objections apply to the collection of the funds from only those who are willing to contribute, and the application of them to their intended use, by means of an agency of their contributors' own appointing.

Some look to the Government to make the roads, because they think a Government ought to be paternal. A paternal Government is a very despotism, whatever may happen to be its particular form or constitution ; prying into and meddling with everything, no individual mind is safe from its interference—regulation—oppression—in the much abused name of that delusive impersonation, the public. After a time, the individual man finds out that on favourite ideas he cannot move, however innocently, because of the Government : he feels that others are meddling with what does not belong to them, and that mere numbers cannot justify the wrong ; and so, after another time, comes discord and resistance, or a sullen or despairing giving over of effort. So Government, being paternal, must care for the religion of its subjects, and straightway every article of “ holy ” faith becomes the occasion of wrangling and error, the profits of religious offices are sought by intrigue or bought as commodities, and religion is changed into a mere mixture of ceremony, profligacy, and fanaticism : that which should have brought “ peace on earth ” and lightened immeasurably the task of Government, fills all lands with bloodshed and overturns all rule and order. Again, a paternal Government must foster the commerce and manufactures of its people ; and then quarrels and jealousy arise perpetually out of artificial interests created by interference, with no natural principles of right to rely on for their settlement, while the very objects for which the paternal Government

interfered, dwindle, decay, and not unfrequently expire. Just so with roads ;—and for proof that it is so, compare France with England, or even with America ; see what centralization and force, the necessary modes of action of “paternal Government,” have done with the roads of the one, and freedom has done with those of the others. Remark too, that every invention, *without exception*, by which the arts of locomotion have been advanced, has originated in lands of local and voluntary association and management, while the nations given up to controul and order have limped, and longed, and envied, and at last have applied, as well as they could, the matured inventions of their neighbours. Perhaps from no other single idea, in politics and morals, has so much harm arisen, as from that of a “paternal” Government ; the mischief which has followed in the matter of roads, is conspicuous beyond mistake.

Perhaps we have said enough to show how and why we dissent from those who advocate Government controul of roads, because it is in their opinion the most efficient. We may add, however, that in our view, Government management is, in all matters, much more expensive in proportion to the effect produced than any other. And thus it comes about ;—Government is entirely an affair of subordination and force. Genius will not work in chains. The nascent thought which, if nurtured by the consciousness that it might succeed and shine, would lead on to the efforts and results, which would improve daily administration or might change the character of ages, slinks into silence and oblivion at the recollection that it must endure the slights or jealousy of superior officials, and the false tests applied with all the technicality of office by the fortunate blockheads who often and unavoidably people the upper ranks of the bureaucracy. Noble aspirations and adventurous designs will not deign to live here ; nor will honest solicitude for efficient management brook the frustrating scrutiny of interested, careless, or over-occupied supervisors. But easy mediocrity, going jogglingly by rule and duty, brings all to a quiet level, where there is just nothing to blame. Of all the habitual states of the human mind which allow any action to exist, this is that very one which may indeed make fewest active blunders, but which, in the long run, makes labour cost most in proportion to its effect.

“But,” say some, “roads ought, *by reason of their great importance*, to be under the care of Government.” Apply this reasoning to other cases. Agriculture is as important as roads ; but do we collect taxes for tilling the soil, and sell corn for the benefit of the treasury ? Houses are as important as railroads ; but do we make Government the universal architect and house owner ? Printing is as nearly connected with public happiness as is travelling ; but would the most rampant

centraliser propose that Government should buy up all the printing offices? But further,—in proportion to the importance of roads, is the care we should take to render their plentifulness and efficiency dependant on those motives which act on men with the greatest certainty, uniformity, and effect. Now, Government controul—that is, force—does not fulfil this condition; it cannot act uniformly, for men differ about its application; it does not produce the greatest amount of effort; it often fails either of application or effect altogether. But render the maintenance of roads a matter of important, immediate, and visible interest to parties concerned, and all difficulty vanishes; the most is done that can be done with profit to all, and that continuously and with certainty. In proportion to the importance of roads is the necessity for thus leaving them to the better tendencies of human nature, and of withdrawing them from the dominion of force.

To follow out consistently the argument which we are now opposing, the whole of the affairs of a people should be in the hands of the political Government; every thing whatsoever, for every thing has its degree of importance, whether it relates to wealth, trade, manners, domestic arrangements, education, science, clothing, &c. &c., to the full extent of the catalogue of human wants, desires, and occupations; and thus we should be led, by the principles on which our own Government proceeds, to the full extent of Owenism. But the importance of a subject is far from enough to justify the assumption of controul over it by the Government.

Some very serious objections appear to us to lie against Government controul of roads which its advocates would probably not give us the opportunity of noticing in the way of reply. One is the immense patronage it would place in the hands of the Government; on which, however, we shall not enlarge. Another is the consideration, that the Government, being the protector and judge of all, ought to be equally related to all, and indifferent to every interest alike; but, as maker and owner of the roads, it becomes a party in matters where it must often be a judge; it would for ever be impossible to rely on its decisions, or to gain for them that public confidence and confirmation which are essential to the efficacy of all rule, and to the authority of all tribunals. And not only is the Government the judge of the people, but it ought to be the conservator of peace and order, acting in its high and vital office with undisturbed and undistinguishing impartiality. But what is not the danger to this rule, so indispensable to the very action of all the other powers of society, when it makes itself the sole owner of one of the greatest interests? The very power which ought to guard our peace and ensure our safety, is employed in matters which, the government being a party, may very easily disturb them; and a

squabble about our mileage, may paralyse the very force which preserves us from anarchy and pillage. So it has happened over and over again in matters of religion and trade, and so it may happen in respect of roads. Or contrariwise, it may and probably will happen that the party strife of Whig and Tory may derange not only our politics but our roads and travelling.

We have thus adverted in the first instance rather to the general principles on which the question rests, than to the special circumstances of India. Our reason for so doing is this: we remember that we are addressing those who mean permanently to befriend India; and that, for the sake of justice, and of India itself, in giving a start to so important a work as the making of roads for that neglected land, it is of the first consequence that these, her friends, should give their sanction and authority only to sound and wholesome principles, to such as will accomplish with certainty, now and hereafter, the great object they have in view, and in their use and application, tend to raise and strengthen the native character. It is not for to-day, nor is it for roads only, they have to ponder their present steps; but for generations to come, for human character, for liberty, for intellectual, and social elevation.

Passing to the particular circumstances of India, we may first remark, that the history of the English rule shews how hopeless it is ever to find the Government at once rich enough, and disengaged enough, to make the roads which India wants. Year after year, have projects of the highest importance, and most approved design, been laid before the rulers; governor after governor has acknowledged and asserted the indispensable importance of these undertakings; but what of all this? Something else must be done to-day; the road must be let alone till we overtake the ever receding to-morrow. By some rare and happy combination of chances, a work is begun, but only to be interrupted when the first blast of war opens the sluices of the treasury. Perhaps it may be resumed some time after the shutting of the gates of Janus. How then could the condition of India be other than it is? Its roads mere rarities, to be talked of, and reported about, but too few to be even seen by far the greatest number of the millions of its people. Is it to such chances that the friends of India would commit the construction of these indispensable arteries of the social life?

We need say nothing of talent in its application to Indian roads. Government has no peculiar facility in obtaining it, either native or English. Let but efficient arrangements be made by parties known and relied on in the commercial world, and that corps of engineers, which peaceful and voluntary enterprize has reared for the service of the most enterprising nation of the earth, will find members enough ready and eager to cover India with a net-work of roads, as they have

covered England, and are covering every land that invites them. But for all this there is no special power in the hand of Government.

It is clear that if Government undertake to make roads for India, the natives must pay for them. Now India is much too heavily taxed already, and the proposal is to tax her more heavily still, that part of the excess may be laid by in the shape of roads. But is it certain that additional taxation on paper will really raise more money in fact?—or is the maximum produce of taxation passed already? Must we not *first* put the community of Hindostan into a more thriving condition by means of roads, *before* we can get from it a higher revenue for any purpose? No such difficulty occurs if the roads be made matter of investment, like those of England. The work would be accomplished by an addition to the capital of India from England, willingly and profitably employed. India would not be subjected to a preliminary exhaustion producing certain evil and doubtful good; the benefit would accrue unmixed and unembittered.

Again, if India be taxed to make roads, all must be taxed, while for a long time few could profit by them; whatever aggravation of distress the additional mite produced, must to the many long remain uncompensated and unrelieved. If the taxation be sufficient for the purpose it must be ruinous in amount; if it be small the work will never be done. India requires at least 10,000 miles of railroad, and 50,000 miles of common roads. The entire revenue of three years would not suffice for their construction. In how long time will India unaided save 60 or 70 millions; or if you take from her annually only what she can bear to part with, how long will she be without roads?

But it may be proposed that Government should borrow the capital and make the roads. This brings us at once to a comparison of governments and joint stock companies, as agencies for the administration of capital. It will be sufficient, after what we have said on this subject, to give a few facts. *Every* public work undertaken by the British Government has turned out commercially a failure. In *every* country where roads are government concerns, the roads are very much worse, than in countries where they are in private hands. Wherever a government concern of any kind can be compared with a private concern of the like kind, that of the government is much the worse managed, and the least profitable. Government concerns invariably resist as long as they can the introduction of improvements. Every body knows the commerce with the East Indies was ridiculously small while in the hands of the East India Government, and began to increase immediately as it came under the stimulus of individual interest. That government affairs are not attended to more carefully in India than elsewhere, we may conclude from this curious circumstance: deficiencies of more

than 5 per cent, in the delivery at Calcutta, of salt which had been shipped at Madras, had puzzled the government for years. At length it was discovered by other parties, not the government officers, that the weights at Madras were incorrect, to an extent sufficient to account for the deficiencies, that is, more than two pounds in a half hundred weight ! It is impossible to read the report of the Committee of the House of Commons on the manufacture of salt in Bengal, under the monopoly of the East India Company, without being struck with the fact, that a cumbrous and slow working machinery of management is most wastefully, though unavoidably employed, and that private enterprise by its side would soon supplant it by the celerity of its movements, and the interested sharp-sightedness of its economy.

There is nothing in the nature of railroads, or other roads, to bring about a different result in their case. With experience so extensive and so uniform before our eyes, we cannot imagine that railroads, in the hands of a Government, can be otherwise than wasteful, unprofitable, and most imperfect concerns. Fifty millions of money spent in this way, would probably produce no greater effect than thirty spent by the companies who might raise it ; and the subsequent management would perhaps be of like comparative results. As we are not aware of a single advantage to set on the other side of the account, we do not hesitate a moment which agency to prefer.

Still higher views of the subject, finally, claim attention. In no country on earth has the subjection of the individual man to the mass, produced more extensive, or more deplorable, effects than in India. Cramped, and stunted, and forbidden in every step and every relation, by some over-ruling custom or government tyranny, the Hindoo has lost the elasticity of thought and enterprize, which belongs of right to humanity, and is indispensable to its happiness and progress. Public opinion has long ceased to exist or operate, except in transient and frightful convulsions ; in the absence of it, the best friends of India find themselves almost powerless in seeking her welfare : the chief instrument of improvement lies broken at their feet. This state of things, brought about by the errors of centuries, admits but of slow and indirect remedies. The Hindoo must be brought to associate and consult for public objects ; to have direct and visible interests held and promoted by him in common with others ; to see and participate in great improvements as matters in which he is intimately and personally concerned, and which require his care and consideration. He must be accustomed to aggregations which are not held together by force or superstition, and the active prosecution of purposes not contemplated by his antiquated code of observances. He must have before his eyes the astonishing results of voluntary action and independent thought.

He must have to combine the zeal and diligence essential to success, with the forbearance towards the opinions of others which is necessary to the existence of associate enterprise. But no opportunity for promoting these important ends, can be nearly so favourable, as that which would be afforded by the formation of the roads of India by Joint Stock Companies: on the other hand, to commit them to Government is only to extend their present modes of thought and feeling to another subject, which, like all the rest with which the mind of the Hindoo is occupied, can then be matter only of form, controul, and unquestioning obedience.

The roads of India then we would carefully keep out of the hands of Government, to which we would look for only that rightful regulation and defence which it is its duty to provide for all interests alike. Nor do we think that the Indian Government would negligently or grudgingly fulfil this duty. Every mile of road constructed, would add to its revenues and diminish its difficulties, without adding a pound to its obligations or a sigh to its cares.


The ability of England to supply the capital required by the undertaking is beyond a doubt: nor when we see our countrymen embarking in the enterprises of the like kind, in all the countries of Europe, can we doubt their willingness to place their capital in India, when, under the protection of our own Government, there is little danger from either revolution or repudiation; and where every pound expended in roads, would open the way for the profitable investment of many pounds beside in other undertakings.

We are not recommending a hasty adoption of extensive and half considered plans. Our idea is, that the work would be best and most safely done by separate companies, undertaking separate lines, and extending their capital gradually as the country became improved by the past outlay. With large eventual designs, we have no wish to urge precipitate execution; and with the fullest confidence of eventual success, we see dangers which can only be avoided by present prudence. But to the zeal and just self-interest of private enterprise, we look for the necessary supply of funds and continuity of effort: from Government we expect only what the past has afforded,—wishes, delays, regrets, postponements, and waste. Yet we blame them not; the cause of the evil lies not in the persons, but in the nature of the case,—in the attempt to do that by the clumsy application of force, which Providence has appointed for the exercise and strengthening of the better powers of man.

We may be met with the remark that the voluntary railway system in England is already under the supervision of Parliament, and it may be urged that the necessity for such controul will exist still more strongly in India. We meet this objection by a confident denial of the

justice, the necessity, and the expediency of the pending parliamentary proceedings. To sustain our denial, we shall at present content ourselves with one remark. The railway system is ten years old, and no more. Few inventions have reached maturity in so short a time. During the period when new contrivances are being brought to efficiency and into use, they are costly in execution, and all parties are liable to great mistakes in their management. This is by no means peculiar to railroads: it applies to all improvements, though with different force in different cases. Watts' steam-engine took much longer time to perfect it, than the railway system has yet had for its improvement. Now, the officers of the Board of Trade, and the Parliament, have just seized on the unavoidable imperfections of this period of growth and maturation, to supply reasons or pretexts for invading and crippling the railway system, by new and most mischievous principles of legislation.

This is, perhaps, not the place for pursuing this subject further, which we would gladly do: we only say so much, that we may emphatically express our refusal to admit any inference drawn from the present unwise, unjust, and altogether unnecessary proceedings of Parliament in railway matters.

P.S.—Since the above was written, the Government Railway Bill has been so modified, as to leave it in all its stateliness of sections and clauses, and yet to take out of it its essential evil. The question of Government management of railroads in England is, in fact, postponed for twenty-one years. It is instructive and encouraging to see the energy of private and voluntary enterprise, thus defeating the attempts of the physical-force agency of the community to extend its range of action: and in particular are we rejoiced, that English experience cannot be alleged on the authority of any such act, in support of the necessity of Government controul of roads in India. 

THE PUNJAUB.

It needs no prophet's vision to foresee a speedy struggle between the troops of the British Government in India, and those of the Punjaub. The issue of that struggle, whenever it takes place, cannot be a matter of doubt. The soldiers that have conquered in every other region of the East, where they have been led to battle, will be victorious whenever they are conducted across the Sutlege, to an encounter with the Sikh army. The fate of that empire which was founded by Runjeet Singh, and which he alone was able to govern, is sealed; and it will not be long ere our dominions will be extended from Ferozepore to the

valley of Kashmeer, and the British flag waves from the towers over which once floated proudly the banner of "the Lion of the Punjaub." It is time, then, that we knew something of a country likely so soon to be announced as a portion of our British Indian possessions; and we agree with the editor of the *Indian News* (to whom we are indebted for the article below), that the public owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Thornton, the author of a recently completed History of British India, for a Gazetteer of the countries adjacent to India on the north-west, including the Punjaub. Our contemporary has abridged, as follows, a portion of the information contained in Mr. Thornton's work:—

THE PUNJAB.—An extensive territory on the north-west of India, so called from two Persian words, signifying "five waters," the name having reference to five great rivers which flow through it. The length from north-east to south-west, from Nobra, in Ladakh, to the confluence of the Indus and Punjnud, is about six hundred miles; the breadth, measured at right angles to this, from the Sutlege near Rampur, to the Indus at Derbend, about three hundred and fifty; the superficial extent, one hundred and twenty-five thousand square miles. Gold is found in the sands of the streams of Bulti and Ladakh, also in those of the Chenaub, the Huroo, and the Swan. Kashmir yields copper, lead, and iron. Graphite, or plumbago, abounds in the Pir Panjal, bounding Kashmir on the south-west. Iron is also raised in Mundi, as well as common salt. The Salt range, besides the mineral from which it is named, produces antimony, alum, and sulphur. Nitre is obtained in abundance from the alluvial plains. Coal exists about the Salt range at Mukkud, on the left bank of the Indus, and in the localities of Joa, Meealee, and Nummul. No country of the same extent probably enjoys more largely than the Punjaub the means of irrigation, and of inland navigation, by means of its noble rivers. The inland navigation of the Punjaub may be stated as follows:—Indus, from Attok to Mittun-kote, 480 miles; Punjnud, 60; Trimab, 110; Jailum, from confluence with the Chenaub, to Oin, 300; Jailum, in the valley of Kashmir, 70; Chenaub, as far as Aknur, 300; Ravee, as far as Lahore, 180; Beas, 80; Ghara, 280; Sutlege, 100.—Total, 1,960 miles. The plain of the Punjaub is divided by its rivers into five extensive natural sections, described by the native term *doab*, signifying a great tongue of land lying in the bifurcation above the confluence of two rivers. Of the four doabs east of the Hydaspes, the two nearest to that river are chiefly pastured on by herds of oxen and buffaloes; and that more to the east, towards the Hysudrus or Sutlege, though most sterile, is best cultivated. The two former are quite flat, the latter is wavy; there is not a hill to the east of the Hydaspes, and rarely a tree, except of the dwarf race of Baubool (*mimosa*). The most westerly doab, or that of Sinde Sagur, is probably the least productive, as the Salt range, and the rugged country between it and Attok, extend over it on the north, and the arid wilds, called, by Elphinstone, the Little Desert, form nearly the whole of the southern part. At the southern extremity, in the vicinity of Mooltan, the country is highly productive. According to the

statement of Burnes, "the soil amply repays the labour, for such is its strength, that a crop of wheat, before yielding its grain, is twice mowed down as fodder for cattle; and then ears," he continues, "and produces an abundant harvest. The indigo and sugar crops are rich, and one small strip of land, five miles long, which we passed, afforded a revenue of seventy-five thousand rupees." Tobacco, dates, and mangoes are produced in abundance and excellence. Jameson, probably the latest authority on the subject, thus describes the actual state of the Punjab:—"At the present moment, the vast plain presents nothing but a waste, comparatively speaking, with here and there cultivation. Even in the neighbourhood of the very capital itself, we meet with extensive jungles, the luxuriance of their rank vegetation shewing what the country could be made."—"We pass over vast uncultivated tracts, with here and there, in the centre of the bushy jungle, a small village, with some rich, cultivated fields around. Now and then, breaking up the monotony of the flat plain, we meet with the hillocks marking the sites of towns and villages which are now no more, but of which the streets and houses have left this memento of their former existence." The indigenous vegetation of the plain of the Punjab, closely resembles that of the drier tracts of Eastern Hindostan; trees are scarce, and there occur extensive tracts, containing only a few bushes, principally babools of the mimosa species. Fuel is scarce, in consequence of the general absence of trees, and cow-dung is extensively used for the purpose. The towns and villages of the Punjab are, however, generally surrounded by groves, but these are usually of forced fruit-trees, artificially cultivated,—date, orange, pomegranate, mulberry, apple, fig, peach, apricot, plum, quince, almond, and a few others of less importance. The zoology of the Punjab is more rich and varied than its botany. No accounts afford authority for concluding that elephants exist there in a state of nature, for though Arrian mentions the hunting of elephants on the banks of the Indus, the animals in question clearly appear to have been some turned loose by the natives in their hasty flight. Tigers lurk in the jungle and forests, and sometimes attain the enormous length of ten feet. Lions are not uncommon. The other beasts of prey are panthers, leopards, hyenas, lynxes, wolves, bears, jackals, foxes, otters, martins, stoats, and divers other small *viverræ*; there are also nilgaus, wild hogs, porcupines, various animals of the deer, goat, and antelope species, monkeys and bats, including the large and hideous vampyre, deemed sacred by the natives. Among the feathered tribes there are pea-fowl, parrots, jungle-fowl, (the wild stock of our common domestic fowl) pheasants, various kinds of partridges, quails, water-fowl in great number and variety, herons, cranes, pelicans, eagles, vultures, hawks, magpies, hoopoes, and doves of various kinds. The bulbul, or nightingale of Kashmir, is inferior in note to that of Europe, but very beautiful. A small species of alligator swarms in the rivers, especially the Jallum. The porpoise ascends the Indus to a great distance. Among serpents, the more remarkable are the cobra di capello, and a small snake, the bite of which is almost immediately fatal. The rivers abound with fish; the pulla, a delicious species of carp, swarming in the Indus, forms an important article of subsistence. Of insects, the silk-worm

thrives remarkably, and produces an article of admirable quality; bees, also produce wax and honey in great abundance, and of the finest kind, and this department of husbandry receives great attention, particularly in Kashmir. The more important domestic animals are the camel (more especially in the south) and the buffalo, of which great herds are kept in the neighbourhood of rivers, these animals being almost of an amphibious nature. Horses are bred extensively, especially in the plain country in the north-east, and receive great attention, the Sikhs being an equestrian people. The more important crops in the low, level, and fertile tracts, are indigo, cotton, sugar, tobacco, opium, wheat, which is abundant, and in quality excellent; buck-wheat, rice, barley, millet, *juwaree*, (*holcus sorghum*) *bajre*, (*holcus spicatus*) *moong*, (*phaseolus mungo*) maize, various sorts of vetches, oil-seeds, such as sesamum and mustard; peas and beans, carrots, turnips, onions, melons, cucumbers, and sundry other kinds of cucurbitaceous plants. So plentiful is wheat, that it sells at Mooltan, at from half a rupee to a rupee per maund. *Bang*, or hemp, is produced for the purpose of inducing intoxication; saffron, safflower for dyes, and a great number of less important products. Milk, butter, and wool, are very important objects of rural economy, the former being almost the only produce of the numerous herds of kine, as the slaughtering of these animals for food is not allowed by the Sikhs. The manufacturing industry of the Punjaub is considerable. It is exercised principally in the silk and cotton productions of Amritsir, Lahore, Mooltan, Shoojahbad, Leia, and some other places in the south; the fabrication of arms in Lahore; the shawl-weaving and manufacture of leather and of arms in Kashmir. Much of the commerce of the Punjaub consists in the transit of the goods of Hindostan to the countries west of the Indus. The chief marts are Amritsir, Leia, and Mooltan, Lahore being in this respect of inferior importance. The imports from British India are principally sugar, spices, and other groceries, dye-stuffs, cotton, woollen, and silk cloths; metals, and utensils of various kinds of metal; ivory, precious stones, glass, porcelain, and cutlery. From the west, the imports are gold, turquoises, silver, silk, madder, cochineal, assafœtida, safflower, fruits (fresh and dried) wool, horses, and a few of the more portable manufactures of Russia. The exports, whether in the way of transit or the produce of the country, are grain, ghee, or clarified butter, hides, wool, silk and cotton fabrics, carpets, shawls, silk, cotton, indigo, tobacco, gold, horses, and hawks, which last are so considerable an article of commerce as to bring Rs. 10,000 annually.

Critical Notices.

KNIGHT'S WEEKLY VOLUME FOR ALL READERS.

- I. William Caxton; a Biography.
- II. Mind amongst the Spindles; a Selection from the Lowell Offering.
- III. The Englishwoman in Egypt.

Knight and Co., Ludgate Street.

We admire the enterprise and genius, and could almost envy the ability of the man who can scatter abroad over the regions of thought, so many blessings as those which the labour, the learning, and the zeal of Mr. Charles Knight, have diffused throughout the reading community of this and other countries, where the English language is known. May his reward be as great as his exertions and his merit! We have here three volumes, containing together 712 pages, and all for THREE SHILLINGS. The first—a life of the father of English printers—the immortal William Caxton—a most happy and appropriate beginning to a series of weekly volumes for all readers. This work is from the pen of Mr. Charles Knight. The author of the best biography of William Shakespeare—first in talent among uninspired men, as a poet, and a profound searcher of the human heart—now appears as the writer of the most popular and instructive life of William Caxton, whose noble art, Mr. Knight has done so much to carry to perfection, and make an instrument of immeasurable good to mankind. In addition to the life of Caxton, which contains much curious matter, both in reference to the man himself, and to the circumstances of the times in which he lived, there is a most interesting postscript recording the progress of the press in England. The subject is divided into five periods, between the introduction of printing by Caxton, in 1441, and the year 1843. This part of the book is, by itself, well worth the price of the entire volume, and will be read with deep interest by all who are desirous of tracing the advancement of English literature, and its progressive diffusion among the inhabitants of Great Britain. We shall endeavour to condense into a small space, a few of its historical particulars.

The early professors of the art, secured from further waste and destruction the precious relics bequeathed by ancient poets, orators, and historians, and when the princes, nobles, and public libraries of Europe were supplied, they proceeded to meet the demand of men of letters, generally, for copies of the ancient classics. The instant they did this, the foundations of literature were widened and deepened. A new demand sprung up; a demand for the best instructor—the Bible. The enemies of truth were taken in their own craftiness. The first edition of the sacred book was bought up and burnt; but the bigotted purchasers thereby only contributed fresh capital for printing new Bibles, and so great was the anxiety to obtain the oracles of God, that between 1526 and 1600, no fewer than 326 editions of the English Bible, or parts of the Bible were printed! Caxton is said to have been the printer of sixty-four works, a list of which are given; and his able assistant and friend, Wynkyn de Worde, the extraordinary number of 408, in the course of a laborious career of forty-two years. Mr. Knight concludes his first period with the accession of James the First. The second period, concluding with the revolution, is described as the least favourable to the diffusion of knowledge, of any period in our whole literary history. In the British Museum, we are told, is a collection of 30,000 tracts, published between 1640 and 1660, the explosions of minds heated into violence by a furious zeal, in civil and ecclesiastical matters. Dramatists of a high order, enriched the national store, but the great Bacon was regarded as an impracticable dreamer. In the time of Charles the Second, literature put on its most degrading habiliments, and was the mere toy of the gay and dissolute king, and his idle and profligate courtizans.

In this state of things, the divine Milton sold his *Paradise Lost* for fifteen pounds, and an Act of Parliament was passed, that only twenty printers should practice their art throughout the kingdom. Roger North describes the experiments of booksellers in these days. "They crack their brains," he says "to find out selling subjects, and keep hirelings in garrets on hard meat, to write and correct by the grate; to puff an *octavo* to a sufficient thickness, and there is *six shillings* current for an hour and a half's reading." The third period is made to extend from the Revolution to the accession of George the Third. This period is recorded as memorable for the establishment of newspapers, magazines, and reviews. In 1731, Cave, at his own expense, produced the first magazine printed in England, the "*Gentleman's*." Its success was great, and led to rivalry. In 1749, the first review, "*The Monthly*," was started, and in a few years after, "*The Critical*." Thus, the people became the judges and the patrons of men of letters. This period is spoken of as in many respects the Golden Age for publishers, when large and certain fortunes were made—when there was not a great deal of a gambling spirit in the business. Perhaps much of this proceeded from the publishers' aiming less to produce novelty than excellence; selling large impressions of few books, and not distracting the public with their noisy competition in the manufacture of new wares for the market of the hour. The fourth period, from the accession of George the Third to the close of the last century, is marked by the rapid increase of the demand for popular literature. Smollet's *History of England* sold to the extent of 20,000 copies. The aggregate increase in the commerce in books was enormous, and in its effects most beneficial to the literary character. The age of patronage was gone. The last—our own period—has been, however, the most remarkable for the extension of the traffic in books. We wish our limits permitted us to extract the whole of the very interesting statistics by which Mr. Knight has illustrated this portion of the subject; as it is, we can only specify a few. The number of new publications issued from 1800 to 1827 was 19,860. A large class of book-buyers having sprung up, principally out of the middle ranks, a new species of literature had to be produced, that of books conveying sterling information in a popular form, and published at a very cheap rate. Hence "*Constable's Miscellany*" appeared, then the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and then came the multiplication of the works of our great writers at very reasonable prices; in 1832, the "*Penny Magazine*," and "*Chambers' Journal*," and, subsequently, the "*Saturday Magazine*;" and these publications, so far from causing a diminution in the production of other books, led to a much increased demand, as is shown by tables quoted from M'Culloch. But the most remarkable characteristic of the press of the country is its *periodical* literature. The number of weekly works (not newspapers) issued in London, on Saturday, May 4. 1844, was about sixty, amounting to little less than 300,000 copies, or about 15,000,000 annually, yielding a yearly return of not less than £100,000. The periodical works sold on the last day of the month are said to amount to 500,000 copies, the amount expended in their purchase, £25,000; the parcels despatched into the country, 2,000; the annual return, £300,000. Of newspapers there were printed in 1843, 60,592,001, at a cost to the purchasers of £1,250,000.

The following are the estimated annual returns of the commerce of the press:—

New books and reprints	£435,600
Weekly publications (not newspapers)	100,000
Monthly publications	300,000
Newspapers.....	1,250,000

£2,085,600

"The Printing Machine," says Mr. Knight, "has done for the commerce of literature, what the mill and the Jacquard loom have done for the commerce of silk. It has made literature accessible to all. It has given us the power of producing a weekly volume for one shilling, for all readers."

"MIND AMONGST THE SPINDLES" is the second volume of Mr. Knight's series. It is a very remarkable book. It contains twenty-seven articles contributed by the Factory Girls of Massachusetts to the "Lowell Offering"—a periodical, the contents of which are written exclusively by females employed in the mills. Let no one who looks into this volume be sceptical. If, however, he cannot help doubting the truth of the assertion, that the contents of this volume are from the pens of girls who are actively employed in the mills, for more than twelve hours out of every twenty-four, let him consult the works of Abdy, of Harriet Martineau, or Charles Dickens, and he will be satisfied, that the females of New England, at the factories of Lowell, are, many of them, quite equal to the production of the papers before him, good, as they undoubtedly are. We shall present our readers with one of these articles, in the place of any laboured commendation of the book, convinced that one impartial extract will be the best recommendation.

THE INDIAN PLEDGE

On the door-steps of a cottage in the land of 'steady habits,' some ninety or an hundred years since, might, on a soft evening in June, have been seen a sturdy young farmer, preparing his scythes for the coming hay-making season. So intent was he upon his work that he heeded not the approach of a tall Indian, accoutred for a hunting expedition, until, "Will you give an unfortunate hunter some supper and lodging for the night?" in a tone of supplication, caught his ear.

The farmer raised his eyes from his work, and darting fury from beneath a pair of shaggy eyebrows, he exclaimed, "Heathen; Indian dog! begone! you shall have nothing here." "But I am very hungry," said the Indian; "give only a crust of bread and a bone to strengthen me on my journey." "Get you gone, you heathen dog!" said the farmer; "I have nothing for you." "Give me but a cup of cold water," said the Indian, "for I am very faint."

This appeal was not more successful than the other. Reiterated abuse, and to be told to drink when he came to a river, was all he could obtain from one who bore the name of Christian! But the supplicating appeal fell not unheeded on the ear of one of finer mould and more sensibility. The farmer's youthful bride heard the whole, as she sat hushing her infant to rest; and from the open casement she watched the poor Indian until she saw his dusky form sink apparently exhausted on the ground, at no great distance from her dwelling.

Ascertaining that her husband was too busied with his work to notice her, she was soon at the Indian's side with a pitcher of milk and a napkin filled with bread and cheese. "Will my red brother slake his thirst with some milk?" said this angel of mercy; and as he essayed to comply with her invitation, she untied the napkin, and bade him eat and be refreshed.

"Cantantowwit protect the white dove from the pounces of the eagle," said the Indian; "for her sake the unfledged young shall be safe in their nest, and her red brother will not seek to be revenged." He then drew a bunch of feathers from his bosom, and plucking the longest, gave it to her, and said "When the white dove's mate flies over the Indian's hunting ground bid him wear this on his head." The summer had passed away. Harvest-time had come and gone, and preparations had been made for a hunting excursion by the neighbours. Our young farmer was to be one of the party; but on the eve of their departure he had strange misgivings relative to his safety. No doubt his imagination was haunted by the form of the Indian, whom, in the preceding summer, he had treated so harshly. The morning that witnessed the departure of the hunters was one of surpassing beauty, not a cloud to be seen, save one that gathered on the brow of Ichabod (our young farmer) as he attempted to tear a feather from his hunting-cap which was fastened to it. His wife arrested his hand, while she whispered in his ear, and a slight quiver agitated his lips as he said, 'Well Mary, if you think this feather will protect me from the

arrows of the red-skins, I'll e'en let it remain." Ichabod donned his cap, shouldered his rifle, and the hunters were soon on their way in quest of game.

The day wore away as was usual with people on a like excursion; and at night-fall they took shelter in the den of a bear, whose flesh served for supper; and whose skin spread on Bruin's bed of leaves, pillowed their heads through a long November night.

With the first dawn of morning, the hunters left their shelter and resumed their chase. Ichabod, by some mishap, soon separated from his companions and in trying to join them got bewildered. He wandered all day in the forest, and just as the sun was receding from sight, and he was about sinking down in despair, he espied an Indian hut. With mingled emotions of hope and fear, he bent his steps towards it; and meeting an Indian at the door, he asked him to direct him to the nearest white settlement.

"If the weary hunter will rest till morning, the eagle will show him the way to the nest of the white dove," said the Indian, as he took Ichabod by the hand and led him within his hut. The Indian gave him a supper of parched corn and venison, and spread the skins of animals, which he had taken in hunting, for his bed. The light had hardly begun to streak the east, when the Indian awoke Ichabod, and after a slight repast, the twain started for the settlement of the whites. Late in the afternoon, as they emerged from a thick wood, Ichabod, with joy, espied his home. A heartfelt ejaculation had scarce escaped his lips, when the Indian stopped before him, and turning round, stared him full in the face, and inquired if he had any recollection of a previous acquaintance with his red brother. Upon being answered in the negative, the Indian said, "Five moons ago, when I was faint and weary, you called me an Indian dog, and drove me from your door. I might now be revenged; but Cantowwit bids me tell you to go home; and, hereafter, when you see a red man in need of kindness, do to him as you have been done by. Farewell."

The Indian having said this, turned upon his heel, and was soon out of sight. Ichabod was abashed: he went home purified in heart, having learned a lesson of Christianity from an untutored savage."

"THE ENGLISHWOMAN IN EGYPT"—the third volume of Mr. Knight's series—is the first of a work written by the accomplished sister of Mr. Lane, the author of "The Modern Egyptians," and is, in the form of letters, addressed from Cairo and Alexandria, during the years 1843—4. The authoress enjoyed peculiar opportunities of obtaining an insight into the mode of life of the higher classes of the ladies of Egypt, and had also free access to a large collection of her brother's unpublished notes, with liberty to extract from them, and insert in her epistles whatever she might think fit. The volume before us is a faithful and vivid description of Alexandria and its neighbourhood; the voyage from thence to Cairo; the objects most worthy of attention in and around that famous city, and of many of the customs and manners of the diversified population. We shall await the appearance of the second volume, and then take a more extended notice of the work. In the meantime, we may say, that having travelled over the same ground twice, and having attempted, too, in "familiar letters," to record our impressions, we can bear unhesitating testimony to the ability and accuracy of the details contained in the volume we have just laid down, with the exception, of course, of those sketches of the interior of the harems of Egypt, which constitute the most attractive portions of the book. Forbidden, by our sex, from having access to the dwellings of any of the ladies of Egypt, we rejoice that so intelligent a writer as the sister of Mr. Lane, is about to tell us something respecting the interior of those buildings of which we were permitted to see only the outside.

ARTS, ANTIQUITIES AND CHRONOLOGY OF ANCIENT EGYPT, from Observations in 1839. By G. H. WATHEN, Esq.

Longman and Co., Paternoster Row.

For two thousand years, Egypt has been a region of antiquarian research. So far, however, from being exhausted, the mine seems still but just opened. From the conquest by the Moslems, down to our own century, Egypt remained an inaccessible land of romance and mystery; her vast monumental remains almost unknown; her hieroglyphics the theme of fanciful and cabalistic speculation. At length Young and Champollion, rejecting theories for facts, discovered the long-lost clue to interpretation, and now, graven on the imperishable monuments of the Thebaid, her records faithfully deliver up their secrets, three thousand years after the heroes commemorated have slept in their tombs.

"In our own island" writes Mr. Wathen "anything claiming an antiquity of a thousand years is allowed to be very ancient. At Rome, a monument of this age is antique, rather than ancient. Two thousand years are there admitted as high authority. But in the land of Ham, everything dating within two thousand years is MODERN. There we travel back through thirty centuries, and still ages of foreign exploit, domestic prosperity, and architectural magnificence beyond. We are carried back to the infancy of the post-diluvian world. Colossal statues that looked down from their thrones upon Moses look down upon us."

During the course of his visit to Egypt—partly for professional improvement, and partly to satisfy that curiosity to explore her wonders, which, from the times of the venerable historian of Halicarnassus to our own, have attracted so many to her shores—Mr. Wathen became convinced, by personal observation, and subsequently, by more extended research, as to the incorrectness of many current opinions, more especially with reference to the age of some of the most interesting monuments in that country; the present volume contains the views and arguments he has formed on these important subjects. The former we describe as bold, original, and full of lofty thought, breathing, as it were, a new life into the dry bones of ancient history; the latter are forcible, erudite, and, for the most part, satisfactory, and entitled to the highest consideration.

Confining our attention, in the present notice, to Mr. Wathen's speculations as to the mighty architects of those stupendous monuments—the pyramids, we proceed to quote a portion of his arguments bearing on that *vezata questio*.

That the pyramids date from the patriarchal age, or are the work of the migratory *Hucos*, rests then upon arguments utterly insufficient to invalidate the contrary testimony of Herodotus and Diodorus. That the princes who founded them were powerful and opulent is proved by their having been able to erect such structures. That they governed the whole of Egypt may be inferred from their employing the granite of the quarries of Syene at the southernmost limit of the country. That before their time the art of building had long been practised in Egypt, and on a mighty scale, is shown by the difficulties of construction encountered and overcome, and in the excellence of the workmanship—vast blocks being raised hundreds of feet, and put together with admirable precision. A careful comparison of the Old Chronicle, and Manetho's canon with scriptural and hieroglyphic evidence will, I think, entirely confirm the statements of the Greek historians, fix the accession of this dynasty (Cheops and his successors) to within half a century after the capture of Jerusalem by Shiskak, and thus let in light upon this obscure period of Egyptian history, and fill up a hiatus which modern chronologers have been obliged to admit about this time.

STATE OF EGYPT ON THE ACCESSION OF CHEOPS.

Shiskak took Jerusalem B.C. 971, and as the Old Chronicle gives nineteen years for the duration of his dynasty, the next, that of Cheops, was probably established about the middle of that century. We know little of Egypt at this period, yet enough to perceive that it must have been a favourable juncture for a daring adventurer to seize upon the royal authority; and such, not improbably, was the origin of this dynasty: the most heartless despots have commonly been usurpers. About the year 941 B.C. "Zerah the Ethiopian," invaded Judea with his host of a million. Whether this personage was king of Egypt as well as Ethiopia, or, which is more probable, a hostile Ethiopian chief who first subjugated Egypt and then advanced into Asia, it is manifest that a natural result of the total overthrow of his vast army by King Asa would have been an interregnum or anarchy in Egypt. In that case, the vacant throne would probably have become the prize of the most daring or fortunate of the nobles.

SUMMARY OF THE ARGUMENT.

It thus appears that in Manetho's canon, in the Old Chronicle, and in the lists formed from the Theban monuments, there is a chasm of about a century and a half between Shiskak, B. C. 971, and So, B. C. 725; that this period is filled up in the narratives of Diodorus and Herodotus with the dynasty of Cheops; and that though these kings are differently placed by Manetho, we have reason to conclude that he has transposed them, the chronicler himself appearing to intimate as much by observing that they were "of a different race" from those before them. It has been shewn too that about the middle of the 10th century before our era, the internal state of Egypt must have been favourable for the establishment of a new dynasty. There is then, I think, every reason to conclude that Cheop's family reigned at this period; that as a posthumous punishment for the oppressions and impiety of the first two kings, the whole dynasty was erased by the priests from the public registers; that this caused the chasm in Manetho and the Egyptian chronicles at the period in question; while the transference of the seat of government to Memphis, and the concentration of the resources of Egypt upon the erection of the pyramids, occasioned the contemporaneous blank in the monumental history of Thebes.—p. 66.

These considerations, along with others of equal importance, but which for the present we are compelled to omit, induce us cordially to agree with Mr. Wathen, that the great pyramids, so far from being the most ancient, are in fact, almost the latest of the existing works of the Pharaohs,—that the line of Cheops, instead of having been anterior to Abraham, was one of the last of the native dynasties before the Persian invasion. This conclusion is also altogether confirmed by whatever evidence can be derived from the structure of hieroglyphic inscriptions at this period.

Devoid of all vulgar mysticism and obscurity, the writer's observations on the general architecture, sculpture and painting of the ancient Egyptians—distinguishing with accuracy the separate works of the Theban Pharaohs and the Ptolemies and Cæsars—offer some original investigations; they are characterized with equal learning and ingenuity, and exhibit much sound judgment. In conclusion we annex an interesting extract referring to a somewhat awkward adventure which befel our author in the course of his adventurous researches.

As we proceeded, the glimmer from behind grew fainter and fainter till it was quite lost. Now descending, now ascending, we made our way through narrow passages, winding communications, and gloomy bat-infested chambers till I had lost all clue to our real position. Before and behind was black darkness, our wax-lights threw a fitful flicker upon the near objects, and as we moved on, our footsteps and voices awoke the echoes and startled the genii of the place. At last, after ascending a long and very lofty passage, we came to the central sepulchral chamber—the inner shrine of this vast mausoleum. Here walls, floor, and roof are all formed with massive blocks of polished red granite, reaching from floor to ceiling, and stretching from wall to wall. A large granite sarcophagus stood at

one end of the apartment—its sole contents mouldering rubbish and dust—not a single hieroglyphic upon it, or the walls of the chamber. The massive granite floor had been torn up, probably by some greedy searcher for hid treasures: the gloomy walls were blackened with innumerable inscriptions. Such is the fate of the jealousy guarded tomb of the tyrant Cheops; its secret chambers the abode of bats, and scrawled with the names of strangers of all lands; the era of its foundation and the intricacies of its interior, problems for the chronologist and the explorer!

How admirably adapted would have been these mysterious penetralia to the purposes of a crafty priesthood in imposing on the credulity of the superstitious devotees! How exactly fitted for the performance of their initiatory rites with awe-inspiring effect—for the bodying forth the allegoric doctrines of their mystic faith, or enacting the fables ascribed to their gods!

The modern Egyptians have peopled these dismal abodes with a legion of elves and genii, the demigods of their mythology. The clicking of the bats the Arab devoutly believes to be the whispering of the resident spirits. While in the Great Pyramid I had a disagreeable proof of the reality of this belief. We had been a long time wandering through the interior, and were now far beneath the base of the building. Our supply of lights was reduced to two small candle-ends, lest these should fail before we reached daylight, I blew out mine. At the same instant, and for the same reason, the Arab extinguished his; thus, in a moment, we were in utter darkness, in a deep subterranean chamber, a hundred yards from daylight, to regain which it was necessary to follow a steep ascent four feet high. I desired one of our guides to return to the outer world, and bring us lights, but neither could be prevailed on to face the haunted darkness of the long passages alone. I then proposed that they should take my servant (an Arab) with them, while I would wait their return alone, but in vain—it would, they said, be so much better to return together, and, accordingly together we began to grope our way.—p. 153.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S MEMOIRS AND REMINISCENCES OF FRANCE, forming an abridged History of the French Revolution. Edited by FRANCIS HERVE, Esq.

Saunders and Otley, Conduit Street.

As not only recording the recollections of one who has witnessed some of the most appalling and spirit-stirring scenes which modern times have presented, but as forming a compact and, it may be said, *personal* history of nearly the entire of the incidents connected with that most terrible event in the annals of Europe—the French Revolution,—we pronounce the present work to be at once eminently useful and interesting.

Madame Tussaud, the talented foundress of one of our most instructive and attractive metropolitan exhibitions,* has arranged her materials, and detailed her reminiscences for the enlightenment especially, of that very numerous class of readers, who, desirous of informing themselves of the principal occurrences of so momentous an epoch in history, are, nevertheless, deterred from perusing the various bulky and voluminous works treating thereon, either from an inability so to dispose of a necessarily large portion of their time, or from an unwillingness to encounter a recital of facts, the result of laborious, yet imperfect, dull, and one-sided compilations. And to students thus situated, and, indeed, to the reading world at large, Madame Tussaud's "Reminiscences" will be found extremely acceptable; for they introduce and detail with a startling *vraisemblance*, and no inconsiderable

* We may take this opportunity of noticing the excellence of the catalogue issued of this exhibition. It contains an outline of the history of each character represented, and so accurately and intelligibly compiled, as not only greatly to increase the pleasure to be derived from a mere view of the figures, but also to convey to the minds of young persons much biographical knowledge—a branch of education avowedly of the very highest importance.

degree of power, each important character and memorable transaction connected with the Revolution. The account too, with which we are supplied, of the events occurring during her long residence in France,—comprising a period of more than 30 years—is totally and most commendably unbiassed by any political prejudice. It might naturally enough be imagined from her lengthened and intimate intercourse with the Court, and in consequence of having resided in protection within its alluring precincts, that her attachment to the French Royal Family, would render her testimony of a partial nature: such, however, is not the case; her uncle's intimacy with Voltaire, Rousseau, Franklin, Neckar, Mirabeau, and others of the popular party, produce a sufficient counter-action in her mind, and has served the beneficial purpose, so far at least as regards the veracity of her book, of neutralizing her feelings on the subject, and preventing any undue predilection from predominating for either party.

Like her many accurately-featured and fashioned effigies in Baker Street, Madame Tussaud's pen and ink sketches in the work before us, are correct and highly characteristic of the originals;—she thus describes the personal appearance of Voltaire, whom she frequently met at her uncle's house.

Voltaire was very tall and thin, with a very small face, which had a shrivelled appearance, and he wore a large flowing wig, like those which were the mode in the time of Louis the Fourteenth; was mostly dressed in a brown coat, with gold lace at the button-holes, and waistcoat the same, with large lappets reaching nearly to the knees, and small-clothes of cloth of a similar description, a little cocked hat and large shoes, with a flap covering the instep, and generally striped silk stockings. He had a very long thin neck, and when full dressed, had ends to his neckcloth of rich lace, which hung down as low as his waist; his ruffles were of the same material, and according to the fashion of the day, he wore powder and a sword.—p. 12.

Rousseau she likewise remembers—

He was much below the middle height, and inclined to be stout; he wore a short round wig with curls, something like that worn by George the Third, and what coachmen used to wear in this country, and which custom is still continued in some families of the old school; he generally dressed in a snuff-coloured suit, very plain, and much resembling the pre-ent garb of the Quakers; but, at one period of his life he adopted the Armenian costume, wearing a long robe, trimmed with fur, and cap of the same material.—*Ibid.*

There is also a vast deal of pleasant, curious, gossip interspersed throughout the book, in the methodical arrangement of which as in all other editorial matters, Mr. Hervé has exhibited much skill and judgment.

We proceed to make one or two extracts from the anecdotic portion of these interesting pages, and shall commence with one, illustrative of the good appetites enjoyed by the Bourbon family, and the disposition evinced by its members to indulge them at the most perilous seasons, and even at the hazard of their lives; indeed, it is affirmed, that Louis the XVIth, might have safely escaped with his wife and family from France, had he not, with his usual short-sighted selfishness, insisted, during his ill-fated flight to Varennes, upon stopping to dine!

Monsieur Provence (Louis the Eighteenth) was more fortunate than his brother and arrived safely with his wife at Brussels. Although possessing a still higher reputation than any of his family for his gastronomic powers, yet it appears that he did not retard his journey by stopping to display his prowess; but Madame Tussaud states, that so ardently did he patronize the larder or pantry, that he used frequently to pay it private and special visits, and stuff various good things into his pockets, to eat whilst out riding, or on such occasions, when he might be out of the reach of such substantial restoratives; and she remembers to have seen the gravy dropping from his coat skirts, as, most vexatiously, it oozed through his pockets, owing to the provender not having been wrapped up with

sufficient caution, and in paper strong enough to keep the juice within its proper limits. Even Madame Elizabeth was by no means a sufferer from delicate appetite, but, on the contrary, was rather Bourbon in that respect; as, on the days of the *grand couvert*, Madame Tussaud states, the Princess would always make a good meal before she sat down to that at which she had to perform in public. p. 151.

Madame Tussaud relates a curious anecdote respecting the Duc d'Orleans, father of the present King of the French:—

He was in the habit of calling occasionally on a very talented modeller, named Valentino, whom she knew as a friend of her uncle's, and on one of his visits, in the heat of political excitement, the Duke took off his stars and orders, threw them on the ground, and trampled and spat upon them. He then went and shook hands with Valentino's workmen to the number of nearly a hundred, and declared that he was like them, a *sans-culotte*; which term appears never to have been thoroughly understood, but in point of fact, was no other than wearing trousers, which was the costume of all the labouring men at that period. The gentry and bourgeoisie wore breeches, tight at the knees; therefore, according to the true derivation of the word, we have all now become *sans-culottes*. p. 376.

By the way, this unhappy prince appears to have been, in one sense of the word, a true Bourbon. He was, we are told, a great sensualist, and after condemnation asked for twenty-four hours grace. It was granted, and he ordered a repast to be prepared of the most delicious luxuries, of which he ate with voracious appetite!

LIFE AND TIMES OF LOUIS PHILIPPE, King of the French.

By the Rev. G. N. WRIGHT, M.A.

Fisher, Son, and Co., Newgate Street.

It has been well remarked, that history has but few events to show that can be compared with the struggle which enforced the last revolution in France. The Parisians abandoned their homes and families to fight, without organization, we might almost say, without arms, against some of the finest and best disciplined troops in the world; and for what? Were they a riotous and disordered rabble, impelled by hunger or want, or a rebellious nobility striving to wrest new privileges from the monarch? On the contrary, they were men—citizens—who would not suffer themselves to be degraded, and stripped of their civil rights, but firmly and manfully defended them with their lives. It is in this respect to be worthily remembered as a great moral revolution, and in connection with the singularly notable incident which immediately succeeded it,—the choice of Louis Philippe, as their future king, by the people of France, forms a brilliant epoch in the history of that empire.

In the volume before us, Mr. Wright presents us with a history of the "Life and Times" of this more than ordinarily astute and sagacious sovereign—this "Ulysses of later times," as he has not been unhappily termed—and has accomplished his task with exceeding ability. In its execution, he has obviously adhered as rigidly as possible to those great rules which, we are told, ought to govern every one who undertakes the very responsible office of compiling historical records—neither to advance what is false, nor to suppress what is true; to suspect his own judgment in the interpretation of motives, and to withhold his decision on important points, until he shall have diligently compared all the documents in his power, and fully considered the evidence thence to be derived. Mr. Wright has also advantageously availed himself of a very important work, which excited considerable attention at the period of its publication, some forty years since, but is scarcely remembered at the present day. The early years of Louis Philippe's life were, as is well known, passed in the most remote regions of Europe and of America, in countries and periods of those countries, wherein no public chroniclers lived, to record, for the instruction of posterity, the actions of so illustrious a visitor: his

own educational habits, however, fortunately supplied that want ; for having been taught by his preceptress to register the daily occurrences of his tender years, he continued to exercise this valuable practice in more mature life, and on reaching England in 1800, he published a journal of his wanderings in Switzerland, Germany, Norway, &c., and the United States of America.

This very interesting volume supplies our author with much valuable material, which he has employed and incorporated with the fruits of his own researches, with much ability and judgment. His style of writing is nervous and vigorous, he exhibits a very considerable power of descriptive narration, and from an attentive perusal of his present work, much gratification and instruction will be derived.

THE SISTERS. A Novel by Mr. COCKTON.

G. Nones, Strand.

This novel originally appeared in the *Illustrated London News*, and the interest which its hebdomadal appearance there excited, has induced, and, indeed, authorized its present republication. It is written in the author's usual agreeable and lively style ; the characters are drawn with force and discrimination, the incidents, although not very numerous, are striking and effectively arranged and the interest is well maintained throughout. The volume is beautifully illustrated with an abundance of engravings, from designs by Kenny Meadows, and others.

LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK'S MEMORIAL TO THE COURT OF DIRECTORS.

The Company has recently placed in their library a copy of this unpublished document, which is the basis of history for the mutiny and the massacres at Vellore. His Lordship distinctly states that the vices of the home government form the root of the mal-administration of India ; after this the Company appointed him Governor-General, and again on his return home he repeated his conviction that the Court of Directors cannot govern India honestly.

THE EAST INDIA Co.'s HOME ACCOUNTS, 1843-44.

These documents shew that the Company's tribute or "rent" realized this year is about 4½ millions sterling ; it is even more than they have found it in their hearts to squander, and they have thus invested a small portion of it in British funds, fearing, perhaps, that India may vanish from their grasp.

PROTESTANT MISSIONS IN BENGAL, by the REV. I. J. WEITBRECHT, Church Missionary.

J. F. Shaw, Southampton Row.

Here is another self-devoted disciple of Christ unwittingly performing the high duties of the British Indian statesman, protesting against our miserable mis-rule of the Paradise of Nations, whilst Lord Ripon sits quiet, and his secretaries tell the House of Commons that the Board of Controul is paralyzed by the chartered corruptions of the Company.

INDIA AND CHINA NEWS.

The Overland Mail from India, which left Bombay on the 20th of May, arrived in London on the 4th of July, furnishing intelligence from,—

Calcutta, to the	11th May.
Madras,	"
Bombay,	20th May.
Ceylon,	2nd "
China,	10th April.

No news of stirring interest has reached England by this month's mail. Many circumstances, however, indicate an approaching conflict between the British troops and the warriors of the Punjab. The dominions of the late Runjeet Singh are in a confused and troubled state, approaching to civil war and anarchy. The powerful chief, Goolab Sing, threatens a descent upon Lahore, for the purpose of punishing the murderers of his brother. Should he carry his intention into execution the young Maharaja may be advised to seek assistance from the Governor-General, and so a way be opened for the advance of our army across the Sutlege. Should this take place, the independence of the Punjab will be amongst the things that were. Scinde is reported tranquil. Akbar Khan has relinquished for the present his meditated attack upon the long-coveted territory of Peshawur. Two armies of 40,000 each are said to have been ordered to assemble on the banks of the Sutlege, and Sir Charles Napier is named as the person who is to have the command of this, the largest force which England ever assembled, either in India or Europe at one time. These are symptoms of premeditated war. A modest request it is said has been made that the Sikhs should make over to the British all the territories they now possess on our side of the Sutlege. These extend from near Kurnaul to the borders of Bhawalpore, and their revenue is estimated at £170,000 a year. It would seem that many of the discharged sepoy from the recusant and mutinous regiments went over to Lahore to enlist with Heera Singh, who has for sometime past manifested a desire to surround himself with any but Sikh troops, but although Heera Singh *openly* rejected their offer of service, and declared them unworthy of trust, as they had betrayed their employers, yet it is believed some of these men were really engaged, and secretly ordered to return to Ferozepore, for the purpose of assisting any attempt that might be made for the seizure of the late Rajah Suchet Singh's treasure, there deposited. The vigilance of the authorities at Ferozepore, however, defeated the scheme.

The Ameers of Scinde had arrived at Calcutta, and were rusticated at "Fairy Hall," Dum Dum, the head quarters of the Artillery regiment, some seven or eight miles from Calcutta. During the cold weather they are to be removed to Hazaribagh in the Province of Behar, 241 miles west of Calcutta. They are described as very miserable, and broken down.

THE PUNJAB.—With reference to the preparations for the invasion of the Sikh territory, the *Star* says, the pear is not yet ripe; and it would be more politic to let it drop into our mouths when fully matured, than to endanger its loss by premature forcing. The *Hurkaru* says the Indian troops are in cantonments resting on their arms, and looking out with hopefulness for employment in the Punjab during the cold weather, where there is every prospect of a bloody revolution, as Goolab Sing, the great Jumboo chief, and brother to Suchet Sing, whose murder we mentioned in our last, seems determined to take vengeance upon the perpetrators of the crime. It is stated that *ninety-five* females belonging to the family of the murdered chief, sacrificed themselves on the funeral pile. If there be any truth in this report it is of a nature to fill the mind with horror. It was indeed a noble achievement, to quench for ever the fires of the *suttee* throughout the British territories!

We take the following from the *Bengal Hurkaru* of the 7th of May:—

THE SECRET SYSTEM.

There is a passage in the last Report of the Bengal British India Society, which, we think, calls for some notice from the press. The Committee of the Society, it appears, are collecting and printing information relative to the employment of native agency in the administration of the affairs of India. It is difficult to conceive any thing on which they could be more becomingly employed; but it happens, that in the course of the investigation, the existence of certain documents, of great utility in such a procedure is remembered by, or suggested to the Committee; and copies of these documents can only be obtained from the Government of Bengal. Accordingly, the Committee request the President to make application through the proper channel for copies of these papers; and Mr. Theobald, in compliance with this request, writes a very proper letter to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal. We may as well republish the letter for immediate reference:—

"To F. J. Halliday, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal."

"SIR,—I am requested by the Committee of the Bengal British India Society, to request the favour of your kindly procuring the sanction of his Honor the Deputy-Governor of Bengal, to grant them copies of the following letters:—Sudder Courts' Letter to Government, No. 953, dated 2nd June, 1843, on the proposed Act, regarding the appeals in Civil Cases. Despatch of the Court of Directors, No. 9 of 1843, dated 26th September 1843. para. . . ."

"The Committee have commenced printing a collection of evidences, relating to the efficiency of native agency in the administration of the affairs of this country for distribution here and in England, in support of the petition, lately transmitted to in that country, praying for effect being given to the 87th Clause of the last Charter Act. If, with those evidences already collected, the communications above mentioned be embodied, it will render the testimonies connected and complete, and afford a proper exposition of the merits of the question, and this I am permitted to state is the sole motive for making the present application. I have told the Committee, that an application from themselves would have equal weight, but they desire it to be made by me, as President of the Society."

"With the highest respect, I am, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"WILLIAM THEOBALD,

"President B. B. India Society."

"Calcutta, Feb. 26th, 1844."

To this letter, the annexed reply is sent by the under-Secretary:—

"To W. Theobald, Esq., President, Bengal British India Society."

"Judicial."

"Dated, Fort William, April 1st, 1844."

"SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 26th Feb. last, I am directed by the Hon. the Deputy-Governor of Bengal to express his regret, that the established practice of this office will not permit of his complying with your request."

"I have the honour to be Sir,

"Your most obedient servant,

"A. TURNBULL,

"Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal."

Now, there is nothing very surprising in the nature of this reply. It is precisely what we should have expected. We have no doubt, that the Governor of Bengal, in refusing this very moderate request, had "established practice" on his side; but there are some established practices which are more honoured in the breach than in the observance. We should think that the refusal, on such an

* In our next number, we shall give some account of the origin and transactions of this interesting Society. In the mean time, we cannot help expressing our deep regret that the papers sought for were refused by the Deputy Governor. Our thanks are due to the *Hurkaru* for its manly exposure and bold condemnation of the conduct of Government.—Ed. B. F. I. Mag.

